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This Report was prepared and partially edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by the late Mr. C. LITTON FALKINER, M.A., M.R.I.A. It has been completed by his executor, Mr. F. ERLINGTON BALL. The Index has been compiled by Miss M. BRADSHAW.

## INTRODUCTION.

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The present volume contains a further instalment of the correspondence of the first Duke of Ormond during his third tenure of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As stated in the Introduction to the previous volume of this series, the history of that period of Ormond's career occupies only a small space in Carte's monumental work, and the raid which Ormond's biographer made on the Kilkenny muniment room left the material for a complete account of the events with which Ormond was associated in the last years of his life, in a great measure intact. Undoubtedly Carte exercised a wise judgment and much perspicacity in not overloading his work with a full consideration of subjects which cannot be compared in historical importance with those treated of by him at greater length, and which add little to our knowledge of Ormond's attainments and character; but at the same time he left at Kilkenny in the correspondence now appearing in this Calendar, information necessary for the true reading of the history of that time, and it seems possible that if the duration of his stay in Ireland had permitted an examination of their contents, some of these letters might have been added to the collection which bears his name in the Bodleian. Such a conjecture gains support from the fact that a vast increase in the number of letters at Kilkenny occurs suddenly, and is continued until the termination of Ormond's third viceroyalty. In the Introduction to the last volume of this series it was pointed out that a portion of the previous volume was all that had been necessary to cover the correspondence of three years, whereas the whole of the volume then under review, although one of exceptional size, was required to cover the correspondence of two years; and now, as was then anticipated would be the case, the present volume, although it contains only seventy pages less than the last one, is filled by the correspondence of a period of similar length, from March 25, 1681, to March 24, 1682-3.

During the first of these years Ormond was in Ireland, where his own castle at Kilkenny was his chief abode; and during the second he was in England, where his attendance in the capacity of Lord Steward upon the King, necessitated his almost continuous residence in London. His principal correspondent was his only surviving son, the Earl of Arran, who during the first year from London, and during the second year from Ireland, where he acted as Lord Deputy in Ormond's absence, kept up a constant correspondence with his father. Next to the Earl of Arran, in the importance and volume of their letters, came the episcopal Lord Chancellor, Archbishop Boyle,

and the Earl of Longford, who was connected with Ormond officially through his office of Master of the Ordnance and privately through his marriage to the widow of Ormond's third son the Earl of Gowran; and amongst less frequent correspondents will be found, Sir Leoline Jenkins, the English Secretary of State in charge of Irish affairs, the Earl of Arlington, Chief Justice Keatinge, who appears in a light very different from that in which he is generally regarded, Sir Cyril Wyche, and Colonel Edward Cooke, a prince amongst news-mongers and sportsmen.

Throughout the incidents which give rise to the correspondence in this volume, Ormond's loyalty to his sovereign and devotion to the public service are conspicuous, and are seen to carry him through every discouragement and anxiety that the subterfuges of Charles II, and the intrigues of that monarch's ministers could impose upon him. At the time the correspondence opens a strenuous agitation was being carried on in the Court circle against Ormond's government of Ireland. To the demand for enquiries the King lent so far as could be seen a most ready ear, and not a word escaped him publicly to show that Ormond still retained his confidence. But fearing that the strain might prove too great even for that faithful servant, and that Ormond might desert his post, which was the last thing that would have suited the royal policy at that moment, the King took an opportunity of sending him privately in April, 1681, a letter in the following terms :—

“The impertinent and groundless report being now revived again of your being recalled, is the pure invention of your enemies and mine; there never having been the least occasion given for such a report. For I assure you I value your services there too much to think of any alteration. The bearer, Fitzpatrick, will tell you more at large, and give you a good account how all are here. And therefore I will say no more, only to assure you that you may be so much assured of my kindness to you, as I am of yours; which is all I can say. Charles Rex.\*

Amongst the information to be imparted to Ormond by his brother-in-law, Fitzpatrick, not the least important point was the King's desire that the utmost secrecy should be preserved about this letter, and it was not until Fitzpatrick returned to London three months later that Ormond ventured even to acknowledge its receipt.†

Meantime the English Privy Council had begun to debate the arrangements to be made for the collection of the Irish revenue, on the expiration of a contract for its farm which had been entered into during the viceroyalty of the Earl of

\* Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Appendix i, Letter cxxii.

† *Infra*, p. 104.

Essex with Sir James Shaen and others. With the approval of the King, who was constantly present at the discussions and brought forward himself a proposal for a new undertaking,\* the proceedings were conducted without any reference to Ormond, who was treated as a person not worthy to be entrusted with a knowledge of the negotiations that were taking place. Ormond's feelings at that time may be gathered from the following passage in a letter which he addressed on the 28th of November in that year to Lord Arran :

“With a letter of the 12th from my Lord Ranelagh I received the heads of the new contract and of his papers of objections. I did not expect that I should from him have had the first information of a transaction, wherein this kingdom and myself in all my capacities, are so highly concerned ; nor can I forbear to say that no government under the Crown of England was ever so much slighted and affronted as this has been in the whole course of that affair, that is if the matter shall be finally concluded without imparting it to us whilst others less concerned and less knowing are determining our safety or destruction.”†

This allusion is further developed in a subsequent letter in which Ormond refers to “the clerks, lawyers, and scribes” let into the secret so carefully kept from the Irish government.‡ But at the same time he says that anyone who imagined he would think of “quitting the government” because he did not like any bargain the King chose to make for his own revenue, must consider him “a very giddy old fellow and a very silly undutiful ass.”§

These proceedings regarding the revenue had a close connexion with intrigues to supplant Ormond in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. It was believed by Carte that the Earl of Essex was then the formidable pretender to Ormond's place,|| but others were regarded at the time as more dangerous rivals. Lord Longford, who crossed over to England from Ireland in the autumn of 1681, evidently suspected Lord Halifax, with whom he had a long interview, of still desiring to be Ormond's successor.¶ The assurance volunteered by Lord Halifax that he had never entertained such a thought gave Lord Longford good reason to doubt the sincerity of the friendship which he professed so volubly for Ormond, but an anonymous cipher letter, written evidently by some one about the Court, tends to show that Lord Halifax had then laid aside what had been at one time undoubtedly his ambition.\*\* There was, however, beyond question an intrigue on foot to secure the viceroyalty for the Earl of Conway. It was

\* *Infra*, p. 81.

|| Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Oxon,

† *Infra*, p. 239.

1851, iv, 609.

‡ *Infra*, p. 276.

¶ *Infra*, p. 144.

§ *Infra*, p. 277.

\*\* *Infra*, p. 192.

started by persons who thought that Conway, from his interest "amongst the new English in Ireland," was likely to fill the position of viceroy with greater advantage to their interests than Ormond had done, and later on an allegation was industriously circulated that owing to advancing years, Ormond was unable to discharge his duties. As Ormond wrote, "the imputation of imbecility by reason of age" came too near the truth to be easily digested, and although at the moment suffering from one of his periodical attacks of gout, he announced his intention of proving that some degree of vigour remained to him by riding "smartly" after a pack of hounds which he had just imported from England.\*

In addition to the charges against his present government of Ireland to which the intrigues for his supersession gave rise, Ormond was caused great annoyance at that time by the reflections cast upon his first viceroyalty in the historical disquisition then published by the Earl of Anglesey, as well as in the works of Whitelocke and Borlase. With respect to these criticisms, Ormond addressed towards the close of the year 1681 a remonstrance to Lord Anglesey, which was published, and became the occasion of heated passages between Anglesey and Ormond's friends. As the dispute seemed not unlikely to afford a pretext for removing Lord Anglesey, who was no longer in favour, from the charge of the privy seal, the King derived much gratification from Ormond's letter, and disconcerted Lord Anglesey not a little by saying "in his pleasant way" when his lordship called for paper at the Council table, "My Lord, you shall have none, for pen, ink and paper are dangerous tools in your hands."†

At the beginning of the year 1682 the King's attitude in regard to the affairs of Ireland still gave ground for rumours that Ormond was not likely to hold the sword in that country for long. In a private interview with Lord Longford the King professed satisfaction with Ormond's government, declaring his distrust of anyone connected with Shaftesbury or Essex, and exclaiming: "God's fish! if we do not keep them under they will ruin us;" and in the secrecy of his closet he replied to Mr. Secretary Jenkins when that statesman mentioned the Conway intrigue: "Pish! do they take me for a fool and a mad man, that I do not know and understand when I am well;"‡ but of the proceedings respecting the Irish revenue Ormond was still kept in ignorance, and the King continued to act in the Council as if his interests were not safe in Ormond's hands. Suddenly, however, in the summer of that year, one of the kaleidoscopic changes which occurred so frequently in the reign of Charles II came over the scene, and Ormond appears as the statesman whose influence was predominant at Court, and whom it was the King's delight

\* *Infra*, pp. 51, 218, 311, 313.

† *Infra*, pp. 240, 255, 258, 260.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 144, 324.

to honour. The cause of this change was Ormond's arrival in London. According to Carte his journey thither was undertaken in response to a summons from the King,\* but the correspondence in this volume shows that it originated in negotiations which were then being carried on for the marriage of Ormond's grandson, the Earl of Ossory, to a cousin of the Earl of Arlington.† Although the young man was then only seventeen, the question of his marriage had been for some years the subject of anxious consideration, and the Earl of Arlington, who as a brother-in-law of the young man's mother, was a principal adviser in all that concerned him, had revived an idea of this alliance which had been originally suggested by the King to the young man's father.‡ The inducement for its consummation, which however failed to tempt Ormond, was the prospect of immense wealth, and this would appear not to have been exaggerated, as a correspondent in announcing the death of the young lady's father some months later, says that she had become "one of the greatest fortunes in England, being worth at least in lands and money 150,000*l.*"§

To Ormond there had been accorded on his journey from Chester and on his entry into London, a reception which showed that his popularity in England had not been diminished by his long absence, and his enemies, perceiving that his power could not be lightly disregarded, and possibly not a little overawed by the magnificence of his equipage and the great extent of his retinue, were for the time silenced. The effect was visible the moment Ormond presented himself at Court. "I am just now come from Windsor," he writes from London a few days after his arrival to his son, "and was received there on all hands as I could wish, and that is enough to say of it."|| His surroundings in England were not calculated to cause Ormond to regard with favour an undistinguished alliance such as was proposed for his grandson by Lord Arlington, and the negotiations with respect to it were quickly broken off and others opened for the marriage of the young man to a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.¶ But unexpectedly a new development is disclosed in the correspondence, Captain George Mathew, Ormond's step-brother and financial brains-carrier, is summoned in haste to London about settlements which are to be drawn up without loss of time, and in little more than two months after Ormond had left Ireland, his grandson was married to Lord Hyde's daughter, who had only been suggested a few weeks before as an eligible partner for the young Earl of Ossory.\*\* This alliance, which was arranged by the young lady's uncle the Duke of York, had an important political bearing, and secured

\* Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Oxon, 1851, iv, 630.

† *Infra*, pp. 310, 316, 317.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 251, 334.

§ *Infra*, p. 440.

|| *Infra*, p. 365.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 378, 379.

\*\* *Infra*, pp. 383, 389, 392, 398, 402.

for Ormond, as his son expressed it, "the main stroke" in all government business that concerned him.\* Notwithstanding a friendship that had existed for a great portion of their lives there had been much misunderstanding between Ormond and Hyde in their official relations, and when Ormond's journey to England was first announced the Court gossips had given out that Hyde's management of the Treasury would be called in question, and that Ormond was coming over "full fraught with revenge against him for his proceedings in relation to the farm."† But now all was changed : the proposals in the new contract were laid before Ormond, and when it was found that they were not considered by him advantageous, the contractors, of whom Sir James Shaen was found to be again one, "were dismissed with very severe rebukes for having departed from what they had formerly agreed unto," and "amongst all the lords none was more sharp upon them than my Lord Hyde, as having deluded him more than the rest."‡ At the same time Lord Anglesey was called upon by the Council to explain such passages in his book as seemed to reflect upon the memory of Charles I, and as he failed to do so, the privy seal was taken from him.§

It had been Ormond's intention to return to Ireland that autumn, and he was prepared to resist any pressure which the ministers might put upon him to remain in England by requiring that the expense of his son's establishment as Lord Deputy, which he was then bearing, should be defrayed by the Crown,|| but the King himself spoke, and all considerations of personal convenience were forgotten by Ormond. To Captain Mathew, in a letter dated the 15th of August, Ormond thus announces his change of plans : "This morning I had the King's command to fit myself for wintering here, and take it for granted that as much will be allowed for the support of the government in my absence as was in the like case at other times, the rest, which will be about half, I must bear;" and to his son the same day Ormond writes of the pleasure which the command had given him, a pleasure which arose from no hope of personal advantage, but from the assurance which he had received of the King's "confidence in his integrity and opinion of his capacity to serve him at a time of difficulty."¶ The King's desire for Ormond's presence in England was connected with the effort that was then being made to bring the government of the City of London into conformity with the royal policy, and arose evidently from the King's conviction that Ormond's generosity and hospitality would go far to gain his object. During the remainder of the correspondence covered by this volume Ormond appears in attendance on the King, maintaining a princely establishment, and transporting "the table" which it was his privilege to keep at his own expense

\* *Infra*, pp. 405, 408.

† *Infra*, pp. 165, 224, 348.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 407, 411.

§ *Infra*, pp. 408, 437.

|| *Infra*, p. 412.

¶ *Infra*, p. 423.

as Lord Steward, to Winchester and Newmarket when the King visited those places. Some idea of the cost of serving his royal master may be gathered from the letters of the controller of Ormond's household, who accounts for the disappearance of 15,000*l.* by laconically observing that "you cannot have your cake and eat your cake,"\* and from a rueful letter addressed by Ormond himself to his step-brother, George Mathew, in which he says that "the King's affairs go on well and as he is told not the worse for him, but if his own decline as fast it will be hard to repair them;" and adds, which would seem rather obvious, that the English dukedom, which was then conferred upon him, was "of no other advantage than precedence."†

Of the Earl of Arran, who is so conspicuous a figure throughout this volume, the correspondence conveys a pleasing impression. Even in the dry details of official business, with which his letters are almost entirely occupied, an affectionate admiration for his father is always perceptible, and no effort seems to have been spared by him to maintain his father's honour and promote his interests. The fatal illness of his eldest, and then his only, son in Ireland while he was in London drew out all that was best in Arran, and the following touching passage in one of the letters which he wrote at that time to his father, is specially noteworthy :—

"I saw a letter from your Grace of the 31st of the last month [May] to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, but had none from you last post, nor from anybody else, therefore I need no further assurance of my son's death, and give me leave to say this, and I shall never mention him more, that I cannot tell which reflection afflicts me most, that of the loss of an only son without the probable expectation of ever having another, or the great care and concern both my mother and you have shown and owned in your letters to have for him and me in this just correction of God Almighty, and I assure your Grace that it shall be as much my care hereafter to make my nephews worthy of the stock they come from as I thought it my duty in the case of my own son."‡

That Arran was also not without considerable talent for business is evident from a letter addressed by Archbishop Boyle to Ormond soon after he had gone to England, in which the Archbishop says: "The public affairs here go on very well; my Lord Deputy puts himself to no difficulty for the discharge of his government. He is his father's son, and does his work with as much ease as if it were natural and came to him by descent."§ But Arran's abilities and character do not bear comparison with those of his father. Either from indolence, or as he says himself, from want of skill, much information

\* *Infra*, pp. 427, 438.

† *Infra*, p. 486.

‡ *Infra*, p. 81.

§ *Infra*, p. 395.

that his father wished to be sent was omitted from his letters,\* and in the settlement of the Irish revenue there is indication that he was not altogether uninfluenced by the expectation of personal advantage.† His reputation for self indulgence cannot be lightly set aside, and owing apparently to extravagance on the part of his wife as well as of himself, his domestic affairs did not always run smoothly.‡ In the gay life of the Court he was a participant, rivalling the finest there in the gorgeousness of his apparel,§ and numbering amongst his friends the Duchess of Portsmouth and Nell Gwynn, who writes hoping that for her sake Arran, as Lord Deputy, will give "a speedy despatch" to the business of her pension.|| In the power of the Duchess of Portsmouth, Arran was evidently a firm believer, and it was through his influence that his father became at that time "so much a courtier" as to visit her,¶ an attention which it must have been then more than ever difficult to induce Ormond to pay, as the Duchess had apparently obstructed the negotiations for his grandson's marriage by spreading reports as to the young man's life at Oxford, and had delayed the presentation of a magnificent bracelet or collar which Queen Catherine gave about that time to the Duchess of Ormond.\*\*

During the period covered by the greater portion of the correspondence in this volume the political situation was governed by the Tory reaction which set in after Oates's plot. In the opening letters some lively accounts will be found, however, of the proceedings of the short lived Parliament—or convention, as Sir Cyril Wyche thought it ought to be called††—at Oxford. "Though I have seen the distractions and dejections of routed armies, a prospect dismal enough," writes Colonel Cooke, "yet nothing ever equalled this day in this place at the surprising dissolution of this Parliament,"‡‡ but it is evident from a previous letter of this doughty warrior, that everyone was not unprepared, as has been generally represented, for this sudden termination to the debates. §§ The trials of Archbishop Plunkett and Edward Fitzharris, with which the prosecutions originating in Oates's discoveries concluded, come also under notice. Amongst the witnesses called by Fitzharris was the Earl of Arran, to whom he was personally known and whose host he had been at dinner the day before his arrest, but both Ormond and Arran seem to have been convinced that his conviction was just. At the same time Ormond observes with respect to the trial of Archbishop Plunkett: "I wish for the honour of the justice of England that the evidence against Plunkett had been as convincing as that against the other was; for we must expect

\* *Infra*, pp. 152, 167, 179, 273.

† *Infra*, pp. 278, 348.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 391, 444, 506.

§ *Infra*, p. 230.

|| *Infra*, p. 483.

¶ *Infra*, p. 409.

\*\* *Infra*, pp. 289, 325, 332.

†† *Infra*, p. 21.

†† *Infra*, p. 9.

§§ *Infra*, pp. 5, 7.

that Papists at home and abroad will take his trial to pieces and make malicious remarks upon every part of it, and some circumstances are liable to disadvantageous observations.”\* Meantime the conflict between the Court and the City of London had begun on the occasion of the presentation to the King of an address praying that a new Parliament might be summoned. The address had been carried in the Common Council only by a small majority, and the Lord Chancellor administered on the part of the King a severe reprimand to the delegates who presented it, telling them that “the smallest village in England might with as much right take the confidence to address for the sitting of Parliaments as they.”† The subsequent refusal of the city juries to find bills against College, the Protestant joiner, and Lord Shaftesbury, is animadverted upon in strong terms by all Ormond’s courtly correspondents, and the decision to put the laws in execution against the Dissenters and to suppress their conventicles is hailed with delight. At that time the Earl of Longford was in London, and as, in the words of Ormond, he was in writing “as copious as Arran was thrifty of his pains,”‡ there is a full and very interesting account of the various incidents. But on the great exertions made by Ormond in the following year to obtain the election of members of the Court party to the civic offices, to which Carte alludes,§ the correspondence in this volume does not throw much fresh light.

The attitude of Charles II to the Duke of York and the Duke of Montagu was the subject of constant curiosity and conjecture. During the residence of the Duke of York in Scotland there was a very circumstantial account that he had renounced the Roman Catholic religion and attended the services of the Church of England,|| and there is reference by Ormond to his taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy there, “which, I think, are at least as full and binding as those in England,” says Ormond, “and for the taking whereof I do not believe the Pope will dispense.”¶ According to popular report an annuity of five thousand pounds a year settled by the Duke of York upon the Duchess of Portsmouth, who became suddenly “zealous in all his affairs,” paved the way for his restoration to full favour,\*\* but in Ormond’s opinion the Duke of Monmouth’s injudicious conduct was the chief cause of the breach between the Duke of Monmouth and the King, and of the recall of the Duke of York to Court.†† In the autumn of 1682 a visit paid by the Duke of Monmouth to Cheshire, ostensibly for the purpose of horse racing, created great alarm. Orders were sent to the Earl of Arran to be prepared to send troops from Ireland in case the Cheshire

\* *Intra*, pp. 81, 85.

|| *Intra*, pp. 97, 98, 107.

† *Intra*, pp. 62, 67.

¶ *Intra*, p. 126.

‡ *Intra*, p. 152.

\*\* *Intra*, pp. 229, 271.

§ Carte’s *Life of Ormond*, Oxon, 1851 iv, 637.

†† *Intra*, p. 368.

militia were unable to cope with such disturbance as might arise, and a riot actually occurred in Cheshire where, as an old cavalier writes, the mayor, being "a creature" of the Duke of Monmouth, permitted bonfires "on every idle occasion" and encouraged the rabble in "their insufferable licentiousness."<sup>\*</sup> To Charles II's ministers there is constant allusion in the correspondence, and especially to the first Lord of the Treasury, Viscount Hyde, who was then, "the greatest man in favour at Court,"<sup>†</sup> and to the Secretaries of State, Sir Leoline Jenkins, who is said to have been slow in business,<sup>‡</sup> and the Earl of Conway who from his connection with Ireland seems to have frequently interfered in Irish affairs, although these were in the department of his brother secretary. Amongst other statesmen, who are mentioned as in attendance on the King, are Edward Seymour, who is represented as a man of boundless ambition,<sup>§</sup> and the Earl of Ranelagh.

Of plots and counter plots, and of conspirators and informers, the letters tell with a diffusedness that becomes at times somewhat wearisome. In a curious communication from an anonymous correspondent to Ormond there is a long list of persons whom the Earl of Essex, Lord Howard, and others are said to have designed to impeach as promoters of "a Presbyterian sham plot."<sup>||</sup> The Earl of Arran's name is in "the catalogue," but Ormond's name does not appear, although, as he remarked, this was an omission likely to be rectified in due time.<sup>¶</sup> Indeed a prosecution instituted by the Government in Ormond's name, under "the statute of *Scandalum Magnatum*," against the Earl of Shaftesbury's chief agent, Edward Hetherington, had already raised a great clamour against him,<sup>\*\*</sup> and the Earl of Essex boasted that he had a letter from Ormond which showed that he had been the first person to raise a cry against the Presbyterians.<sup>††</sup> In connexion with the alleged "Presbyterian sham plot," one William Smith, a prisoner for debt in Dublin, alleged that he had been asked to accuse a dignitary of the Church of Ireland and a Dissenting minister of endeavouring to induce him to give evidence of the existence of a Popish plot; but Ormond had no doubt of the genesis of Smith's statements, and that his affidavit had been "principally contrived and limited" for the service of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who had shortly before been sent to the Tower.<sup>‡‡</sup> Of the witnesses who were so ready to swear informations, Ormond speaks in

\* *Infra*, pp. 436, 444, 456.

† *Infra*, p. 48.

‡ *Infra*, p. 233.

§ *Infra*, p. 59. It was reported (*infra*, p. 233) that it was at Seymour's instance Dryden wrote *Absalom and Achitophel*.

|| *Infra*, p. 262.

¶ *Infra*, p. 278.

\*\* *Infra*, pp. 120, 220 *et passim*.

†† *Infra*, p. 249.

‡‡ *Infra*, pp. 153, 203 *et passim*.

no uncertain terms in a letter to the Earl of Arran which has been already printed by Carte.\*

But the main subject, of which the letters in this volume treat, is the collection and apportionment of the Irish revenue. Although the farm to Sir James Shaen and his partners had existed for five years, the accounts of a previous farm to the Earl of Ranelagh and others had never been closed, and were further complicated by the accounts of Lord Ranelagh as a Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. This position led to endless correspondence between the English Treasury and the Irish government, and in connexion with it the rival merits of a farm and of a management are discussed, especially by Chief Justice Keatinge, who was evidently an authority on finance, and the miserable system under which the army and government officials were left at the mercy of "bankrupt knaves" is laid bare. In the end it was decided to place the revenue under management, and for that purpose five commissioners were appointed, the chief being the Earl of Longford, who seems to have been excellently qualified for the post from the experience which he had gained in his domestic affairs of making a scanty income meet a lavish expenditure.

The Universities of Oxford and of Dublin engaged Ormond's care from time to time in his capacity as chancellor. A project to transfer the Dublin collegians to the hospital then being built at Kilmainham for old soldiers, and the pensioners to the halls of Trinity College, and the reasons for that proposal, make a new chapter in the history of Dublin University. The project is thus mentioned in a letter from an Irish official to Ormond :—

" Your Grace hath wished the College a better structure and situation, the latter now renders it more a sepulchre than nursery to the youths of this kingdom, who too often miscarry by the lewd neighbourhood of Lazy Hill ; now if it please your Grace the College may be of sufficient reception for the soldiers, and the Hospital would make a magnificent college, and being out of town, would be free from those mischiefs that now attend it. For this change I presume ten thousand pounds would voluntarily be subscribed by the gentlemen of this kingdom, who are now beginning to send their children abroad, and it is to be feared if not soon remedied this foundation will be desolate."†

That the site of the college was then also thought insanitary would appear probable from a letter of Archbishop Boyle.‡ One of the subjects touched upon in the letters from Oxford is the fees paid to Ormond's secretaries when his signature was required. Judging from references in other letters, as well as in those, no attention was to be expected without gifts

\* *Intra*, p. 230. Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Oxon, 1851, v, 164.

† *Intra*, p. 421.

‡ *Intra*, p. 323.

on the most liberal scale to his entourage, and the University began to murmur at some of the exactions.\*

The constitution of the episcopal and judicial benches of Ireland in the period covered by the correspondence left much to be desired. By endeavouring to act as head of both, Archbishop Boyle failed to do justice to the great abilities which he possessed, and his reputation rests on his talent for statesmanship. Of the other bishops mentioned in this volume, Anthony Dopping and Narcissus Marsh are alone noteworthy. Of some of their brethren the less said the better. An effort was made by Ormond to raise the standard by inducing John Tillotson to accept an Irish see, but the latter, who was then Dean of Canterbury, did not wish to move, and as regarded the particular offer said: "As for the service of the Church which I acknowledge ought to prevail above all other considerations, the best years of my life are past, and I do most sensibly find the infirmities of age coming upon me, and therefore I cannot persuade myself to undertake so great a charge to which I know myself at best to be very unequal, and shall certainly be more so every day, besides the unpleasant and disagreeable thought of transplanting myself into another country, and beginning the world again when I feel myself going out of it."† Of the judges, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, John Keatinge, and one of the justices of the King's Bench, Sir Richard Reynell, are the only striking personalities. Keatinge, who had attained to a great practice at the Irish bar, and had been promoted at an early age direct from it to the chief seat in the Common Pleas, has been held up to odium on account of his conduct while James II was in Ireland. It is, however, to be borne in mind that men of such varied views as Essex, Ormond and Clarendon were impressed by his character as much as by his abilities, and, a fact not so generally known, that it was intended to reappoint him to a seat on the Irish bench after the battle of the Boyne when his premature death intervened. Reynell, who united with professional attainments social qualities of a high order, was as well known in England as in Ireland, and during the reign of William and Mary occupied a seat in the English House of Commons while filling the position of Chief Justice of Ireland. Before this volume opens he had been created a baronet and in some of the letters there is mention of his being placed on the Privy Council—a position which had not been occupied by a puisne judge since the reign of Elizabeth. Friendship with the Ormond family played a large part in the promotion of Chief Justice Davys, Judge Lyndon and Judge Turner to the judicial bench. The last, who was a son-in-law of Colonel John Jeffreys and had succeeded his father-in-law as constable of the Castle of Dublin,

\* *Intra*, pp. 426, 438, 468, 481, 515 *et passim*.

† *Intra*, p. 243.

was a dying man when his appointment took place, and only survived for two years. The value of the bishoprics in Ireland was then extremely small ; the bishopric of Kildare is said to have been only worth two hundred pounds a year. The judges were equally underpaid, and as Keatinge says, it was difficult “to get any gentleman of parts or practice to change the bar for the bench.”\* They had to undertake “long and uncouth journeys with ill and chargeable entertainment,” and were not unexposed to danger from the state of the court-houses, as appears from the following passage inserted parenthetically in an account Chief Justice Davys sends of a trial before him while holding the assizes at Cork : “but as the Court was going to call upon another evidence, it happened that a great part of the floor of the court fell down, and with that a great number of people, many of whom were severely bruised, others wounded, and one or two killed, as we are informed. The confusion, you may imagine, was very great ; such as were not hurt were forced to get out of windows, and among them Mr. Baron Worth and I dropped down into the people’s arms, who stood ready to receive us.”†

There is frequent reference to the prosecution of the Secretary of State in Ireland, Sir John Davys, a brother of Chief Justice Davys, for complicity in “the Popish plot.” The allegations against him seem to have been mainly promoted by James Morley, a gentleman of good estate in the county of Meath, who in a long statement which he made exculpating Sir John Davys from all the charges, expresses sorrow for his “ precipitateness in entertaining an ill opinion of Sir John upon the misinformations of certain evil persons,” and his belief that he is “a loyal subject and a true Protestant and that he never acted in anything derogatory from these characters of him.”‡ With respect to Sir Richard Stephens, who was dismissed from the position of a serjeant-at-law for disloyalty to the Church of England,§ it may be remarked that he became afterwards a justice of the King’s Bench in Ireland, and with respect to Mr. Herbert, who while presiding in the court of the Regalities of Tipperary, is said to have exhibited indiscretion and passion,|| it may be added, that he was Edward Herbert, afterwards well known as James II’s Chief Justice of England.

The pursuit of “the Tories,” who gave much trouble in the north of Ireland to the government at this time, gives occasion for letters which are very painful reading. Treachery and cruelty, especially in regard to Redmond O’Hanlon, are very manifest, and as an officer says, “very sad and great wrongs” were then done.¶ In alluding to the exertion of his neighbours, Viscount Mountjoy thus

\* *Infra*, p. 469.

§ *Infra*, p. 430.

† *Infra*, p. 429.

|| *Infra*, p. 450.

‡ *Infra*, p. 346 *et passim*.

¶ *Infra*, p. 72.

writes : “ There was never such a winter for country sports as the past, and I have enjoyed them in much perfection. I had very good hawks and hounds, but we have not had more success in any sport than Tory hunting ; the gentlemen of the county have been so hearty in that chase that of thirteen in the county where I live in November, the last was killed two days before I left home.”\* It may be imagined when an officer of high rank approached the subject in this spirit that subordinates showed little mercy.

Turning to matters that concern Ormond’s domestic affairs, attention may be called to letters from the Earl of Longford, which describe statues and a fountain made under his direction for Kilkenny Castle, and iron-gates designed by Grinling Gibbons,† as well as to a list of tapestry hangings sent from Kilkenny to cover the walls of Ormond’s London house.‡ Ormond’s intention at one time to build a residence in Needwood Forest is also mentioned,§ and there is frequent reference to Tullow in the county of Carlow as the favourite retirement of the Earl of Arran, while acting as Lord Deputy. To Ormond’s hawks, horses and hounds there are many allusions, and while tied to a London house we find him solacing himself with cards, trick track and basset being the games mentioned. A weakness for salads may now be added to his well known love for a boiled leg of mutton.||

In conclusion there should not be overlooked the information given with respect to foreign affairs, and in this connexion a letter from Sir Cyril Wyche about “ the persecution of the Protestants ” in France seems especially deserving of attention ; ¶ the details respecting the murder of Mr. Thynne and the trial of Count Konigsmark ; the repeated rumours of the King’s intention to summon both the English and the Irish Parliament ; the precautions taken in view of the possibility of an invasion of Ireland by the French ; and the schemes to build a suitable residence for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.\*\*

The Editor desires to return his most grateful thanks to Mrs. Lomas, who has supplied the interpretation of the cipher used in Lord Longford’s letters, and has to acknowledge, as his predecessor and lamented friend, the late Mr. Litton Falkiner, has so often done, great assistance rendered in the work of transcription by Mr. J. F. Morrissey and Mr. T. J. Morrissey of the Public Record Office of Ireland.

#### F. ELRINGTON BALL.

\* *Infra*, p. 544.

|| *Infra*, p. 339.

† *Infra*, p. 279.

¶ *Infra*, p. 265.

‡ *Infra*, p. 538.

\*\* *Infra, passim.*

§ *Infra*, pp. 246, 269.

KEY TO THE CIPHER USED IN THE LETTERS OF THE EARL OF  
LONGFORD TO THE DUKE OF ORMOND.

[*Letters and words about which there can be no doubt are in roman type; those which have been inferred from their context are in italic type.]*

1 z	44 u
2 y	45 w
3 x	46 x
4 w	47 y
5 u or v	48 z
6 t	56 a
7 s	64 an
8 r	65 at
9 q	67 am
10 p	68 al or all
11 o	69 ar
12 n	70 as
13 m	73 and
14 l	80 by
15 k	81 ba
16 i	82 be
17 h	83 bi
18 g	84 bo
19 f	85 bu
20 e	92 both
21 d	93 bring
22 c	100 c
23 b	101 ch
24 a	102 cl
25 a	103 cr
26 b	104 ct
27 c	105 ca
28 d	106 ce
29 e	107 ci
30 f	108 co
31 g	109 cu
32 h	114 com
33 i	127 d
34 k	129 da
35 l	130 de
36 m	131 di
37 n	132 do
38 o	133 du
39 p	136 did
40 q	147 en or e
41 r	148 ed
42 s	151 er
43 t	152 es

153 ex	326 meet
158 end	328 must
159 esse	330 may
167 for	331 men
179 free	333 ma
182 from	334 me
183 first	335 mi
190 friend	336 mo
207 good	337 mu
209 great	344 n
219 he	351 now
220 ha	352 new?
221 hi	353 nor
222 ho	354 not
223 hu	355 nt
224 his	357 na
225 her	358 ne
226 him	359 ni
228 here	360 no
229 how	361 nu
231 hope	367 o
232 has	370 own
233 have	371 out
234 high	373 our
246 ia	376 of
247 ie or je	380 or
248 io	381 ob
249 iu or ju	383 on
251 is	384 of
252 it	390 p
253 if	392 pound?
254 in	394 presse
258 ing	399 part
268 k	403 put
271 keep	406 per
272 known?	411 par?
277 ke	433 r
284 l	444 ra
285 lord	445 re
286 leave	446 ri
288 ly	447 ro
292 less	448 ru
294 love	449 ry
295 long	455 s
301 law	459 shall?
303 li or ly	461 serve
305 le	466 shall
314 m	468 such
321 much	470 suddenly?
322 made?	475 she
324 must?	481 st

482	sa	616	between
483	se	617	<i>business</i> ?
484	si	627	being
485	so	638	capitulate
486	su	661	<i>court</i>
493	t	670	confine
498	<i>treatē</i> ?	675	Dutch
499	turn	681	<i>divert</i> ?
502	their	683	declare
503	there	696	endeavour
505	those	713	<i>fanatic</i> ?
506	them	718	faction
507	<i>than</i> ?	722	fear
508	they	725	<i>Feversham</i> ?
509	that	730	general
510	this	733	<i>govern</i> ?
513	tru	747	<i>habeas corpus</i> ?
515	the	763	<i>hither</i> ?
518	ts	767	<i>employ</i>
519	tr	768	<i>in the</i>
521	ta	769	<i>into</i>
522	te	771	<i>intend</i>
523	ti	772	<i>intrigue</i>
524	to	774	intention
525	<i>tu</i>	779	indifferent
532	would	785	knowledge
535	which	790	<i>the King</i>
543	with	800	letter
545	writ	815	[minister ? error]
546	were	827	<i>matter</i> ?
548	well	833	minister
549	who	838	necessity
550	will	842	neither
553	war	854	<i>oppose</i> ?
556	wa	855	<i>office</i> ?
557	<i>we</i>	858	<i>order</i>
558	wi	859	of the
559	<i>wo</i>	860	over
565	y	871	Parliament
568	year	873	Presbyterian
570	you	874	<i>probable</i> ?
571	you	881	present
577	<i>yeu</i> ?	886	person
587	<i>acquaintē</i> ?	889	papist
591	<i>affair</i> ?	898	<i>Duchess of Portsmouth</i>
593	article	925	resolve
596	advise	926	<i>reason</i>
599	again	934	<i>return</i> ?
601	<i>after</i>	938	<i>remove</i> ?
605	and	942	revenge
607	a	944	s

947	success	1066	<i>Duchess of York</i>
954	<i>secret</i>	1067	<i>Princess Anne</i>
962	Shaftesbury	1068	Shaftesbury
971	treason	1069	Essex
975	to the	1070	Hyde
976	<i>tion</i>	1071	Arlington (Lord Cham- berlain)
980	Temple	1073	<i>Conway</i>
990	under	1074	Jenkins
991	<i>upon</i>	1075	<i>Ranelagh</i>
1019	<i>zealous ?</i>	1082	Fitzpatrick
1020	one	1084	Halifax
1021	<i>two</i>	1086	<i>Scotland</i>
1022	<i>three</i>	1088	France
1023	<i>four</i>	1107	<i>Seymour ?</i>
1024	five	1121	Coventry
1038	thousand	1132	<i>Russell ? Montagu ?</i>
1061	Ormond	1138	<i>Sheridan</i>
1063	the King	1169	[Mistake for 1069 Essex]
1064	<i>the Queen</i>	1443	sheriffs
1065	Duke of York		

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THE MANUSCRIPTS  
OF THE  
MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.  
VOL. VI.

EARL OF CONWAY TO ORMOND.

1681, March 25. Oxford.—I had last night the honour to receive your Grace's letters of the 12th and 14th instant, and communicated them this morning to his Majesty, with my Lord Clare's petition and the rest of the Grand Jury at Innis [Ennis] bearing date the 1st instant, with which petition and proceedings his Majesty is very much dissatisfied, conceiving the inhabitants of that kingdom are out of their sphere whenever they pretend to give counsel to his Majesty touching his affairs in England, especially to take upon them to prescribe a time for the continuance and sitting of Parliaments.

They complain of the insolence of Papists in Ireland, and mention the expectation of making greater discoveries of the Plot, and they proceed to affirm it to be the Papists' opinion that his Majesty favours Popery, and that his proclamations against them are not made with intent to be executed. To the first his Majesty desires your Grace to require them to give instances wherein the Papists are insolent, and knows upon such instances your Grace will by your own authority use effectual means to redress them, and therefore thinks it unnecessary to recommend it to you. And to the second his Majesty would have it enquired into if they can give any new evidence of the Plot, whereby his Majesty may be the better enabled to secure the public peace of the kingdom, which he will effectually prosecute. For his Majesty cannot approve of their proceedings, who, when there is a conspiracy against the peace of that kingdom, behave themselves so, as if the discovery of that conspiracy were not fit to be entrusted to his Lieutenant and Council there. But as to the last his Majesty would have my Lord Clare required to produce any one who hath dared to express any such opinion as the petition mentions, which if he cannot do he himself is to be looked upon as the author of so impudent a defamation of his Majesty's person and Government, and then the King's Attorney is to be commanded to exhibit an information against him, and to prosecute him for this offence so far as by law he may.

In the meantime, though his Majesty shall always encourage any well intended prosecution of the Plot, yet his Majesty is so far displeased with my Lord Clare's promoting and agitating this petition in an unjustifiable way, that his Majesty commands my Lord Clare to be put out of the Commission of the Peace and out of the Militia, and out of all other employments whatsoever, by order of the Council Board in Ireland, and the reason of it to be there entered in your books; which is all I have in command at present.

[*Endorsed*] Read at the Board, 2 April, 1681.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, March 25. Oxford.—The post does not go away from hence soon enough on Saturdays to overtake the Irish mail at London, so that I have not any thing more to say than what you had in my former letter from hence, for we have only had a petition in our House from my Lord Danby praying that he may be allowed bail, having been twenty-three months in prison; but the debate was adjourned until Monday next, and whenever it is resumed it will without doubt occasion a breach betwixt the Houses. This day the House of Commons enter upon business, and it is believed they will make very high votes upon the King's Speech, and its believed of all hands that this Parliament will not continue long. My Lord Dorset since his coming hither has had a fit of an apoplexy, which took him in the King's bedchamber. I hope to get the Secretaries to regulate the posts for Ireland in a more convenient manner, for now we lose two or three days. Col. Cooke sent me the enclosed open.

**SAME to SAME.**

1681, March 25. Oxford.—Mr. Sheridan, who goes from hence to-morrow, has desired my letter to you, though I writ a letter before of this day's date. He has a proposal concerning the revenue, which, if your Grace thinks practicable and of that use it seems to be of by the reasons he gives me, I am [sure] he has ability and industry enough to perform what he undertakes. He has desired me also to recommend to you his brother the Bishop, that some time or other you would translate him to a better bishopric, that which he now is in possession of being of no better value than the livings he quitted. He undertakes to make it out that his brother never did anything but what was respectful to you, only in that of obtaining the bishopric.

The House of Commons, amongst other of their votes, have ordered an impeachment to be drawn up against Fitzharris on purpose to hinder his trial the ordinary way, and my Lord Cavendish is to come up to our bar to-morrow to demand judgment against my Lord Danby, and then the business of the pardon will be debated.

VISCOUNT SHANNON to LORD LIEUTENANT and COUNCIL.

1681, March 25. Cork.—Pursuant to your commands of the 25th of February last, the High Sheriff of this county brought those persons William Henaghan named in his information to your Grace and lordships, who[m] I did examine singly to every particular information ; the principal man of them is one Dermot Donworth, a man of good means and reputation among the English where he lives. He owns the knowing this Henaghan by sight, and that Molony the titular Bishop of Killaloe was in his house one day about seven years past and never before or after, and that Doctor Sliny was about that time also in his house, but utterly denies any private conversation with, or messages from, or sight of the said Bishop ever since or then, or any time before, or after it of knowing of any money he any way disposed of to any person or persons on the King of France his account, or heard a word thereof in any manner whatsoever, or of any plot against our King ; and the same they declare all, only with this addition that none of them (besides this Dermot) vow they never saw or heard from this Bishop in all their life : which being the contents of their informations I thought it needless to trouble your Grace and lordships with them, but shall keep them to answer all demands.

In obedience to your Grace and lordships' commands to me of the 2nd present for bringing Manus keih\* O'Keefe to his trial this last assizes in Cork, if I did not [show] good cause to the contrary, who is accused for having spoke some treasonable words, this Manus being a man of good repute in his country among the English there, and one of his accusers retracting his evidence against him upon the account, as he alleges, of some combination and malice, I shewed my Lord Chief Baron your Grace and lordships' directions to me, and he was of opinion to forbear the trial till next assizes, and to set him at liberty on extraordinary good bail to appear next assizes ; for I am sure I desire neither the blood or ruin of any man, unless he appears very clearly to deserve it, for indeed swearing treason against men is now grown so common that many say they dare hardly ask for their debts, or distrain for their rents, for fear of being sworn into the Plot.

And lastly, in obedience to your Grace and lordships' commands of sending for my Lady Clancarty's gardener, John Hownine, I had him before me to-day and all Mr. Dudley FitzGerald's accusers, who seems by his own examinations herewith sent to confess most is sworn against him in the last examinations I sent your Grace and lordships, and he swearing he can say no more than is therein contained, and being a poor man that has a family, and as he says no horse nor money to carry him to Dublin, I have taken good bail for him to render himself to me on your Grace and lordships' first summons.

\* The anglicised form of the Irish word caoch, purblind or having only one eye.

I received this minute a letter by an express, that last night there was three horsemen very well mounted and armed, who robbed many houses in three miles of Macroom, and that this morning early some out of Macroom town went out after them, who, with the help of the country, fell upon them, and after a long skirmish in which the robbers shot one Irishman, William Murphy, with a brace of bullets, and hurt others, they were at last overpowered and taken with their plunder. As one that helped to take them assured me, they had all pistols, and he says some of their horses are worth twenty guineas a piece. I sent according to Captain St. John's desire a party of horse to convey them here. I wish they had come three days sooner before the assizes were over, for now without a Commission of Oyer and Terminer, they must lie six months in the goal, two of their names are Daniel Keefe, Finine Sullivan. I hope your Grace and lordships will consider William Murphy, that is much wounded.

### CLERK OF PELLS CERTIFICATE OF TREASURY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, 1680-81.

*Receipts in his Majesty's Treasury from the 25th of December, 1680. to the 25th of March following, 1681.*

					11835 02 11½
Leinster	New Patent Rents .. . . .	093	11	02	
	Rents upon Decrees & Certificates .. . .	006	18	03	
	Old Crown Rents .. . . .	046	15	08	
Munster	Casualties .. . . .	078	18	10	
	New Patent Rents .. . . .	040	17	03	
	Old Crown Rents .. . . .	024	03	02	
Connaght	Casualties .. . . .	120	00	10	
	Old Crown Rents .. . . .	013	16	08	
	Casualties .. . . .	112	06	04	
Ulster	New Patent Rents .. . . .	003	18	00	
	Quit Rents .. . . .	000	12	10	
	Casualties .. . . .	131	17	02	
Farmers					673 16 08½
	By money paid into the Exchequer .. . .				8927 00 00
	By Orders of Assignments into the Country ..				40443 04 09½
					<u>£61879 04 05½</u>

### *Payments made within the said time.*

Civil List	Exchequer .. . . .	1062	04	09	
	King's Bench .. . . .	400	00	00	
	Chancery .. . . .	108	14	11½	
	Common Pleas .. . . .	903	15	00	
	State Officers .. . . .	143	06	08	
	Incidents .. . . .	1603	15	00	
	Custom Officers .. . . .	049	03	04	
	Creation Money .. . . .	106	17	06	
	Perpetuities .. . . .	206	16	11	
	Temporary Payments .. . . .	169	13	09½	
Lord Duras for one half year ending 25 of June, 1680 .. . .		2314	03	08½	
		1500	00	00	
					<u>8568 11 07½</u>

	Brought forward ..	8568 11 07½
Military List	Officers General .. .. ..	1899 13 04
	Officers of the Ordnance .. ..	58 16 00
	Life Guard of horse for <sup>3</sup> mo. pay ending 25 June, 1680 ..	1375 10 00
	To 22 Troops of horse for <sup>3</sup> mo. ending 25 Decr. 1680 ..	10316 17 00
	To 80 foot Companies for the like time.. .. .. ..	16622 00 04
	Royal Regiment of Guards for <sup>3</sup> mo. ending 25 Sept <sup>r.</sup> . 1680 ..	<u>9085 00 00</u>
		39357 16 08
	List of Pensions .. .. .. ..	2210 10 00
	<i>Other Payments.</i>	
	Payments made pursuant to his Majesty's Letters of 20 June, 1679. .. .. .. ..	78 16 00
	Cheques remitted .. .. .. ..	<u>331 14 04</u>
		0410 10 04
		£50547 08 07½
	So remains in the Vice Treasurers hands .. ..	11331 15 10½
		61879 04 05½

Exd. p. Ja. Alexander, Dept. Cler. Pell. (In Dorso) Clerk of the Pells' Certificate ending 25 March, 1681.

#### COL. EDWARD COOKE to ORMOND.

1681, March 25. Oxford.—This day is very critical in reference to the continuance or sudden rising of the Parliament. On Thursday last Col. Birch (who has the reversion of a good office for his son) moved that the House would appoint a day for considering of expedients in reference to a Popish successor. This so startled the more deliberate party, who designed to keep off that affair as long and as well as they could, that immediately a hot gentleman stood up and demanded to have the Bill against the Duke brought in. However, an encounter had like to have happened by the Men of Expedients and the Excluders. The heads of the former are Mr. Powle, Sir Thomas Littleton, Leigh, Col. Birch, Mr. Vaughan, Garaway, &c. The latter need not be mentioned. To prevent mischief, one moved that Saturday might be appointed to consider of the means of preserving the King's person and the Protestant religion, which fair motion and dinner time together disposed both parties to draw off without striking a stroke. In both Houses inquiry has been made concerning the suppressing the Bill for repealing the severe law of 35th Elizabeth against Dissenters. The Clerk justifies himself by the King's command. The Commons prepare for a conference with the Lords about the evil consequences thereof. The Commons to hinder the bailing of my Lord of Danby demanded judgment against him, for which purpose it will be necessary to stay ten or twelve days for his coming down hither, and so that point will not be an occasion of embroiling the two Houses, in case of opposition made to the pardon by the Commons. My Lord Danby

was very unfortunate that his friends finished not his business the first day. But my Lord Halifax (who fears his liberty may be prejudicial to his own Ministry) had interest enough to adjourn it, to the great dissatisfaction of the Court, where the Triumvirate of Ministers consists now of Mr. Hyde, Mr. Seymour, and Sir Thomas Littleton, who are all too high-spirited to act under the last mentioned lord, as he is to admit of any equal; so that it is said he has great disposition to re-enter into the party of Confederates, in case he were sure to be received with good grace. Yesterday the Commons called for the examination of Fitzharris, which was read together with Sir William Waller's paper of his conference with Everard. The former contains a relation of the proceedings of the Catholic party many years past in order to introduce Popery, as Fitzharris received it from Dr. Goff at Paris this last year. And for his present Majesty there has hardly been any considerable action since his Restoration, but (as this false traitor says) is aimed to further Popery, a scandal which certainly will never find the least credit in any loyal breast. However, the villain deserves to be hanged for uttering it, and accordingly the King appoints a special commission for his trial. But the busy House of Commons yesterday voted an impeachment against him, in order to bring both the criminal and his crimes under their own cognizance; I hope they will give him his deserts. When these foul reflections had been read, Sir Lionel Jenkins was named to carry up the impeachment to the Lords, at which some fell a-laughing. But he not rising from his seat, others pursued the thing more seriously, urging that no member ought to think himself too good to serve the House, &c.; whereupon he stood up and spoke these words, "This had not been put upon me but with design to reflect upon my master. I know the value of my life and whatever becomes of me I will not do it." Whereupon the whole House cried *to the bar*, and many sharp things were said against him as a person that probably used to do ill offices to the House with his Majesty, since he dared to asperse them thus maliciously to their faces. He offered thrice to explain his words, and still made them worse. He was ordered to withdraw, and had been sent to the Tower had not Sir John Ernly stepped to him and advised him to submit, which he accordingly did, and the House accepted of his submission for the King his master's sake (as they told him); of whom also they spoke very respectful things, to remove the suspicion as if any reflection upon his Majesty had been intended. Accordingly he carried up the impeachment this day. The Spanish Ambassador has by a memorial demanded the succour of 8,000 men for Flanders according to the late Treaty. And it is said they shall be raised speedily.

Yesterday the King being in the House to entertain himself called my Lord Shaftesbury and asked him whether no other expedient could be found out instead of the Exclusion. My

lord answered no, and that the whole nation seemed to be of that opinion. His Majesty replied that he would take two more to him, and let my lord meet him with two more on his side: he doubted not but he should find out a better expedient. My Lord Shaftesbury accepted the motion and desired to know the place which the King would needs refer to him, who thereupon said that he thought no place fitter than my Lord Chamberlain's lodgings. The King asked why there above all other places, and was answered, first, that it was the most indifferent place in the world, because my Lord Chamberlain was neither good Protestant nor good Catholic; and next, because there was the best wine, which was the only good thing that could be had from their meeting. Just now the Excluding Bill was moved in the House by Sir Robert Clayton, seconded by the Lord Russell, &c., but opposed by Secretary Coventry\* on pretence of expedients, the consideration of which he would recommend by the similitude of three physicians in consultation about a sick patient, who must infallibly die in case one physician should stick so to his own advice as not to consult with the rest. Mr. Swinfen shewed the defects of this resemblance, by saying that not only the advice offered by the Commons had been rejected by the Lords, but they had even refused to consult with them about it, or give them any reason for that rejection, and that it was now two years ago since the Commons first gave their advice, and that neither of the other physicians had given any at all. So that the patient might have perished long ago for all them.

Saturday, 26. The Commons fell again upon the business of the Duke. Sir Thomas Littleton argued for an expedient of reserving the Crown to the Duke, and putting the authority into the hands of the Princess of Orange. Secretary Coventry spoke for it, and said, that, as the last Bill was drawn, it might keep out a Protestant (meaning the Duke, if converted), and let in a Papist, (meaning the Duke of Monmouth, who might turn a Papist after he was in possession). But this expedient was refuted by Jones, Poultnay, Capel, Winnington, Montague and others, who shewed the impossibility of separating the authority from the title. The House was in the best temper in the world, and left all the liberty that could be to the masters of expedients, who were unable to carry their point. And so the Bill was ordered to be brought in for exclusion. The impeachment of Fitzharris is rejected by the Lords. Fourteen bishops were against it besides lay lords, yet there were thirty lay lords for it. The Commons were so sensible of this proceeding that they adjourned only for an hour, vitz., from 4 to 5, and then meeting again passed several votes, which you herewith receive in print.

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\* Coventry was no longer Secretary of State at this date, having resigned office in February 1679 (see vol. v. pp. 271–76). But he had retained his seat for Droitwich, and had been again returned for that constituency to the Parliament which assembled at Oxford in March 1681.

In the Lords' House I hear my Lord Chancellor was so forward about hearing a private cause this afternoon, that he would hardly be kept from hearing one to which there appeared neither plaintiff nor defendant, which together with some other whispers made it probable that the Parliament will either be dissolved or prorogued on Monday. When the expeditors were let fall, and the bringing in of the Bill voted, Mr. Love (of the City) moved that such as were for it might own it, and those against it disown it, because several who had voted for it in the last Parliament had, after the Parliament was ended, disowned their having been for it. Hereupon several gentlemen, as Sir Wm. Portman, Sir Ralph Dutton, and others of great note, stood up and said they had been for the Bill last Parliament, and were for it now. But my Lord Cavendish stood up and desired that this new way of declaring minds might not be suffered, but that men should forbear saying anything of that nature but yea and no, and that, too, only when the question should be put; which motion of his put an end to that way of declaring.

A letter was sent to my Lord Shaftesbury from London by some unknown person recommending the Duke of Monmouth to be the Protestant entrusted with the civil power under a Popish successor according to the King's Speech; which letter his lordship shewed the King, who said he should like very well to do good to his son, but he had a conscience, which hindered him from doing wrong to his brother. My lord answered it was the first time that a Court conscience had hindered anybody from doing a thing so much for his own interest.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, March 25. Oxford.—I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 13th instant, for which I return my most humble thanks, as well as for your Grace's favourable acceptance of that small tribute, which I pay your Grace, which I shall never fail to do either in that particular (or any other) which your Grace thinks useful to your service.

Before this comes to your Grace's hands I presume you will receive a full account of the proceedings in Sir John Davys's affair, in which his Majesty hath fully shewed his resolution of protecting his friends, although at that critical time, just before the sitting of this Parliament, some were of the opinion it was not convenient to be done.

I sent enclosed to your Grace a copy of the King's speech on the 21st, before it could be printed, which hath had this effect, that though the angry men of the House of Commons, and especially the Presbyterian party, are very much dissatisfied, yet they cannot pick any flaw in it to arraign. There cannot yet any judgment be made how they are like to proceed, being so newly entered into business, but yesterday in the House of Lords was read a petition of the Earl of Danby's praying to be bailed, which I perceive most of their

lordships thought very ill-timed, and therefore adjourned the debate of it till Monday next.

Yesterday in the House of Commons they voted the printing their votes, and a motion was made by Sir Nicholas Carey for the bringing in the Bill for exclusion of the Duke : but Mr. Powle and some others proposing that they would take into consideration some way of securing the succession in Protestant hands, the debate was adjourned till to-morrow, at which time expedients will be proffered from hence. The post goes so inconveniently from Oxford, that I cannot give your Grace any account of this day's proceedings.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, March 28. Oxford.—The House of Commons having run so very high in their votes upon our not admitting of the impeachment against Fitzharris, I suppose was the reason that made his Majesty dissolve this Parliament very abruptly this morning, for the Lords had no summons to be in their robes. The King goes towards London this afternoon, and my Lord Chesterfield and I go from hence to-morrow. The King and Court are in such a hurry now that I cannot learn whether we shall have suddenly another Parliament or no, but it is whispered that we shall. When I come to London I shall be able to know what measures I ought to take.

#### COL. E. COOKE to ORMOND.

1681, March 28. Oxford.—Though I have seen the distractions and dejections of routed armies (a prospect dismal enough), yet nothing ever equalled this day in this place at the surprising dissolution of this Parliament. I may well call it surprising, for I know not any one it was not so to. The Lords by being all robeless shewed they were so. The Commons by their appointing business for the time to come gave convincing evidence they dreamt not of it. According to their rash order on Saturday, the Duke's Bill was brought in this morning, and read once, and appointed a second reading the next morning. Then Sir William Jones began to arraign the Lords for rejecting the impeachment of Fitzharris (sent up on Saturday), when the Black Rod shortened his sharp speech by a summons to the Lords' bar, where the King (only in robes) expressed angrily enough his dislike of their proceedings, who (to say truth) had behaved themselves provoking enough in waiving the consideration of the three material particulars the King had recommended to them :—That of Allies (to the endangering of all the rest of Christendom's being enslaved by France); that of the searching the bottom of the Plot (in which they themselves own our own safeties to be so signally concerned), and that of Tangier (so important to trade), and only falling on the single forbidden fruit of the Bill. It is true they subtilely fell on the debate of all expedients that could be offered last Saturday, against which they knew they could frame objections

enough, and thence concluded the necessity of the Bill, not admitting its nakedness to be exposed by any arguments, but obviated all, by a conclusive question, begging the Queen, that if no Bill, no Protestant religion, because no safety to this King, unless the Papists were hopeless of being benefitted by his death. Because I presume the week's votes (being printed) have passed or will pass the Irish seas of course, I shall enclose other divertive papers, as the bombast speech of Oxford's Orator to the Queen (I am glad it was not our Cambridge Orator), also the Oxford Recorder's speech somewhat better, after which (rather to gratify my Lord Norreys than to reward him) the King dubbed him Sir Richard Crooke. I have also enclosed the reason the nineteen lords gave for their entering their protestation against the rejection of the impeachment against Fitzharris, wherein two things are very observable. First, that all along they beg the Queen that it doth necessitate a failure of justice, whereas it had been only a delay of it had they received the impeachment, the only design of it being to prevent not promote his condemnation. For that was the avowed reason of it in the House of Commons, that though he had arrantly been guilty of the extremity of treason against the King, even by his own confession, yet he could make great and material discoveries of the Plot, and they apprehended his mouth would be stopped by a halter to prevent discoveries by a speedy trial, by the legal way of Oyer and Terminer; but had their impeachment been received by the Lords, they might have delayed his prosecution as long as they pleased, and in the mean time no inferior Court durst proceed to his trial, so that they had time to pump him. This the Lords thought unreasonable, that impeachments (like the Welshman's backsword with two edges) should cut both ways, serve to condemn who[m] they pleased, and to save who[m] they pleased; also that it was indecent in relation to the King that so scandalous a traitor should be torn from him by a stratagem; but the Commons would not consider that the evidence of an impeached person is invalid in law, and that nothing less than a pardon could make him useful, and that a pardon after impeachment is what they so strenuously disallowed in my Lord Danby's case. So that it seems the King being hopeless of this Parliament's doing any good by this dissolution antidoted their doing hurt. Be the cause what it will, the effect is dismal enough, this Parliament not living a week and no prospect of another. Thus all our allies are left to shift for themselves and Tangier also, and now the detection of the Plot falls to the King's share alone, with the help of his Privy Council, and the imprisoned Lords (Danby and all) must lie by it. One more circumstance I conceive not impertinent to be communicated to your Grace: when the Lords of the Treasury went for Oxford they thought fit to delegate the power of examining witnesses to their under officers. One

Comyn (an Irish witness) fell to the examination of one Mr. Philip Burton their solicitor, who confessing to him that one Hetherington (to gain two witnesses against your Grace) had inserted things in his affidavit in relation to your Grace unknown to him and disowned by him, of which he particularly took cognisance, and that he might not be single, sent to Justice Worcup to be with him, before whom also Comyn having owned the same thing upon oath, he hath reported it to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, where, should it die, I would go up to London on purpose to revive it, having it from Mr. Burton's own mouth ; for whilst I live I will with great greediness force myself into all opportunities that may render me, &c.

[Encloses the two following documents :—]

### I.

#### The NINETEEN LORDS' REASONS for their PROTESTATION about FITZHARRIS.

Because that in all ages it hath been an undoubted right of the Commons to impeach before the Lords any subject for treasons, or any crime whatsoever, and the reason is because great offences that influence the Government are most effectually determined in Parliament.

We cannot reject the impeachment of the Commons, because that suit or complaint can be determined nowhere else, for if the party impeached should be indicted in the King's Bench, or in any other Court for the same offence, yet it is not the same suit : for an impeachment is at the suit of the people and they have an interest in it, but an indictment is the suit of the King ; for one and the same offence may entitle several persons to several suits. As if a murder be committed the King may indict at his suit, and the heir or the wife of the party murdered may bring an appeal, because the appeal is the suit of the party, and he hath an interest in it.

It is (as we conceive) an absolute denial of justice in regard (as it is said before) the same suit can be tried nowhere else. The House of Peers as to impeachments proceed by virtue of their judicial power, and not by their legislative, and as to that act as a Court of Record, and cannot deny suitors (especially the Commons of England) that bring legal complaints before them, no more than the Justices of Westminster Hall or other Courts can deny any suit or criminal cause that is regularly commenced before them. Our law saith in the person of the King *nulli negabimus justitiam*, we will deny justice to no single person, yet here (as we apprehend) justice is denied to the whole body of the people. And this may be interpreted an exercise of an arbitrary power, and will (as we fear) have influence upon all inferior Courts to exercise the same arbitrary power by denying the presentments of Grand Juries, for which at this time the Chief Justice stands impeached in the House of Peers.

This proceeding may misrepresent the House of Peers to the King and People, especially at this time, and the more in this particular case of Edward Fitzharris, who is publicly known to be concerned in vile and horrid treasons against his Majesty, and a great conspirator in the Popish Plot to murder the King and destroy and subvert the Protestant Religion.

Du. Monmouth.	E. Stanford.	Ld. Grey.
E. Bedford.	E. Clare.	Ld. Paget.
E. Kent.	E. Essex.	Ld. Wharton.
E. Huntingdon.	E. Shaftesbury.	Ld. Lovelace.
E. Salisbury.	E. Macclesfield.	Ld. Herbert.
E. Sunderland.	Ld. Mordaunt.	Ld. Cornwallis. Ld. Crew.

## II.

SPEECH of the RECORDER at the RECEPTION of the KING at OXFORD.

1680, March. Oxford.—Most Gracious Sovereign, I have read in the Roman story that Marius was wont to say that he that durst speak to Cæsar was ignorant of his greatness, and he that durst not speak to him was ignorant of his goodness ; of the latter whereof we and all your people having had so large experience, I am emboldened to beg the stay of the wheels of your royal chariot for some few minutes, and that I may find so much favour in the sight of my Lord the King as to speak a few words in the name of your loyal subjects, the citizens of this place, which is but to let your Majesty understand the infinite joy and gladness wherewith their hearts are filled in the beholding the royal presence of yourself and our Gracious Queen in this place. I say to behold yourself (after so many wicked designs of bloody and unreasonable men against your royal person, and the many signal deliverances of you from them for which the name of God be ever praised) here at this time in the heart of your dominions reigning in glory and safety is a joy so unspeakable to all true English hearts that my tongue, nay *similis fuit centum linguae*, if I had a hundred tongues I could not express it. And that you should for this time make this city your royal chamber, and the place of the reception of your Parliament is a grace and favour due to be recorded in the registry of time and fame, and never to be forgotten by us. And we hope that it may prove as auspicious to you for that purpose as any other place whatsoever, notwithstanding any surmises that have been made to the contrary ; since there have been diverse famous and good Parliaments held here, as might be proved by our records and histories, if there were now time to do it.

But (Great Sir) we must not presume to be tedious in so great a presence (especially after your long and tedious progress this day) and therefore I shall presume to say little now, but for all the good you have done us or shall do us, *Quid retribuamus*, what can we render to you again ?

Aristotle saith, *Quod diis et parentibus non possumus retribuere aequalia*, that we can never render equal things to the gods and our parents. You are the blessed Father of our country, and under the shadow of your royal protection we enjoy all our rights both religious and civil. And we confess that our obligations are greater than our acknowledgments can be. And yet such as they are we beseech your gracious acceptance of them. This city having endured the brunt of war in times, *Britanice luctuosis*, mournful to great Britany (to say no more or worse of them at the present) are disabled from doing what they would. (Then he presented the glove.) We have one present more to make to you, which is ourselves to be ever devoted to your service, and we prostrate all the ensigns of authority which we hold under you at your royal feet, and shall become daily votaries to Heaven that our Sovereign Lord King Charles the Second may yet long (and long) happily reign over us, and may be always a terror to his foes, and to all his good and loyal subjects a tower of defence. To which let all the people say, Amen.

#### TO THE QUEEN at OXFORD.

Though transcendency of birth and the highest fortune, in conjunction with virtues superior to and more radiant than them, are subjects which frequently deter the pretenders to oratory, and force them perhaps by the easier methods to fly to silence as the interpreter of their admiration, yet our more pious duty shall venture to break through all these amazing obstacles and our devotion be vocal. Though the object to which it is directed transcends our noblest faculties, for since Heaven is pleased with addresses from those by whom it is impossible the excellencies of its nature should be comprehended, and commands us to adore what we must not presume to interpret. Your Majesty, by such an innumerable train of such splendid demonstrations of the highest virtues, seems even to be now above a reign on earth ; and, conversant with the blessed, may perhaps pity the frailty of adoring mortals, but cannot but be pleased with the sincerity of the adoration.

Prostrate then before your feet we lay all possible demonstrations of a perfect obedience, and lowest humility by the approaches to so powerful and glorious a light seems already inspired and illuminate, which must needs happen to all those that make application to so divine a goodness, and that without any more miracle than considering that the nature of goodness is diffusiveness, and that it is like light communicable.

To be in the nearest relation to two most powerful monarchs is inimitably great, and indeed nothing could be greater but the endeavouring after a title in Heaven. This you must needs seem to the most uncharitable to have made firm to your blessed self. And amidst the large empire of

beauty and majesty, nature and grandeur, in which you are equally sovereign by pursuing a solid eternity, have collaterally purchased all that which same can bestow. Thus secured by a double immortality your sacred Majesty lives the glory now, and will hereafter the wonder of this world, and the expectation of the first and the joy of the future.

But out of an innate kindness to our own felicity we will only seem injurious in this one particular to what may advance your Majesty's glories, and that is by imploring a long procrastination to those your future triumphs, that you may to a satiety of days continue to adorn the crown you wear till you receive that which is immarcessible. And that the constant tenure of your life by which you bless the world be as free from all tumults, storms and tempests as the heaven from whence you derive your original, and to which you will triumphantly return. May the sun constantly return upon your person with an unsullen and defecate ray, and let no clouds occasioned by envy or malice ever corrupt the purities of its emanations. May every light like your sacred self be innoxious and always dispersing benign influences, and may all addresses to your Majesty be as sincere as this of ours; when the humble approachers, whatsoever other arts or sciences they may be conversant in, are perfectly strangers to those two too much practised ones of flattery and dissimulation.

#### ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS and CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.— OPINION of SIR JOHN TEMPLE, SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

1681, Mar. 28.—In the year 1664 there was a Bill transmitted under the Great Seal of Ireland, from the Lords Justices and Council there, to the King for the settling of certain lands of Erasmus Smith, Esqr., for charitable uses; wherein, after recital that Erasmus Smith had determined to make provision out of the lands therein mentioned for erecting five grammar schools in Ireland, and endowment thereof, with liberal encouragement for schoolmasters and for exhibitions to poor scholars in Trinity College near Dublin, and for placing poor children apprentices in Ireland, and for the maintenance of other schools for the teaching of English, and for other pious and charitable uses, it was intended to be enacted that there shall be a corporation in Ireland consisting of 32 persons therein named to be called Governors of the Schools and Trusts of Erasmus Smith, and the lands in the bill mentioned were thereby to be settled on the said corporation and their successors upon the trusts following, viz.: for paying 100*l.* *per annum* thereout to Christ's Hospital in London, and for employing 50*l.* yearly in maintaining four or five schools for teaching poor children to read English in such places in Ireland as Erasmus Smith should appoint, and for employing one-fourth part of the residue of the remaining profits (during the continuance of the leases therein

mentioned) towards placing poor men's children apprentices in Ireland, and, after the determination of the said leases, towards placing such apprentices, and the clothing of poor scholars in some of the said grammar schools, and for building or buying five convenient houses for school-houses and dwelling houses for schoolmasters in five several places in Ireland to be nominated by the said Erasmus Smith, and for paying salaries to schoolmasters and ushers in the said five grammar schools, and for employing all the residue of the said rents and profits in exhibitions to such poor scholars educated in the said schools as shall become students in Trinity College Dublin, and for want of such poor scholars to other poor scholars in the said college.

And thereby it is further declared that the said governors shall not do, or suffer to be done, any act whereby any profits of the said lands shall be transferred to any other person, or persons, contrary to the true meaning of the said Act, and that such construction shall be made thereupon as shall be most beneficial for the maintenance of the trusts therein mentioned, and for repressing and avoiding all acts and devises to be invented or put in use contrary to the true meaning thereof; and the said corporation was to allow their registrar  $10li.$  a year till the revenue shall be increased and then his salary shall be augmented.

This Bill was transmitted back into Ireland under the Great Seal of England according to Poynings' Act, but did not pass in the Parliament there. In the Act of Explanation which afterwards passed in Ireland in the year 1665, there is a clause inserted in these words following:—Whereas amongst several bills certified and transmitted under the Great Seal of Ireland unto his Majesty in his High Court of Chancery in England by a certificate bearing date at Dublin, the 13th day of May in the 16th year of his Majesty's reign, a Bill is transmitted entitled an Act for settling of certain lands of Erasmus Smith for charitable uses: Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that all the lands, tenements and hereditaments in the said Bill mentioned and thereby intended to be disposed for charitable uses, and not already decreed away by the Commissioners for the execution of the former Acts, shall be continued and applied unto and preserved entirely for such pious and charitable uses."

By the certificate of the Commissioners for executing the said Act of Explanation and by his Majesty's letters patent passed upon the said certificate, both confirmed by the said Act, these lands are granted to the Bishop of Meath and other trustees of Erasmus Smith and their heirs to the charitable uses particularly expressed in the said certificate and letters patent, viz.: That until such a corporation should be erected as by the said Bill was intended the trustees should pay  $100li.$  per annum thereout to Christ's Hospital, London; And that they shall employ  $50li.$  per annum in maintaining five

schools in Ireland to teach children to read English, and to such other charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith should appoint, and in default of such appointment the said 50*li. per annum* to be employed to the general uses thereby intended ; And that they shall employ a fourth part of the remaining profits in binding out apprentices in Ireland ; And that they shall build three convenient school-houses in Ireland for grammar schools, and shall allow each schoolmaster 66*li. 13s. 4d. per annum* a year ; And shall employ all the residue of the profits in pensions for poor scholars in Trinity College near Dublin ; And upon this further trust and confidence that whosoever such a Corporation shall be legally erected and settled for the maintenance and discharge of the charitable uses aforementioned as by the said Bill certified into England was intended, then the said trustees shall upon request convey the said lands to the said Corporation and their successors for ever, to the uses herein above mentioned and to such further charitable uses and trusts as shall be desired by the said Erasmus Smith and upon the erection of the said corporation shall be limited, expressed and declared.

The King afterwards by his charter, dated the 26th of March, 1679, (taking notice therein of the said Bill transmitted and the said certificate and letters patent) erected the said corporation of the governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, and grants power to the said Erasmus Smith to erect three grammar schools ; And thereby declares that the lands to be conveyed to the said corporation by the trustees in pursuance of the directions by the said former letters patent shall be employed to the charitable uses in the said charter expressed, charged with a rent charge of 100*li. per annum* to Christ's Hospital, London ; and that each of the three school-masters shall have 100 marks *per annum*. And when the rent of the said lands shall exceed 300*li. per annum*, then there shall be bestowed in repairing and beautifying the respective schools and school-houses [so much] as by the governors shall be thought convenient ; and to an usher in each of the said schools 20*li. per annum* ; and to an Hebrew lecturer in the college at Dublin, 30*li. per annum* ; and to a registrar to attend the governors 10*li. per annum*, and with such increase of his pension when the rents shall increase as the governors shall think fit ; and that the residue of all the revenues and rents which shall remain after all charges and payments aforesaid shall during the continuance of such leases as are now in force, be distributed and applied in manner following, viz.: One full moiety thereof for binding out of poor children to be apprentices under Protestant masters as the governors shall think fit, and after the expiration of such leases one moiety thereof for binding out poor children apprentices, and towards clothing poor scholars in the said three grammar schools ; and the other moiety of the said revenue, as well during the said leases as after the expiration thereof, shall be applied

to such other charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith by any deed in writing or by his last will shall appoint, and such appointment shall be of like force and effect in law as the same would have been if it had been particularly mentioned in these presents.

On the 3rd of June, 1673, Erasmus Smith and the Bishop of Meath and the other trustees have conveyed the said lands to Delawne and Holt and their heirs, in trust for the governors and their successors. The yearly rents that the said lands now doth yield amount to—*per annum* or thereabouts; out of which there is constantly paid to Christ's Hospital, London, the sum of 100*l.* *per annum* clear above all charges.

The said Erasmus Smith by his deeds of lease and release, bearing date the 20th and 21st of July, 1680, hath conveyed to the governors of the hospitals of Bridewell and St. Thomas the Apostle and their successors, one moiety of the residue and overplus of the profits of the said lands remaining after all the charges and payments limited in, and by the aforesaid Act and letters patent, or any of them, for the charitable uses therein mentioned [should be] fully made and satisfied, and also all arrears thereof from the 27th day of June, 1673, to and for the several charitable uses in London in the said deed of release mentioned.

In this case it appears:—

1. That the uses and trusts to which the said lands were intended to be settled by the Bill transmitted were all charitable uses in Ireland, except only one 100*l.* to Christ's Hospital, London.

2. That although this said Bill transmitted did never pass into an Act of Parliament, yet it hath now the effect of an Act of Parliament by the clause contained in the Act of Explanation, whereby it is enacted that the lands mentioned in the said Bill transmitted shall be contained and applied unto and preserved entirely for such pious and charitable uses—which must be intended the pious and charitable uses in the Bill transmitted.

3. That by the uses limited by the certificate of the Commissioners for executing the Act of Explanation, and by his Majesty's letter patent passed thereupon (which are confirmed by the said Act of Explanation) the whole residue of the profits of these lands, after payment of the 100*l.* *per annum* to Christ's Hospital in London, and the allowances for building and keeping schools, was by express words to be employed for the charitable uses in Ireland therein mentioned, until the corporation should be erected.

4. That by the same certificate and letters patent passed thereupon the trustees, after the corporation should be erected, were to convey the said lands to the same uses therein above mentioned. And whereas it is also therein said: To such further charitable uses and trusts as shall be desired by the said Erasmus Smith upon the erecting the said corporation:—

1st. It doth not appear that this later clause (viz.: to such further charitable uses and trusts as shall be desired by Erasmus Smith upon the erecting the said corporation) is warranted by any clause in the Bill transmitted, wherein there was no power reserved to Erasmus Smith of limiting further uses, nor by the clause in the Act of Explanation whereby the lands were to be applied to the charitable uses in the Bill transmitted, and the Commissioners had no power to limit any other uses or trusts thereupon.

2. It doth not appear how this later clause (if it were warranted) can be of any effect, as the same is inserted in the certificate and letters patent after the whole residue of the profits had been first limited to certain express uses therein formerly mentioned; it being wholly impossible and inconsistent that the whole profits should go to the former uses therein mentioned, as they are first expressly limited, and yet that part of them should go to such further uses as should be desired by the said Erasmus Smith.

3. If that clause should be of any effect, yet it being grounded upon Acts and letters patent passed in Ireland of lands lying in Ireland, it ought to be intended of such charitable uses in Ireland as should be desired by Erasmus Smith, as the several Acts passed in England relating to charitable uses in general are to be construed only of charitable uses in England.

5. That the clause in the charter passed in 1679 that limits the moiety of the residue of the profits (after the discharge of all the payments therein mentioned) to such charitable uses as the said Erasmus Smith shall appoint, cannot warrant the said Erasmus Smith's disposal of any part of the residue of the profits to other uses than what are contained in the Bill transmitted, and the certificate of the Commissioners and letters patent passed thereupon, (all which are confirmed by the Act of Explanation)—which uses, except the *100*l.* per annum* to Christ's Hospital in London are charitable uses in Ireland.

6. That Erasmus Smith had no estate in any of these lands which he could pass or convey by the deeds of lease and release made by him.

7. By the words of the said deeds of lease and release, it appears to have been Erasmus Smith's intention to convey a moiety of the residue and overplus of the profits remaining after all the charges and payments limited by the said Acts and letters patent, or any of them, for the charitable uses therein mentioned shall be satisfied, and there neither is nor can be such residue or overplus of the charitable uses mentioned in the Bill transmitted, or in the certificate and first letters patent, wherein the uses of the whole profits are expressly limited, though there may be a residue of those mentioned in the charter, whereby there is only an express

limitation of about 500*l.* *per annum* of the profits of those lands, which limitation or restriction is not warranted by the Bill transmitted, or by the certificate or letters patent confirmed by the Explanatory Act.

8. There being many of the charitable uses particularly expressed in the Bill transmitted and the certificate and first letters patent yet unprovided for, no exhibitions being yet allowed to any poor scholars in Trinity College Dublin, nor any money yet laid out in putting out poor men's children to be apprentices, or in clothing poor scholars in the said schools, and it being declared by the said Bill transmitted that the Governors shall not do, or suffer to be done, any Act whereby any profits of the said lands shall be transferred to any other person or persons contrary to the true meaning of the said Bill, and that such construction shall be made there-upon as shall be most beneficial for the maintenance of the trusts therein mentioned, and for repressing and avoiding all acts and devises to be invented or put in use contrary to the true meaning thereof, it would not be agreeable to the trust reposed in the present governors if (whilst there are so many charitable uses particularly expressed in the said Bill transmitted, certificate, and first letters patent, yet wholly unprovided for), they should suffer any part of the profits to go to the uses mentioned in the said deeds of lease and release which do not appear to have been either provided for, or to have been intended to [have] be[en] provided for by the Bill transmitted, certificates or first letters patent which are confirmed by the said Act of Explanation.

March 28th, 1681.

Jo. TEMPLE.

*Copy.*

EARL OF BARRYMORE to ORMOND.

1681, March 29. Castlelyons.—I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this high presumption, which nothing but a matter of highest concern to me, and a confidence in your Grace's goodness, could have induced me to undertake. By the post the last night I was truly informed my unhappy son (instead of going for England as I positively commanded him and he most solemnly promised to perform) is engaged in a fierce amour to my cousin Katherine Barry, my Lord Santry's daughter, and, as Col. Lawrence tells me, without the privity of her father or her mother, and till I am clear of those engagements I lie under to my Lord Chaworth and my Lord Campden I shall never have the least thought of giving mine. My most humble suit to your Grace is that you will be pleased to lay your command on him and Col. Lawrence to attend you, and to give him a severe lecture for neglecting his journey and embarking himself in fresh amours without my consent, since on his well marrying depends the raising or ruining of the family, which is really the truth, and to enjoin him from engaging himself on any account

till I come to Dublin. What your Grace says will (I am sure) work more on him than from any one else. I am, God willing, fully resolved to kiss your Grace's hands the latter end of the next week.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, March 29. Whitehall.—The Parliament at Oxford was dissolved yesterday. The matters they went upon and the manner of their proceedings forced the King to it. They brought in the Bill against the Duke and had given it a first reading before the Black Rod came upon them. They would not hear of any expedients with their good will, for they refused to resolve themselves into a Committee of the whole House, that they might not be embarrassed with the debate. Besides, the incident of Fitzharris was growing into flame between both Houses, as your Grace will perceive by the votes. His Majesty came to Windsor last night, and arrived here before ten this morning. The Queen reached not hither till six this evening. All is quiet in the city.

SIR CYRIL WYCHE to ORMOND.

1681, March 29. St. James' Square.—This has proved the shortest Parliament that I think has been known. It began the 21st instant, and was dissolved (yesterday morning) the 28th, and accordingly an account of the proceedings will lie in a narrow compass. Three days were spent in the preliminaries, and somewhat better, and a great part of the rest of the time taken up in things of course, constituting the Grand Committees and that of Privilege, and receiving petitions about elections. That little that remained was employed in renewing the Bill of Exclusion, which, after the debate of it on a day set apart for that purpose, was now the third time ordered to be brought in, and was yesterday read the first time and voted a second reading. The only two other things of moment were the sending to the Lords to desire that a day might be appointed for giving judgment in the case of my Lord of Danby, and the impeaching Mr. Fitzharris of high treason. That of my Lord of Danby was occasioned by his petition to their lordships to be set at liberty upon bail, or to be brought to his trial. The Commons hearing of a time hereupon appointed to consider of bailing him, and fearing (I conceive) that if they made no step in the business, though but just entered on the stage, this counsel might prevail, searched the books, and finding that a former Parliament had demanded judgment upon his plea of pardon, sent to desire a day might be set for giving judgment in that affair. The impeachment of Fitzharris was brought on by an examination of his read in the House and ordered to be printed, in which were several particulars towards the further discovery of the Popish Plot, and by a

scandalous treasonable paper brought by h[im] to Mr. Everard and interlined with his own hand, which, though read by Sir William Waller in his place, was yet for its most mischievous contents not permitted to be read at the table, that it might not be entered in the books. From these two papers it was thought evident that he must needs be privy to very damnable designs, and believed that the best way to search to the bottom of his knowledge was to have a public inquisition into the matter in Parliament. But it fell out that this thing occasioned a misunderstanding between the two Houses, for the Lords being told by Mr. Attorney General that he was preparing an indictment against Fitzharris, thought fit after the impeachment had been delivered at the bar by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, not to retain the cause before them, but dismiss it to the ordinary course of law, and this without giving the Commons any reasons at a conference for the rejection. The Commons on the other hand being informed of this proceeding, and upon search of the minutes finding it to be so, came to resolutions of this kind :—That by the Constitutions of Parliament the Commons might impeach any peer or commoner for treason, or other crimes and misdemeanours, before the Lords in Parliament. That the rejecting such impeachment sent up against Edward Fitzharris was a breach of the privilege of Parliament, and at this time tended to the hindering the further discovery of the Plot. That for any inferior Court to proceed against the said Edward Fitzharris, or any other person, impeached in Parliament for crimes of which they stand so impeached, is a breach of the privilege of Parliament.

This, my Lord, is the sum of what passed at this Convention (for I think it cannot be called Session of Parliament), some, or all, of which gave that offence to the King that yesterday morning he dissolved the Parliament. He was pleased to say no more than that, "so ill beginnings could not have a good ending," and then commanded my Lord Chancellor to pronounce the dissolution. This resolution was so privately carried, that none of the Lords had any notice to be in their robes, and the King himself came first into the House, as for some late years he has used to do, in his ordinary habit, and after a little time stepping out came suddenly in and took his seat in his robes, and then put an end to the Parliament, as I have acquainted your Grace. The King took coach within about an hour and went to Windsor, and came early to London this morning. The company began immediately to disperse; I saw great numbers leave the town in a few hours, and among the rest I set forward for the town, where I am now ready to obey your Grace's commands.

In the conclusion of the debate about impeaching Fitzharris there happened one particular which, because there may be some judgment made by it of the temper of the Parliament, it may not be unfit to trouble your Grace with it.

After the impeachment had been voted, it remained that some member should be named to carry it up. A gentleman stood up and moved that Mr. Secretary Jenkins might be the man ; this motion, it is true, was not received by some with that seriousness that all business there ought to be managed with, but yet (being named) he was ordered to carry it up. Whereupon Mr. Secretary presently stood up and said, " This had not been put upon me but for the character I bear. I look upon it as a reflection on the King my master, and though I know how to value my life and liberty, do what you will, I will not go." This so unusual language put the House into a great heat. Some cried, *explain, explain*, others *to the bar, to the bar*, and for a good while no one could be heard. At last Mr. Secretary offered to speak, and in the sense of the House made it worse than before. This increased the noise, till after some time he [ag]ain presented himself with his hat off, and then too in the general opinion [fur]ther aggravated the affront ; and now the cry was, *withdraw, withdraw*, which having been called upon a good while, he began softly to do ; at last he thought [fi]t to accept of an interpretation, which two or three members with loud voices [and] interrupted periods, such as the noise would admit of, had endeavoured to offer [on] his behalf, and told the House that he desired to be understood not as if he ac[cus]ed the House of reflecting on the King, or as if he thought himself too good to [ob]ey any of their commands, but that it was an error in his judgment ; he thought [there] had been a reflection on the King, and if it had been such he could not have obeyed. [but] that he was ready to do as they commanded. Upon this the tumult presently ceased, and they were willing to accept this as satisfaction for such an affront as ma[ny] said was never offered in Parliament before, that the King might see they would give no occasion of offence, nor except against any Minister, if they could possibly avoid it.

#### VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to LORD LIEUTENANT and COUNCIL.

1681, March 30. Antrim.—In obedience to your commands of the [ ] instant, I took care that Owen O'Neill should appear at the assizes at Londonderry [be]fore Mr. Herbert, the late Judge, and that the prosecutors for the King should also appear to give evidence against him pursuant to their several examinations ; and I sent all the examinations transmitted to me by your Grace and lordships. Whereupon an indictment of high treason was found against him by the Grand Jury, upon which he was arraigned, tried and acquitted. All the prosecutors appear'd, except Phelemy oge\* O'Neill, who (I hear) stands himself indicted of felony, of whose evidence I sent your Grace an account in November last. And although Owen O'Neill was acquitted, the Judge thought meet to bind him to appear next assizes, and in the meantime to be of the good behaviour.

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\* i.e., young.

The examinations taken against some of the O'Hagans about suspicious words by them spoken I sent also to the Judge, but told him I conceived the matter was not then ripe for trial, who judged it also not now ready. And, therefore, chose rather to defer it till it might be better matured (wherein I shall use my utmost diligence) than to bring it on before evidence for the King was fully prepared, for when *ignoramus* is at any time found upon indictments of that nature, or an acquittal upon trial, the guilty take encouragement.

I presume further most humbly to acquaint your Grace and lordships, that in obedience to your order of reference of the 4th instant (which I received the 14th) upon the petition of Sir Neill O'Neill to me directed to examine the matters of the said petition, and to certify I have [exa]mined the witnesses by Sir Neill produced concerning the search for arms made by John [ ] one of the High Constables of the barony of Massereene, which was the ground of Sir Neill's [com]plaint ; the said Sir Neill before the witnesses were examined having wholly waived that part of his complaint which relates to the abuse done the child in the cradle. And afterwards I examined the said High Constable, and took the depositions of several persons who were in the house when the search was made ; all which examinations are herewith sent, together with the petition, reference, copy of the warrant and copy of the letter I writ to the Justices at their meeting in the barony of Massereene concerning four swords which were taken out of Sir Neill's house, and sent from the Justices to me by the Constables, who took them, which I immediately returned to Sir Neill O'Neill by the hands of Mr. William Mo[ ] , who was by Sir Neill sent to receive them.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, March, 31. Dublin.—Though I presume you were at Oxford at the opening of the Parliament, yet I believe you had little to write, but what you supposed I should have from others, but if everybody should think so I should be in the dark. Since you all left London Muly sent me the enclosed petition and report, if that Comyn and Hetherington be there, it were not amiss to inquire into the matter. Hetherington is known here to be an arch rogue, and Comyn, whilst he was here was esteemed to be something betwixt a fool and a madman. So that as ridiculous as his narrative is it could not possibly be of his own composure, and nobody so like to do it for him as Hetherington. I presume the consideration of an answer to the King's Speech will take up some time, and that before the Parliament has leisure to look into what lies before them in relation to Ireland, things relating to higher things and persons must be put into some way of agreement, or this Session will not be long. What I intend

in answer to my Lord of Anglesey is near finished, but cannot come forth to be made use of this Session, unless it prove longer than it is thought it will.

I have cause to believe Sir James Shaen is much hearkened to in the Treasury, and what comes from thence looks as if some overtures were set on foot for a new farm of the revenue here. I will not say but it may be time to think of it, but I am sure if the Government here be made strangers to it till it shall be concluded the King will lose by it both in rent and in the conditions, as he did by the last. I am sensible of the straits the King is in, and it is the duty of all that serve him to give him all possible help and ease, and it is reasonable he should make advantage of this kingdom. But he had better do it above board, and with the assistance of his servants here, than by underhand projects, that cannot be concealed, and so he may be more like to make the full advantage of it that it will bear; then when needy proposers are listened to you shall do well to have an eye after this matter, till I may take more plain notice of it. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF CONWAY.**

1681, March 31. Dublin.—With yours of the 8th of this month I received the petition of Sir John Parsons to his Majesty for the cornet's place yet held by his brother, who yet continues distracted. It is true he bought the place but lately, and though all that make purchases of that kind do it upon adventure, and that it would be of ill consequence to introduce a custom of making reparation upon accidents of that nature, yet if Sir John will attend the duty himself, or if he will name a proper person for it, which I take to be the greater service to him, he or who he shall name being well qualified shall immediately have a Commission. The matter of the Serjeant Porter is already by me humbly submitted to his Majesty, the pretenders to it are worthy of his Majesty's favour. *Copy.*

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.**

1681, 31 March. Ballinrobe.—At the earnest request of the late Bishop of Killala (who died yesterday) his relict and orphans, I presume with all humility to lay their distressed condition at your Grace's feet, and to beg one favour in their behalf, it is but a little one, and they may live. He hath sate in that see one whole year and no more, so that I conclude half his first fruits unpaid, the charges of his patent, consecration and removal from Limerick to Killala, his episcopal seat, went deep into his little fortune, who was naturally addicted to that hospitality which the Apostle recommends to that order of men. His widow and younger children, five in number, young indeed, one of them being but two, another three years of age, most humbly beseech your Grace that by your interposition they may have the half year's rent, which

will grow due at Michaelmas next, and they will thereout pay what remaineth of his, and half the first fruits of his successor, so that he will not be obliged to pay before he receives the fruits of the benefice, which I do with all humility offer and submit unto your Grace's charitable consideration.

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1681, 31 March.—I presume you have had so perfect an account of the late transactions in this place and sudden remove of all our company upon the dissolution of the Parliament, that I should be impertinent if I attempted a narrative. I shall, therefore, only mention to your Excellency what relates to your particular concern as our Chancellor and Patron. Be pleased therefore to know, that the Principal of Magdalen Hall is dangerously ill, which, being much the best of all the employments in your Excellency's disposal, probably in case of a vacancy there will be much struggling for the succession, and possibly recommendations from Court, for I find there have been earnest interpositions since the King came hither upon mean temptations. And it would be well that such competitions were superseded by your Excellency's order for the disposal immediately upon the vacancy. The year turning about, the time of the nomination of a Vice-Chancellor, to relieve the present one who has served two years with great sufficiency and diligence, will suddenly come on. Your Excellency will, therefore, be pleased to think of a successor, and truly I fear we have scarce a man in all points equal to the employment besides Dr. Thomas Marshall, Rector of Lincoln College and Dean of Gloucester. There lies I confess an objection against this, which I cannot answer. The Margaret divinity lecture in the University, an employment of good value, which is likely to be void ere long, is by statute inconsistent with a vice-chancellorship, so that if Dr. Marshall should happen to be nominated by your Excellency he will be rendered incapable of the said lecture, which else he would be sure to have. It is probable that before the Act, this affair of the lecture will come to some issue, and then it will be time enough for your Excellency to make an actual designation, and I shall not fail to lay before you a just account of the state of this place. I have at present only to add the tender of my duty to your Excellency and with my prayers for the continuance and increase of all prosperity and honour to yourself and family.

EARL OF ARRAN to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1681, April 1. London.—I have been so often desired to recommend the bearer, Mr. Crawfort, to you by my sister Ossory, that I could not refuse her, though the gentleman be unknown to me. He says he is related to you, and my sister and others who know him give him a very good character. I came hither from Oxford with my Lord Chesterfield on

Wednesday, he intends to go towards Bretby on Monday next, where he sent my niece before his journey to Oxford. As soon as I have had his Majesty's commands I will think of my journey towards Ireland, if he commands not the contrary. The clearing myself from this place will take me up some time, though I could not without shame live at a lower rate than I have done.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 2nd.—The last letter I had from your Grace was of the 12th of the last month, with the papers relating to my Lord of Clare, and since my coming from Oxford I have not anything to write of consequence relating to affairs here, neither do I hear that the Council has met since his Majesty's coming to town. He has taken physic these two or three days past for a boil he has on his cheek. Upon consideration I thought it best to say nothing of my going for Ireland until I heard from you, and I desire your commands in it, and whether you think it proper any motion should be made of a Parliament's sitting in Ireland; for I am afraid matters are so altered there since the first proposal made for the sitting of one, that the people there will not now comply with what was rationally expected from them formerly. I find both the Secretaries for it, but I am to have some discourse with my Lord Conway about it after the holidays. I heard this day that about four or five days since great search was made for Sir John Davys in several places of this town by the Murphys and that gang, but cannot learn by whose warrant. I have acquainted his Majesty and some of the Council with it, and they will examine the matter.

Major Baily was with me this day, and he resolves to go for Ireland next week, and his Majesty is willing he should not suffer, and Capt. Gilbert Talbot is so ill still that he cannot stir abroad. He has taken the Jesuit's powder (which is now thought the only cure for that kind of distemper) 58 times. The enclosed small letter is from Monsieur Durel to my Lord Chamberlain concerning the gentleman you intended to send over with my nephew. I understand he is a married man, and would rather live here with his wife than go abroad any more. My Lord Chamberlain gave me the letter when we parted at Oxford. His lordship went from thence to Euston and returns on Wednesday next. The other letter was sent me this day by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

#### EARL OF ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1681, April 4, Euston Hall.—The day before the Parliament was dissolved I had the honour of your Grace's the 21st past with copies of two letters to you from my Lord of Longford and my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge relating to a complaint

my Lord Clare intends to make of me in Parliament, and calling to mind the earnest desire he made some time since to me for the taking off his quit rents (which, I told him, it was not in my power to obtain for him), this accusation and the desire to make himself valued for his zeal to the Protestant religion come very naturally from him, and in a world where such an accusation is like to be greedily entertained he may perhaps easily do me mischief, yet at any other time he would find it hard to prove he had written any such letter, or that I was the conveyer of it to Father Barrique, who might find a way into my office without my hand or key. When I acquainted my Lord of Arran with it, he told me he was glad of it, because it is comfortable to have companions in ill times. I hope your Grace is not of the same mind, or, if you be, it will not hinder you from sending me my hawks to solace myself with in the meantime, for yet we do not hear of the calling of a new Parliament. If the interval should continue for any time, it were worth your Grace's thought to consider whether with safety and advantage to his Majesty's service one in Ireland might be called in that interval.

When I was at Oxford I gave my Lord of Arran a letter I had received from the Dean of Windsor containing his friend or kinsman Mr. Durel's answer to the proposition of coming to serve my Lord Ossory as his governor, desiring your Grace would declare yourself as to the conditions should be made to him, whilst I had desired the Dean to get his friend to declare what he would ask; and the truth is, understanding from all hands how much fitter a man he is for that employment than any else I can find, I was unwilling to take his answer for a denial, which I might otherwise have done. I am here in the country for a few days, taking possession of my lieutenancy, of which your Grace knows the value. I wish you few such employments; instead of them an easy life with a good health.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, April 5. Whitehall.—I have only to acquaint your Grace with our affairs here at present, which are (God be thanked) very quiet, and the City here in very good order, though the Lord Bedford and Lord Salisbury have been several times with my Lord Mayor, and their business chiefly was to advise him to call a Common Council; but my Lord Mayor not being yet well enough to go abroad, and there being no precedent to be met with that any Common Council was ever held by a Deputy-Mayor nothing hath been done in it, which they say hath broken their measures, so that their discontent appears not so publicly as it did formerly.

A declaration upon the dissolution I perceive is expected abroad, but I cannot tell what is resolved upon that matter as yet. It is this day confidently said that the Duke of

Richmond is to have the Garter which became void by the late Duke of Saxony's death, and hath not been as yet desired by the present Duke.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1681, April 9th, Dublin.—By that time you receive this I suppose the affairs there will be put into such a way that judgment may be made of the future method. That the King found the City quiet upon the dissolution of the Parliament was very well, and that it will continue so I hope and believe, yet the surprise was too great to show what course the Confederates would hold; but that they will endeavour by any means whatsoever to keep up the mettle of their party must be expected, and I hope will be prepared for. If there follow but a tolerable calm, I suppose the condition this kingdom is in, and that it may be brought into, may be taken into consideration, for most certainly it must be of advantage or prejudice to affairs in the other two. The things next at hand relating to this place are the putting an end to my Lord Ranelagh's accounts impartially; that will not only give great satisfaction to many that want payment from him and his partners, but it will give us a more certain knowledge of the state of the revenue than can be had before those accounts are closed.

Next I suppose overtures may be made and received for a new farm of the revenue, wherein, if the present Farmers be the proposers, care should be taken that they give a good account of their performance of the last bargain before a new one be made with them, that they cover not past failings under the intricacy of a new undertaking, and in order to this their demands of defalcations ought first to be made and determined, the quantity and solvency of the arrears that they pretend to ought to be known, and the security they should give for the performance should be good and within the reach of this Government.

Then it is possible the calling of a Parliament here may be thought of. If it be, the Bills lie before them and all that was written in the defence of them may be found, but we shall no more press for a Parliament, much less enter the lists with Sir James Shaen, my Lord of Anglesey or any others. We think we have done our duty in that matter, and that it is not possible to suspect we can have any other end in being content to have leave to give the King money, but his service, and the putting the kingdom in a state of defence; if other projects and projectors be better thought of, we shall give our opinion of them, if it be commanded, or we shall be silent if we are not.

The recruiting of this Army may again be thought of and is very necessary, but I fear it will hardly be effected till the fear of being sent to Tangier be over, and nothing will

so much renew that apprehension as the return of our men sent thither. If all I have writ do yet signify nothing, there is nothing lost but my pains. *Two copies.*

**WILLIAM SHERIDAN, Dean of Down, to ORMOND.**

1681, April 9, Down.—I understand by my brother your Grace was pleased of yourself, without any solicitation, to name me for the bishopric of Killala, for which high favour I return my most humble and most hearty acknowledgments. He knowing my circumstances declined the honour designed me; but had I been upon the place I would have accepted it with all thankfulness, though I should have lost considerably by it; so far do I value before my profit all the expressions of your Grace's favour and good opinion, which I will endeavour to preserve by a diligent pursuit of my duty in the station I am in, till your Grace thinks fit to alter it: and my prayers shall be constant to Heaven to continue you an honour and ornament to our poor country, which (under his Majesty) your Grace alone keeps from contempt. My Lord, your favours have been so many and great to my brothers and to me (as before so), in this last instance that I cannot refrain owning it without ingratitude, nor do it thus without presumption: but what your bounty has made necessary, I hope your goodness will pardon in yours, &c.

**SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.**

1681, April 9, Whitehall.—I have the honour of four letters from your Grace to account for at this time. The two letters of the 16th and 31st past, which were from your Grace and my Lords of the Council there, together with the depositions enclosed in each of them, were read in Council on Wednesday last (the first Council-day after I had received them) and were referred to Mr. Attorney General to consider of, in order to report what he should judge material evidence in them against Plunkett, or any other in hold for the Plot. Of this report, as soon as it is made, I shall give your Grace an account. In another letter delivered me from your Grace by Sir Cyril Wyche (it was of the 16th March) there were four draughts of letters to be sent hence from his Majesty to your Grace; they are now, all of them (such are our rules here) referred to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury. The fourth letter is of the 31st past, all writ with your Grace's own hand. His Majesty was very much moved with what you are pleased to represent of the disquiet and insecurity that most men are in for fear of being sworn into the Plot; therefore my lords do write your Grace a letter to proceed to the delivering of the gaols in all places, with some further intimations of their sense as to those proceedings that are requisite to be had at this time.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 9, London.—I had on Wednesday last your Grace's letter of the 31st of the last month with Eustace Comyn's petition and the report upon it, and it is very true that Hetherington writ his narrative and Comyn was with me at Oxford and told me that Hetherington put the wrong word upon him ; his meaning by that I found to be that he had writ what he gave him no directions for, but he is such a fool and so hard to be understood that little can be made of what he says. However, I will get him examined as to that by some Justice of the Peace here. The fault was in the Post Office that you heard not sooner from me when I was at Oxford. I find by some discourse I have had with my Lord Conway and Mr. Hyde that the statesmen are more inclined now to the calling a Parliament in Ireland than they were formerly, though I have reason to conclude the latter of those two has no great inclination to it. He told me he knew nothing of any proposals for a new farm, and that you might be sure nothing of that nature should be agreed to without your approbation. This he said before I went to Oxford, and since I had your letter he has confirmed it again, but since I writ last to you I had a proposal made to me by very responsible persons, but who they are I cannot yet tell. Their undertaking is to maintain an army of 10,000 men—8,500 foot and 1,500 horse, besides the horse guards and the halbertiers, the civil list and pensions to be maintained as it now stands ; to furnish his Majesty's stores with arms for 3,000 horse and 1,5000 foot, 2,000 barrels of powder with match and ball proportionable ; to build forts in such place as the Chief Governor shall think fit, so as the sum exceed not 40,000*l.* ; to reimburse the present Farmers their advance money, his Majesty giving them the same security. In consideration thereof they expect all the rents and payments due from the present Farmers during their farm and the whole revenue afterwards for such a time as shall be agreed upon, so that in case a Parliament be not expedient you have this fair proposal which, I believe, Sir James Shaen has no hand in. My uncle Fitzpatrick goes very soon for Ireland and he will explain this to you, and inform you that it is likely this proposition will be made another way if not approved of by you.

## FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, April 9, Whitehall.—I have herewith enclosed his Majesty's declaration which came just now from the printer to the Secretary's office, but is not yet public. By it your Grace may guess at his Majesty's resolutions, since upon all occasions in private they are agreeable to this which he hath made public.

On Wednesday last your Grace's letter of the 22nd of the last month to Mr. Secretary Jenkins was read in Council, and

directions are given to the part relating to the trials of all such as are imprisoned upon the account of the Plot by a letter from the Board by this post, as likewise the changing of Sir John Davys' trial from the King's Bench to Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, which was not done upon the notice that was taken that Sir William Davys was the Chief Justice of that Court. Another letter of the 16th of March from your Grace and Council, as likewise that of the 25th, together with their enclosed examinations, were ordered to be delivered to the Attorney General and the rest of the King's Counsel to consider whether they were material on the trials of any persons that were sent for over hither to be tried, and upon their report your Grace will receive a further account of them.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, April 12. Whitehall.—Since my last I have very little of moment to give your Grace an account of. All matters are still here in a very good and quiet posture, only the printed pamphlets still do their parts, but it is hoped a little time will curb their insolence, which is grown intolerable.

Everard hath entered into recognizance to appear at the King's Bench bar the first day of the next term and give in evidence against Mr. Fitzharris, and two messengers are gone (with warrants, in case of refusal) to bring up Sir William Waller and Smyth, who are both out of town. The Lord Chief Justice Scroggs is removed from his place in the King's Bench, and Sir Francis Pemberton is made Chief Justice in his stead, who gives great assurance of his steadiness to serve the Crown with great integrity and zeal, and as an earnest intends to begin with the trial of Fitzharris the beginning of the term.

The commission of the lieutenancy of the City of London is at present under regulation, and the few men that are (at present) disaffected are intended to be removed, as likewise the officers of the party, which are only Sir Robert Clayton and his lieutenant-colonel, all the rest being men of great integrity and good intentions to the Government.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 12. London.—All that I have to say this post is only to let your Grace know that the report being very strong about the town that his Majesty had sent for you to come over, and reasons of your being sent for variously reported, I told his Majesty yesterday what was given out about the town, and he assured me that there was nothing of it true, for he was sure you could do him more service there than here, and for removing of you from the Government it shall never enter into his thoughts.

Sir Richard Stephens goes for Ireland to-morrow. He, I am confident, is very much your friend, but his great interest is with the fanatic party, and, as George Legge tells the story, in the business of the election he has not been so ingenuous as he ought to have been.

The King intends for Windsor about the end of this month, and will stay there the greatest part of the summer. As I am informed, Prince Rupert is not like to live many days, and his employment of Constable of Windsor Castle my Lord Chesterfield is like to have.

SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, April 12. Whitehall.—Just as I am putting pen to paper to pay my duty of the day to your Grace, I receive the honour of yours of the 8th current. I cannot promise to myself a moment before to-morrow morning to show it to his Majesty, he being newly come off the water, having been all this day at Woolwich. The town is wonderfully still. The promoting of Serjeant Pemberton to be Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench does more vex and fret the angry party than the turning out of Sir Robert Clayton from being colonel of a London regiment, and from being a member of the lieutenancy of the City; for the King having professed so often and so solemnly to govern by the law, they would not have him make a choice of a person that for his ability and integrity may fill that post to his Majesty's satisfaction, and the whole nation's. They have threatened his Majesty's declaration with bloody answers; if they do, there is one good way left of replying to them, which is not by reasoning but by doing well and worthily. I must crave your Grace's respite for an answer to your letter, and especially to that part of it which relates to conventicles, till next post.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, April 13. Dublin.—I have yours of the 2nd inst., to the principal part whereof you will find something in one I writ to you before I received yours. That which I shall add is that though the infection which seems to be spread all over England must have some influence upon a Parliament here, yet I am in hope it will have no further effect than the making of some abortive motions which may come from some hot and disaffected member. But that which I most apprehend is that obstruction may be given to supplies by entering into an examination of the revenue of the Crown and the disposition of it by calling in question Farmers, Commissioners, Undertakers and Officers of the Revenue for mismanagement and for oppression, and by annexing some restrictive conditions to their grant of money; all which may be done upon pretences and with expressions specious and dutiful, and possibly it may be endeavoured to make some legal provision for the establishment of a Militia which may infer the

present augmentation of the Army to be unnecessary, and perhaps in time the diminution of it convenient. These are what come now in my mind that may disturb the good success of a Parliament, but possibly I may foresee more difficulties than will be found; and if they should be interposed, yet I do not conclude them to be insuperable. In case the calling of a Parliament here shall be thought of, care must be taken how a new bargain for the farming of this revenue shall be entered upon before it meets, for from thence advantage may be taken to disappoint and lessen supplies, which I cannot encourage his Majesty to expect should be given to the Crown in perpetuity. Nor can I promise that what shall be given will accommodate affairs elsewhere, but that this kingdom may be better secured to him, and that occasional ease may be given to his revenue in England upon the use of sending men either into his fleets or to Tangier there may be good ground to hope. This is as much as is necessary to say on this subject for the present, and shall be only the business of this letter. *Two copies.*

SAME TO SAME.

1681, April 13. Dublin.—I would not mix anything of private concern with the business of my other letter of this date, that you may be at liberty to expose the other entirely as occasion may require. As to your return hither, I wish it as soon as may be, the rather that though they should fix upon calling a Parliament here, I resolve not to make it my business to justify any of the bills transmitted, but leave them to the amendment of the King and his Council, and to their fortune afterwards; not but that I will endeavour to serve the King the best I can in my own way, and therein you can help me better here than there.

By all we can yet hear of Sir John Davys we guess he absconds either at London or in Wales. Why he does so he can best tell. His brother was with me yesterday come from his circuit, and having behaved himself in it with much approbation.

The discoverers of the Plot in Munster are so many and such wretched fellows, either in jail for debt or in prison for robberies and thefts, that the most zealous begin to be weary of them and afraid of their accusations for themselves or their friends, for Protestants are brought into the Plot as well as Papists. Why might not you contrive your coming along with your sister without staying long for her, for I conceive she may soon leave her children with my Lord Devonshire and hasten away?

My last Lord Clarendon borrowed divers papers of mine in order to help him in his general history, of which he has made all the use he thought fit, and now as they are properly mine so they can be serviceable to nobody else. My Lord of Anglesey's book gave me occasion to look into the transactions

of those times, of which I may perhaps find cause to give some account as far as my share comes to. I therefore desire you would call to my Lord Clarendon, that now is, for those papers and get them brought with you.

Nic. Armorer told me of an English horse for breed which I might have for sending for. I think he is George Legge's. If he can be here by the end of the next month, pray let him be carefully led to the waterside, and the charge of him and a man shall be defrayed. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1681, April 16. Dublin.—My two last letters have given some account of my thoughts concerning a Parliament here. But if I had faith to believe in the proposition mentioned in yours of the 9th inst., I should prefer the acceptance of it before any other way. But I have often observed that such taking overtures in verbal discourse, when they come to closer examination prove to have something unreasonable or impracticable at the end of them, and therefore my diffidence must be excused till I have further and more particular light, which, if Mr. Hyde keeps his word, I shall have before an agreement. It is plain the Farmers here do not pay their rent so punctually as they pretend, and I think it is certain that they have not managed their affairs to the best advantage, which may be attributed partly to the indigence of the Undertakers that are fain to draw out of the stock for their subsistence, partly to the dissension among themselves (which was all the stock that Sir James Shaen brought with him) and partly to their vain and intricate purchases of shares from one another and from partners in the Earl of Ranelagh's undertaking, so that upon the whole matter I am of opinion his Majesty may, when he will, be master of that farm. But before he seizes it it would be well considered into what management to put the revenue. The proposition which Fitzpatrick is to explain comes in fit time to keep off a Parliament, which neither the Earl of Ranelagh or Sir James Shaen are fond of, and I cannot help suspecting that one of them has a part in it. *Copy.*

FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, April 16. Whitehall.—On Wednesday at Council your Grace's letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins concerning a conventicle kept near the Council Chamber in Dublin was read, and your Grace will, I suppose, receive Mr. Secretary's answer by this post according to the order of the Board. At the same time was likewise read an account from the Deputy Governor of Berwick of great numbers of Dissenters, meeting within the limits of that garrison, which was a liberty they have lately taken, not using to do so before, upon which an order of Council is gone to the Mayor and Chief Magistrates of the Corporation of Berwick to take care to

suppress those unlawful meetings and put the law in execution by removing one Renly the preacher five miles from the town; a clause is likewise inserted in the end of the order to signify his Majesty's pleasure that in case the magistrates fail in their duty a *quo warranto* shall be brought against their charter. A petition of John Ely and several others against whom a bill of indictment was found for high treason, at the same time Sir John Davys's was, being read at the Council, an order went to Mr. Attorney General to prepare such a Privy Seal to enable him to enter a *nolle prosequi* and remove their trials into Ireland, as was in the case of Sir John Davys. Several other Irish evidences lately come over appeared at the Board yesterday: amongst the rest one, Florence Wyer, a copy of whose examination is ordered to be sent to your Grace.

Francis Smyth, the publisher of an intelligence that goes by his name, was yesterday by the Council committed to Newgate for high treason upon the oath of one Charles Wray, who deposed that he told him he would never leave printing and writing till this kingdom was brought to a free state. Mr. Serjeant Street is to be Baron of the Exchequer in the room of Baron Weston and Sir Robert Wright to be Judge in Wales in his room. Mr. Adam Loftus's wife is lately dead in France.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, April 16. Whitehall.—That letter of the 8th current it pleased your Grace to honour me with was communicated to his Majesty as soon as it came to hand. His Majesty was pleased to admit of your Grace's recommendation of a new Bishop of Killalla, and this post will bring to your Grace by the conveyance of Sir Cyril Wyche the letter requisite to that effect. Upon reading of that part of your Grace's letter that takes notice of the Dissenters and their new meeting-house in Dublin (which his Majesty ordered me to bring before the Council), my Lords did not think it needful to advise his Majesty to give your Grace any particular instruction in a matter so nearly relating to the honour and dignity as well as the peace of the Government, his Majesty and my Lords taking it for granted that you look upon it as a main part of the trust put into your hands not to suffer such a novelty as carries along with it not only a breach of the laws but a contempt of his Majesty's authority. I send your Grace by direction of the Council the informations of one Wyer of that country, which contain in them several matters more fresh and close than other informers have spoke to. You will be able, my Lord, when you have commanded them to be perused, to determine what is fit to be done in pursuance of that light which the informer gives. Your Grace will receive this post or the next a petition of one Thomas Lloyd for the payment of a great sum of money (14,000*l.* as I remember) by yearly

payments out of the revenue of Ireland. The interest in those payments is my Lord of Dumbarton's, as his Majesty was pleased to let me understand, and he commanded me to give your Grace notice of it, and to recommend it in a most especial manner to your favourable report.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 16. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 9th, which I showed this morning to his Majesty, and he is resolved to take into his consideration the several heads you mention, and has already given directions for the forces to be sent back from Tangier into Ireland, concluding that the peace is by this time made with the Moors. I could not certainly tell you who are the persons most trusted with the management of public affairs, but I have now reason to conclude that my Lord Conway, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Seymour are the men, for his Majesty has commanded me to make my application there in the concerns of Ireland. I have already spoke with my Lord Conway, but could not find Mr. Hyde. His lordship tells me that the King has signed a letter of respite for my Lord Ranelagh in the concern of his 24,000*l.* bond until next Trinity Term, but after that time he is to expect no more favour of that kind. The business of his accounts is referred to auditors here, and when the report is made it will be sent over to you.

Eustace Comyn was yesterday brought before the Board, and there he declared that Hetherington had set him on to swear against you, and the King asking him why he swore against you, he said that Hetherington told him all he swore would do no good else. Entries are ordered to be made in the Council books of what he declared there, and I have sent to Mr. Mulys to transmit a copy of them to you. I hear all the witnesses except Oates and Dugdale are out of pension, so that you are like to have them in Ireland as soon as they have hanged the titular Primate, for without doubt the jury will find him guilty, there being so many witnesses point-blank against him, and their testimonies will be looked upon as valid.

I am desired again to put you in mind of my Lord Roche, who lies in prison here, and is a great object of charity, and also to recommend to you Col. Hublethorne's son for a colours when you are at liberty. His mother has got the King's letter for the first that falls either in the army or the regiment, which passed through my Lord Conway's office, but for the future he has promised not to procure any such.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, April 19. Whitehall.—Mr. Ellis brings me the honour of a letter from your Grace, which I acknowledge with all the humble thanks possible. I am very glad he hath so carried himself as that you are pleased to allow him some title to

your Grace's protection and favour. He will, I am persuaded, study to deserve it more and more. We are here very quiet at this time. We expect some strictures upon the King's declaration. There will be more places, I find, than the county of Middlesex that will give his Majesty thanks for it. Mr. Seymour's selling of his place to my Lord Falkland is yet (to me at least) a riddle, but these things your Grace hath from better hands. The French do, as the Bruxelles letters say, set up new pretensions in Luxemburg.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 19. London.—I had this afternoon your Grace's two letters of the 13th of the last month, and this night I had some discourse with Mr. Hyde about the contents of yours of the 9th, and do find that neither the calling of a Parliament nor the despatching my Lord Ranelagh's accounts will be much thought of unless they are pressed from thence; that of a Parliament I shall leave as it is, since I see you will not appear in justification of the bills already transmitted, and cannot now answer for their temper that are like to compose it. The delay of my Lord Ranelagh's accounts Mr. Hyde attributes to his Lordship's having been so long sick, but says he is now proceeding upon it. He owns nothing of any proposal for a new farm there, for I have not showed him the proposals that were given to me, yet I am credibly informed that Sir James Shaen is now in the country [upon] that design, or something of that nature relating to the revenue here. The next thing in your letter was concerning the men at Tangier, and that may be forgot too; but I shall be very pressing to see an order for the sending them back before I leave this place, which I shall do as soon as I possible can, for I have no great love to the place, and one cannot avoid running out here, though one lives never so frugally, especially when a wife is to share the expense. I cannot promise to be ready to go so soon as my sister Cavendish, but will endeavour to follow soon after. I hope Sir John Davys is come over by this time, else the bond I have entered into will be forfeited. When I see my Lord Clarendon I will speak to him about the papers you mention, and do not doubt but I shall have them, for he is very careful in keeping such things.

The horse Nick Armorer told you of, George Legge says was only promised when he was a cast horse, and he is not like to be so these many years; therefore there is no depending upon him this year, for I would not let him send to the Duke about such a matter.

The report is now very strong again of your being designed to be removed, but none of the great men will own anything of it, and it would be too troublesome to speak to the King any more in that matter. His Majesty dined this day with my Lord Ranelagh, where my Lady Portsmouth was also, with whom his lordship is greater than ever, and in outward appearance with his Majesty also.

PETITION of VISCOUNT CLARE to LORD LIEUTENANT and  
COUNCIL.

The humble petition of Daniel Lord Viscount Clare sheweth unto your Grace that your Petitioner with the Grand Jury for the county of Clare exhibited a petition unto your Grace the scope of which petition was to inform your Grace of the insolencies of the Papists both by their actions and speeches upon the frequent dissolutions of Parliaments, they looking upon all other ways of suppressing them to be but matter of form, and thereby to discover to your Grace the real danger his Majesty's Protestant subjects in this kingdom are in by reason thereof, and [that] there might be a petition to his Majesty for the sitting of the Parliament then to meet at Oxford, which petition being read before your Grace exception was taken to some words in the said petition as reflecting on the Government, of which your petitioner being demanded, and it being your petitioner's design as well as duty not only to satisfy your Grace that as in the framing the petition there was not the least thought to reflect upon the Government so your petitioner humbly hopes that all parts of the said petition being rightfully considered together, there will be little reason for such judgment for those words in the said petition (vizt.) that they are favoured, and what orders or proclamations are issued to suppress Popery are but matters of form and not to be executed as the world has seen hitherto, and as if the magistrates were of their opinion, even those words are not alleged in the petition as if things were so, or complained of in the petition as things so done, but are alleged as the opinion and declaration of the Papists, that they have taken an opinion that they are favoured, which they have often as well in other kingdoms as these publicly declared, and by the words of the petition they are censured as unjust. And that the Papists have generally conceived that opinion themselves and would endeavour to obtrude it on others does not only appear by the scope of all Mr. Coleman, the late executed traitor's letters published by authority, but is evident to every serious and thinking man in the kingdom by their more than insolent carriage and behaviour on prorogations and dissolutions of Parliament since the discovery of the late horrid Plot. And as to those other words in the petition (vizt.) as if magistrates were of their opinion, they have relation also to the opinion of the Papists, and your Petitioners by those words had not the least thoughts of reflecting on those magistrates that made or set forth those orders and proclamations, but your petitioners intended thereby to insinuate to your Grace that by reason of those opinions of the Papists declared by them, and the not sitting of Parliament, those magistrates that were to execute those orders and proclamations against them did not put the laws in execution against them, and therefore by the prayer of the said petition that the magistrates may

be encouraged to do their duty could not possibly be extended to your Grace, but to those justices that were to execute those orders.

And therefore your petitioner humbly hopeth there being nothing in our expressions in the said petition that, favourably looked upon, can be esteemed a reflection on the Government, and your petitioner having always been and to his life's end resolves to continue a loyal, dutiful, and obedient subject to our most gracious Sovereign Lord the King, he humbly hopes that neither the petition nor the presentors of it may receive any discountenance from your Grace, but that your Grace will put such favourable construction on the said petition and so represent the same to his Majesty as your petitioner herein declares was his intent and the intent of the rest that joined with him in the presenting thereof. And your petitioner shall ever pray.

[*Endorsed :—*] Read at the Board, 22 April, 1681. *Copy.*

JOHN ROANE, Bishop of Killaloe, to ORMOND.

1681, April 23. Killaloe.—In obedience to your Grace's command I make this hasty return to your Grace's letter (which came to my hands yesterday) having the convenience of a friend going towards Dublin.

1. As to the first particular concerning the Popish schoolmaster at Inish [Ennis] (Dr. Cargill by name), the Lord Clare spoke to me in August last that I could give way for Cargill to keep school at Inish till May next, and then he would be gone for France. I replied that if his lordship meant to license him, I should never do that for him, nor any other Papist: then he desired my connivance, &c. Capt. Purdon told me within these four days (upon his reading the Lord Clare's petition) that he had committed two Popish schoolmasters and the Lord Clare released or dismissed them.

2. As for Bishop Molony, I had certain intelligence (while one man lived, but since dead) where his haunts were, and amongst other places he was at the Lady Clare's house near Inish, and having notice he was there, I sent a party to enquire for him, but he was gone. The lord being at Inish (which was more than I knew) he was displeased and sent me the enclosed letter how ill he resented it; I cannot say that the lord himself was at any time in Molony's company.

3. As for the education of his children, I am told that all go to Mass saving one youth, who came to church about Michaelmas last past. Mr. Donogh O'Bryen, of Leminee, told me what answer he gave the Lord Clare when his lordship pressed on him to sign the petition, which he refusing, the Lord Clare told him he was Popishly affected, to which Mr. Bryen returned this smart answer:—"As for myself, I was bred a Protestant and never went to Mass, my wife is a Protestant, and my children are bred up so, and I keep not a Papist servant," implying that the Lord Clare was guilty in all

those circumstances ; some say he hath not one Protestant servant. If your Grace be pleased to examine Mr. Gore, Thomas Hickman or any of the persons now brought up, they may inform your Grace in these particulars. I have got me many enemies of the Irish for my enquiries after Bishop Molony, so that I was advised by a friend to have a care of myself, which caused me to write to my Lord Primate to befriend me for my removal when occasion offered. But I must leave your Grace to make what use you please of this information My Lord Clare said before he went publicly that he would own this petition as his own act, and I believe he brought all the rest into the square with him. I am sure Mr. Gore and Mr. Thomas Hickman resolved against the publishing it.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 23, London.—I have your Grace's letter of 16th, and since the report of your being to be removed from the Government the proposers for the farm have hung off, as my uncle Fitzpatrick tells me, who is the man that brought the proposal to me, which makes me think that neither Sir James Shaen nor Lord Ranelagh have anything to do in the matter, whatever trick there may be in the bottom of it. My uncle goes from hence on Monday next, and he will carry you new assurances that the King has no intention to remove you, and it will not be in my judgment proper for you to desire it at this time. I say this because my Lord Longford gave me a hint in his last letter that you had some inclination that way. My Lord Clarendon tells me that his papers are all at Cornbury, but he intends to go very soon there, and has promised to give me those you desire if he can find them.

My Lady Clancarty desires your favour in behalf of her steward, who has been a great while a prisoner, his name is Fitzgerald. She hopes that bail may be safely taken for him. Ned Vernon tells me that he hopes to be in Dublin before the end of this [month]. I have not heard yet whether you intend Mr. Cook should have the 100*l.* *per annum* that Mr. Thynne had, or design it for somebody else.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, St. George's Day (April 23). Whitehall.—I have nothing but the return of the day that can excuse this trouble that I give your Grace. Here is no news stirring, and this troubles the restless spirits. The Duke of Monmouth, they say, is not well pleased with his party. The supplies come now but slowly on. They are weary one of another. His Majesty was graciously pleased three days ago upon some humble representations I made to him to express a full sense of your Grace's good service in that place, and of the necessity he is under to continue your Grace in that post. I was very glad to hear so gracious and frank a declaration.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, April 23. Dublin.—The last post brought me none from you, but my brother Fitzpatrick desires you may have an account of the produce of the revenue here, I suppose from the beginning of the last farm, which you receive herewith—not from Captain Stone, but from the Commissioners of Inspection, whose office it is to give an account of it. That which is incapable of certainty is the value or solvency of the arrears standing out, of which perhaps the half may be good, and that seems to me to be the best security the King has for their performance. What use may be made of it I know not, but without all doubt better management and the continuance of peace may considerably improve the revenue.

Tom Worsop is impatient to know whether his nephew may part with his land for a title. Say something to me or him upon it. *Copy.*

## SAME TO SAME.

1681, 24 April. Dublin.—Yours of the 16th, which should have come with letters of the same date by the last post, I received but this morning with that of the 19th. The return of the men that went from hence to Tangier is worth the soliciting as long as there is expectation of effecting it, but besides orders you know shipping and provisions are necessary, and therefore I suppose you comprehend them in the word orders. The King's directions to you to apply in the affairs of Ireland to the three persons you mention I suppose is not exclusive to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, but that our despatches from the Board in all public matters are to be still directed to him and his Majesty's pleasure upon them to be expected through his hands. If it be otherwise I should receive signification of it, but I believe it is intended that those persons should be consulted principally with in the matters of more moment relating to Ireland. The matter of a Parliament here is well lodged, and there it shall rest for me. As to my Lord Ranelagh's accounts unless the validity of this appeal shall be one way or other determined, or undetermined by his fault I do not see how in justice further respite can be refused him, so that it rests apparently upon the Ministers there. What progress they make in it will be seen by you before you go thence, and you will be able to tell me if any further application from hence be necessary. You do well not to trouble the King upon every report that is raised concerning me, nor would I have you to be over inquisitive among the Ministers. I repose myself upon the King's repeated promises, which for my part shall never engage him to more than that I may remove from my present station upon necessary warning and upon decent circumstances. I have yet received no copy of the entry made in the Council book of Eustace Comyn's declaration before the Board, and when I

shall have them I know not well what use to make of them. Capt. Hales is just now come ashore and is in the next room.

I do not remember that you have heretofore made any mention of my Lord Roche to me or whether he be in the establishment. If he be, he will fare as others and no better unless I have particular direction in it. For young Huble-thorne I will enquire after him, believing it to be very fit to encourage him, considering his father died in the King's service. There is or will be very shortly 500*l.* in James Clarke's hands to help to bring you off. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF CONWAY.

1681, April 24. Dublin.—Sir John Davys arrived here the last week and found directions were sent hither by his Majesty's command for his trial by a special commission. What the impediments are is represented by a despatch from the Board directed to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, under whose cover we received the King's directions signified by my Lords of the Council. With that letter I took the liberty to write my own sense apart upon that subject to Mr. Secretary, to both which I ask your lordship's leave to refer you. But I must take notice of what Sir John Davys brought me by way of message from your lordship, and I do it with much satisfaction and a stedfast purpose upon all occasions to make suitable returns, which without many words or further explication for the present I desire your lordship to believe. Sir John at the same time told me he had charged himself with something of the same nature from Mr. Seymour, and that he had liberty to deliver it to me from him. If I am not mistaken in him and myself we are engaged in the King's service upon the same grounds, and with the same resolutions, and that is of force enough with me to enter into a friendship and correspondence where I have [not] less inclination than I have always had towards him, whose quality, person and parts I have long valued.

We have my Lord of Clare, and the rest of those that joined with him, under examination by virtue of the King's pleasure intimated by your lordship's of the 25th of March last. At their first appearance before the Council they all seemed to disclaim the petition and desert my Lord of Clare, and desired leave that they might present their sense by a paper apart, which I thought would have amounted to a retraction and not to an explanation of their intent by the words; but it proved no more, and therefore I took time to consider of what they offered, and have in the interim ordered a Committee of the Board to call to them for some further light into the Plot and for some instances of persons guilty of those scandals cast upon his Majesty's Government and in consequence upon himself. When that is done or when they fail to do it, I shall proceed as I am directed, and as I shall find occasion.

If one Mr. John Ellis shall present himself to your lordship from me I beseech you to take notice of him as of a very honest man and very well qualified for service at home or abroad. If I had room for him I would not have been without him. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT CLARE to ORMOND.

1681, April 25.—In all the transactions of my life I endeavoured to increase the number of your servants, and of all the misfortunes of my life there is none that grieves my heart so much as that your Grace should believe I ever designed to do anything that may reflect on your Grace. I wish I may never see Heaven if ever I heard or imagined that your Grace was traduced in England, or that ever the malice of man could do it, but what I heard many years ago in vulgar report of the Earl of Orrery's fictions without knowledge of particulars, and what Papists have most maliciously contrived against your Grace by your Grace's opposition always to them which by their fall your Grace overpowered.

I heard that in the Treasurer Clifford's time that party endeavoured to have the Parliament dissolved, and that your Grace upon your knees persuaded the King against it, when his Majesty was moved thereunto by some unreasonable proceedings of the House of Commons. Let God be my witness that this is the notion I had still in my head last assizes, that your Grace was for having a Parliament, and that the people of this kingdom's voice going along with your Grace, your Grace's advice may carry the greater force. Your Grace may perceive my sincerity in this matter by my letters of the 18th of January and 11th of February last, to which I had a favourable answer from your Grace, and that you would represent my zeal to the King, which made me pursue what I hinted in my letters to your Grace. And if I erred in this I assure your Grace it was a sin of ignorance, and that my thoughts were never otherwise than to serve my King (the best of Kings) not only with the fortune he gave me but with the last drop of my blood, when I find occasion to venture it in his service. And as your Grace is the best patron of loyalty, my resolution was, and ever will be, to serve his Majesty your way as becometh, &c.

ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, April 25. Dublin.—The yacht has been at Holyhead since the 20th of this month according to the desire of your former letter and there has been yet no wind to bring her back. I have by this post written to my daughter Cavendish to know certainly when and where she shall attend her. If you be ready to come with her the yacht may serve both your purposes. This post carries as exact an account as can be had of the product of the several branches of the revenue,

and though it be most infallible that peace continuing the revenue will increase considerably, yet I doubt it will not come to the proportions proposed, though better management should come into the computation. I wish anybody were able to give security for the good performance of something less than the proposition. *Copy.*

CLERK OF THE PELL'S CERTIFICATE.

Receipts in his Majesty's Treasury from the 25th of March, 1681, to Monday, the 25th of April.

The remain in the Vice Treasurer's hands upon the last certificate ended the said 25 of March 1681 .. .			11331 15 10½
Leinster	New patent rents .. .	458 17 08	
	Rents upon decrees and certificates .. .	006 11 03½	
	Old Crown rents .. .	139 17 06	
Munster	New patent rents .. .	458 06 10½	
	Custody rents .. .	000 02 06	
	Old Crown rents .. .	158 09 08½	
	Quit rents .. .	000 10 09½	
Connaught	New patent rents .. .	027 04 06½	
Ulster	New patent rents .. .	075 13 08½	
	Old Crown rents .. .	049 15 01½	
Farmers	By money paid into the Exchequer .. .	1375 09 08½	
	By orders of assignments into the country ..	4761 00 01	
		3437 19 08½	
		<hr/>	
		20906 05 04½	

Payments made within the said time.

Civil List	Concordatums .. .	20 00 00
Military List	Officers General .. .	2035 07 05½
	Officers of the Ordnance ..	226 14 06
	King's Guard of Horse by 2 warrants for $\frac{6}{mo.}$ ending 25 Decr. 1680 ..	2649 16 06
	To two troops of horse for $\frac{3}{mo.}$ ending 25 Decr. 1680 ..	936 01 06
	<hr/>	5847 19 11½
	Cheques remitted .. .	0096 18 06
	<hr/>	£5964 18 05½
	So remains in the Vice Treasurer's hands ..	14941 06 11½
	<hr/>	£20906 05 04½

Exd. p. Ja. Alexander, Dept. Cler. Pell.

JOHN ROANE, Bishop of Killaloe, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681, April 25. Killaloe.—I received a letter on Friday last from my Lord Lieutenant wherein his Grace desired (*i.e.*, commanded) me to return him an answer to those queries his Grace proposed concerning the Lord Clare, which I did next day by a person that was going hence that day towards Dublin, otherwise I could not have done it before this post. I confess I am not willing on any account to be an informer; but though I had an honour for the Lord Clare, yet when I conceived my Lord Lieutenant's honour was laid in the same balance, I did not think fit to deliberate in the matter

but gave what information I could in answer to what his Grace proposed for satisfaction, though I foresee I must expect some censure, and some more enemies than what I have found on Bishop Molony's account insomuch as (if your Grace remember I acquainted you) that I was advised to have care of myself. But *jacta est alea*, I expect no favour from that party. I know not whether my Lord Lieutenant may communicate my letter to your Grace or not (which I expect is by this time delivered). And therein is sent also that chiding letter which the Lord Clare sent me after my servants' enquiry after Bishop Molony at his mother's house (of which I have formerly given your Grace an account, and which I should never have discovered, but that my Lord Lieutenant did command me). In my letter to my Lord Lieutenant I must correct a little mistake, which was this (viz.): I was told by Captain Purdon (upon his reading that famous petition) that he had sent two persons to gaol in pursuance of the late proclamation, which I supposed had been schoolmasters, but since then I have spoke with him and [he] tells me one only was a schoolmaster, and the other was the parish priest of Feacle, whose brother was out in torying, and both of them now discharged, as he thought, by the Lord Clare. However, he was the person that managed the sessions, and this mistake I desire may be rectified. I acquainted his Grace that I was told all his servants were Papists; but for this Walter Hickman (my Lord Clare's neighbour and confidant) and his brother Henry Hickman both neighbours and whose hands are at the petition, these are able, I presume, to name his servants, who if urged thereto can give a perfect account of them. The Lord Clare did publicly declare at dinner last sessions that he would own that petition at Council Board as his own handwriting, &c. I am sure he hath decoyed all the rest into the snare who otherwise had not done, and Mr. Gore and Mr. Thomas Hickman resolved never to deliver it, but that my Lord Clare and some few others with their clamour caused them to do it, but of this I have mentioned in a former letter. I was told the Lord Clare sent several copies afterwards abroad and particularly one he gave Mr. Hamilton, Capt. Hamilton's son, to carry with him into the north. I hope Mr. Gore and Mr. Thomas Hickman may find some favour who being at first convinced of their folly would fain afterwards have suppressed it. And now I must add one thing more, which is this, I hear now that Bishop Molony is gone to sea. The priest whom he ordered to be inducted into Tullagh hath left the country, and the priest Grady who was chosen by the people at first is returned to that place; but withal he acquaints me that he hears Bishop Molony hath left an excommunication on him, but as yet no order for it is come to his knowledge, but says he is certain the Bishop took shipping lately at Kilrush. I have acquainted him that if any such order, whether written

or verbal, is brought to him that he should give me notice thereof, together with the person that brought it, which I expect he will, for the priest's mother is my tenant. I shall not add further to your trouble at this time.

**JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.**

1681, April 26. There being an opportunity by this bearer (who goes hence expressly to attend your Excellency) to present my duty and service, I may not let slip the occasion; especially when your very receiving a person from hence into your service is a favour which we here ought to be very sensible of, and with due thankfulness acknowledge. I presume your Excellency will now be coming towards a resolution concerning a Vice-Chancellor for the next year, but the truth is the choice is so narrow and the employment so difficult in the present crisis of affairs, which yet renders the having a man of sufficiency and conduct of greater importance to the public (especially if the Parliament should in the winter be convened here, which wise men look upon as probable) that I dare not as yet offer anything with confidence to your Excellency. The best thing for the University and his Majesty's service would be to continue the present Vice-Chancellor a year longer, who is a man of courage, and perfectly understands his business, and who acquitted himself very well when the Court and Parliament were lately here. So that if he can be prevailed with to be patient in the office a year longer, your Excellency will be secure that all things here will be managed for your honour and satisfaction and his Majesty's service. I shall endeavour to persuade herein and will then render a speedy account. I believe there never was a time when it was of more moment that a fit man should fill the place. The Principal of Magdalen Hall seems to be upon recovery, so that the care of providing a successor will for some time be suspended. I presume my Lord Ossory improves under the double advantage of your Excellency's institution and example. This is the time that his mind is to be set to the pursuit of great and gracious things; for if he should be so unhappy as now to indulge to ease and pleasure he will not easily be prevailed with to tread in a rougher path, to which, if not his inclinations, the necessity of affairs may force him with disadvantage hereafter.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, April 26. London.—Since my last my Lord Clarendon is fallen so ill of a fever that he is in some danger. I delivered this day to his brother, my Lord Hyde, the proposal about a new farm in Ireland and told him the contents of your letter of the 16th. He will show it to the rest of the Commissioners, and then we shall know what resolutions will be taken. The King goes to Windsor on Thursday, but the

Commissioners of the Treasury will sit in town three days in the week. I have sent to take a lodging in Windsor, so that I intend to be sometimes there and sometimes here as occasion offers.

**ANTHONY BARTLETT, Mayor of Limerick, to ORMOND.**

1681, April 26. Limerick.—The Common Council of this city in a late assembly have considered the great cries of the poor in those parts by reason of the great price that corn is raised unto, which they humbly conceive to be occasioned by the great quantities the Irish merchants here have bought to be transported for France. They have advised me and the magistrates of this city to put in execution the statutes against engrossing of corn until your Grace be informed hereof (whose advice is pursued). I humbly certify your Grace that there are great granaries in this city, and daily engrossing great quantities to be transported.

**PROPOSALS CONCERNING A WORKHOUSE.**

1681, April 29. Ireland.—Government.—The erecting and managing a workhouse may be after this manner: A house to be built after some convenient model, to be furnished as followeth:—

Imprimis.—100 flock beds, covering and sheets, utensils for the kitchen, brewhouse, frieze for upper garments, linen for shifts, shoes and stockings; all these to clothe 300 persons and to provide all necessaries for clean and wholesome dwelling of them and those that shall oversee and instruct them in trades. 2,000*l*. stock to be put into the hands of the Undertaker and to give a lease of 21 years of the house and stock upon these terms following:**

1. That he be obliged to provide able artisans for instructing children in such trades as the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall think fit.

2. All such as are taught trades shall at the age of 21 years be set at liberty with a good suit of clothes, two shirts and ten shillings in his pocket.

3. He shall receive and maintain all such as shall be sent to the house, as well aged, decrepit, blind and maimed poor, as young and lusty poor not exceeding 300.

4. At the end of the term of 21 years he shall be obliged to leave the house in good repair and 2,000*l*.* stock, and for the better encouragement of the Undertaker, and to enable him to maintain the decrepit and maimed poor there shall be 100*l*. per annum annexed to this house.***

[*Endorsed :]* Proposals concerning a workhouse.

## SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, April 30. Whitehall.—Though I am to go to Windsor this evening, yet I cannot omit the duty of the day. The Bill against Fitzharris being found yesterday, and he being brought this day to be arraigned upon it, he pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court. He was assigned Sir Francis Winnington, Mr. Williams (the old Speaker), Mr. Pollexfen and Sir G. Treby for his counsel. He would have had Sir Wm. Jones, but he having left his practice the Court could not assign him. The point will be argued on Tuesday. The humour of addressing is now of our side. The City is now struggling within itself. The more substantial part, it is thought, will be for our side. We have nothing else stirring of any kind.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, April 30. London.—The King being gone to Windsor, I have little worth the troubling your Grace this post. I intend to go there next week. My Lord Hyde intending to be there then, who is the greatest man in favour at Court now. My uncle Fitzpatrick will be with you as soon as this letter, and he will inform you by word of mouth how matters go here from his own observation, and from the discourse he had with my Lord Chamberlain the night before he left this place. My Lord Chief Justice Pemberton upon a scruple raised by the Grand Jury on the trial of Fitzharris, he being impeached by the last House of Commons, declared that it was not only his opinion and the opinion of that Court that they should, notwithstanding the impeachment, proceed upon the bill of indictment, but the unanimous opinion of all the Judges of England, upon which the jury have found the bill, and they have also allowed of the *nolle prosequi* on the behalf of Quartermaster Ely and the rest in that indictment; but the bill against Plunkett was found at the same time with that of Fitzharris's. Whether it is intended he should be tried here or in Ireland I cannot yet learn; but if here, he is not like ever to see Ireland again, for there are a great many witnesses against him, and they will be believed by the juries here.

## The MAYOR, ALDERMEN and BAILIFFS OF CLONMEL to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1681, April 30. Clonmel.—We did peruse (with great satisfaction) that letter of the 2nd instant which you were pleased to write unto Doctor Ladyman on his presenting unto your view the motion he then was making unto us (its copy for your honour's remembrance being here inclosed) touching the settlement of a free school in this corporation.

And we do most gratefully resent that great encouragement you therein have given us; not only by your declared approbation of that most needful work, but by your resolution

also (in his Grace's behalf) to make the rates for that place (in our thoughts pitched upon) very reasonable that no obstruction (for so your own letter doth proceed and most heartily do we thank you for it) may lie on your part to the forwarding of so good a design, and influency far beyond the boundaries of this precinct.

Nor dare we be so unthankful as once to doubt your honour's now seconding what then so kindly you did begin, but encouraged by that most obliging return you made unto the Doctor (and indeed by the great experience we have had of your readiness on all occasions to manifest your civility to this place) we here, in the name of the whole town do make it our earnest and joint request that you would be pleased to mediate unto his Grace in our behalf for a lease of ninety-nine years or longer of Counsellor Ryan's late holdings (or that part thereof which lieth east of our Lady Street) for such annual acknowledgment and fine as his Grace's known bounty (especially towards all things of this nature) may persuade him to set on that concern; for although our Corporation (as to its revenue) be so inconsiderable that it scarcely can support itself, yet are we loth that the opportunity of my Lord Bishop's expected great kindness towards a free school here should be overslipt and by any neglect of ours. Wherefore, most noble sir, we do again bespeak your interceding unto our illustrious landlord that, as at first (by fixing here a convenient proportion of his arrears) he did vouchsafe to take us all into his immediate patronage, hath accommodated and beautified this borough with such public and most useful structures as are not to be paralleled through this whole kingdom, and by a lasting fixation of several fairs within our walls and of the Regality Courts at our very doors, that as his Grace already by all these and many other sundry ways hath abundantly signalled his great respect for this place, that with the aid of your most acceptable mediation the grant of these holdings for the aforesaid purposes (and on favourable terms might be added unto all the rest). Thus honourable sir, shall you oblige us to remain what we have always been etc.

Charles Alcock.	Fra. Rabone, Mayor.		
Tho. Williams	Richard Whithand	Richard Peckett	Bailiffs.
Ric. Dennison	Robert Thompson	Edw. Pippin	
Ant. Lawrence	John West.		

Ralph Chadcraft.

[*Encloses the following letter :]*

DR. SAMUEL LADYMAN to FRANCIS RABONE, Mayor of Clonmel.

Mr. Alcock was telling me the other day that the Lord Bishop of Waterford hath made a very bountiful proposal touching the settlement of a free school in this place, how that his lordship will find both the man to

teach it and his maintenance in case the inhabitants will be so kind unto themselves as to provide the master an habitation for himself to live in, and also for his scholars to learn in.

It is thought by several that Counsellor Ryan's late house (especially now that it is repaired) would be a most convenient place for both, considering that it hath an open air, large back-sides or gardens, is near the church and churchyard, and stands best retired from the noise and throng of the town, also (besides the fore-mentioned convenience for the master to dwell and to teach in) that house will afford room enough for the tabling or reception of many of the scholars or children that shall learn.

Yet so much as once to make a notion for our illustrious landlord to bestow that house, indeed I think would not be ingenuous, nor savour of that gratitude which his Grace so abundantly hath deserved from Clonmel, considering how many ways (and even *ex mero motu* of his own accord) he hath been contributory to the good of this town. To request a lease for years or lives of that concern, and at an annual rent (which considering his Grace's generous propensity to all good acts, we may hope will be very reasonable), I think might be the best way, and although (with the aid of your Council) you can sufficiently advise yourselves, and tell without any prompting what will most make for the flourishing of this place, yet my earnest desire that Clonmel might thrive and prosper hath engaged me to hint thus much.

That a good school on sundry accounts must be of great advantage both to bakers, butchers, merchants, laundresses and sempsters, innkeepers, smiths, tavern[er]s, glovers, shoemakers, joiners, saddlers, in a word (besides the convenience of this stage for the whole neighbourhood upwards of twenty miles about) a good school on the children's account, and on theirs that shall come to visit them sundry ways, I do conceive must be advantageous to all the traders of this borough. Wherefore it is my desire that yourself, your bailiffs, your brother aldermen, &c. would not lose an opportunity of doing yourselves and the place you live in good, which if now overslipt perhaps will never be offered more. Mr. Mayor, you know that I neither have sons nor hopes of any who might receive their education in this school, whereof my cordial wish of good to those among whom I have lived almost twenty-nine years must in charity be thought the chiefest motive of what is here proposed.

#### COL. E. COOKE to ORMOND.

1681, April 30. London, Newport House.—Thursday morning his Majesty early left us and wilfully (against the universal

opinion of all his physicians) went to Windsor, which they judge very disagreeable to his constitution, and vehemently apprehend the return of his ague. They wholly disapprove of it, especially so early in the year. That little while I have been in this place, though much at Whitehall, I never heard a succeeding Parliament so much as mentioned in any public place or discourse, yet some sage ones infer from two observations that one will begin with next winter. 1. Because all penal laws against Papists are vigorously put in execution. 2. Because both Duke and Duchess do continue under their confinement to Scotland. But as for the first, finding that word thrift so often coming out of his Majesty's mouth, and his actions so pursuant to his expressions, I conclude his necessities enforce him to leave no stone unturned that money lieth under, and he may lawfully pick up. But as to the second, I can say nothing, being well assured they are not to return, and inventing no other reason why. We daily mutter out great alterations, and because one hath succeeded easily persuade ourselves to give credit to the rest. Because we find Lord Hyde made Viscount Hyde of Killingworth (unusual for a viscountship to be annexed to a name), therefore we expect Mr. Seymour (having parted with his treasurership of the Navy upon undeserved terms to my young Lord Falkland whose great ingenuity everyone conceives too youthful for so difficult a trust) is to supplant my Lord Privy Seal, and that if his Grace the Duke of Ormond can be persuaded to return for England that Lord Conway (not Lord Halifax) shall get into that tribunal and Lord Ranelagh sit in his secretary's seat, and that Mr. Hyde's new viscountship is the first step to his sole lord treasurership. I confess these are wonders beyond my belief, because in all my observations I can discern no tendency towards them ; though I cannot unriddle two mysteries—why Mr. Seymour quitted his treasurership, for it is plain he brought in my Lord Falkland himself, who could not buy it himself, nor all the friends he hath, and the King neither under any visible obligation nor indeed in a condition to purchase it for him. Some think as the one puts on the name so the other puts off the odium of that office and that a  $500li.$  per annum salary is the utmost reward, others have chanced to see a late order for  $5000li.$  per annum for three years on Ireland for secret service, and apply that money to this purchase. But methinks the seller should not have patience for so remote a payment. I will leave it, as I found it, a doubt. But we were all startled at Pemberton's succeeding Scroggs in his chief justiceship ; and yet more at his loyal actings already (*consideratis considerandis*), for he hath showed great prudence, great loyalty and great resolution in this first handsel of his office, in the case of Fitzharris, he understanding that the Grand Jury for the London part of Middlesex (which county is divided into three hundreds as it were, and all three send juries alike) was packed by the

combination of Sheriff Bethell with a club of malcontents (for the eldest City Sheriff is, of course, the County Sheriff of Middlesex also), Sir William Roberts the foreman, and three members of the late Parliament of the same principles followed him, and all the rest of the same complexion; against custom (though in his power as Chief Justice), he delegates the trust of trials to another jury, of which one Mr. Godfrey (brother to murdered Sir Edmund Bury) was foreman, who would fain have excused himself, alleging that evidence might come in relating to his brother's death which might render him an improper juryman, but the Judge (which was Sir Thomas Jones, he being to give the charge, the Chief Justice and the rest of the Judges had left the Bench) replied, the cause was not *tantum*, nor was it more than imaginary yet, so that he submitted and was sworn; and so sixteen more. Sir William Waller first appeared to give evidence, but scrupled taking his oath, urging for his evasion the impeachment of the House of Commons in Fitzharris's case, and that anathematizing vote which followed it, and craved the Judge's opinion whether (*rebus sic stantibus*) he could safely give evidence; who replied he sat not there to answer all unnecessary scruples, but bade him well weigh what he did and refuse at his peril; hereupon he took his oath and they took his evidence. After which Godfrey with two more started the doubt of the impeachment, and the vote, and craved the Judge's resolution on it, whether with safety they might take cognizance of the indictments considering the impeachment. Sir Thomas answered he would not resolve it of himself, but respite it till the next morning (which was Thursday last) that it might be determined in full Court; and that afternoon all the Judges had a full consult, where it was unanimously resolved that no scruple could arise either from the impeachment or vote; and consequently delivered that resolution to the inquisitive jury not only as their own sense, but also the concurrent resolution of all the rest of their brethren; and that they were on their oaths and were perjured if they did not find the bill of indictment one way or other: either *billa vera* or *ignoramus*; and that they themselves, being upon their oaths, delivered this as their judgment, for that all votes and proceedings of the House of Commons determined with every prorogation, much more on a dissolution. Whereupon the jury submitted to possess themselves of the proofs in the cases, notwithstanding it is said ten of the other jury both night and morning had advised and argued against it. I do not hear they have yet given in their verdict, but questionless, there being three unquestionable evidences, they will find the bill; for I hear the proof is very pregnant.

There was a great alarm of the Exchequer being again shut up, but on examination I find the truth to be thus:—It seems some tallies being charged on the Excise, and that fund being shrunk by the expiration of some branches of it

those bankers who for their debt were annually to receive 30,000*l.* not finding money enough to pay off their interest, arrested some of the officers of that duty. Whereupon the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury resolved to put a stop to all tallies till there should be money enough to pay them off.

And now my stock of news fails me, give me leave to fill up the rest of my paper with two remarkable stories. First, of one habited like the better sort of serving men, who, having more subtlety than honesty, viewing the plate exposed to show in a goldsmith's shop, took a note of it, which reading to the goldsmith as parcels his master (naming a doctor of physic, the goldsmith had heard of) had sent him to buy, the goldsmith undertook to furnish him to the value of between 50*li.* and 60*li.* The goldsmith and his apprentices immediately fell a furbishing up the plate, he appointing to call for it within two hours, because his master was to make a present of it that night. Accordingly he came just as it began to be dark, borrowed one of the servants to carry it, and the note of its weight and worth along with him. As soon as he came to the doctor's house he ordered the fellow to stay in a corner of the hall till he waited on his master, and immediately ascended the stairs to his closet door, and on knocking had entrance, told the doctor he had a kinsman a hopeful young man (exactly describing the goldsmith's servant's person and habit) who from the distemper of this new fever, though he had recovered his strength, yet had so impaired his senses that he frequently fell into raving fits, the warning he gave of their approach was to fall a talking of plate and money, and money for plate, and then two or three men could scarce hold him; because he had not long been so distempered he the more hoped his recovery, especially encouraged from the doctor's fame; he added he would take care to convey him to the doctor, but durst not come with him, and so left the doctor to give order for a dark room against he came and returned to the fellow for plate and note to carry to his master, who himself would weigh it, and he would immediately bring down the money. Away slips he out of the back door with his burden, and when the fellow had outstayed his patience he desired to speak with the doctor, to whom, when he approached, the doctor concluded him to be his bespoke patient, and being in the middle of a recipe bade him sit down, and he would discourse with him presently, by his bell summoning up his servants, and as soon as at leisure began to question him how long he had been ill. He, staring, replied he had not been ill. "I mean," said the doctor, "of this new fever." He answered he never had it in his life. The doctor would fain feel his pulse, the fellow struggled to prevent it, and began to say he came not for physic, but for money for his plate, or his plate again. Immediately three of his servants were commanded to seize him, and a chirurgeon

sent for to let him blood, which by mere force he did, and to take a great quantity from him, nay after sent for a barber to shave off his hair, and the more the fellow argued for his plate or money, the more madman he was accounted, and having lost his blood and hair, was clapped into a dark room, not only kept there that night, but the next day also, and the night following. The goldsmith all this while concluding his servant runaway with his plate, was determined to garet him, but a gentleman accidentally coming to the doctor and he mentioning his new patient, the gentleman's curiosity tempted him to see him, who (it seems) the fellow had seen and began to declare whose servant he was. The gentleman knew him not in that disguise, but sending for his master, the cheat came out.

The second story is of one Sir Robert Parker, grandson to Sir Thomas Parker of Sussex, the greyhound master, one of 3,000*l.* per annum, and a member of the late Parliament. He returning to town, directed his first visit to Madam Hunt, a famous bawd, who welcomed his coming with an assurance that he was the darling of all the great Court ladies, and that for twenty guineas each he should pick and choose, naming three Countesses and one Earl's daughter, and Mrs. Wall (the Duchess of Portsmouth's woman) and the Duchess of Maseereene [Mazarine] all which he thought he enjoyed for twenty guineas each, only fifty for the Duchess; and though he knew them all, yet the bawd had so exactly personated them with her common ware that he believed he enjoyed the ladies themselves, but, finding this too chargeable, resolved to set up with Mrs. Wall, hoping by her means to gratify his ambition as well as lust, and to her he addresses a letter, haranguing on all the satisfactions had mutually passed between them, and proposing a time and place for meeting to establish a future constant correspondence without the interposition of chargeable Mrs. Hunt. As soon as Mrs. Wall received this letter, all writ with his own hand and name at length, in the amazing surprise shews it her Duchess, and her Grace with open mouth shews it the King, who concluded that Sir Robert had been deceived by some bawd and betrayed into this error, and proposed stifling of it without taking any notice, but because that could not obviate second addresses, Justice Duey was ordered to issue out his warrant and examine Sir Robert how he came to commit so great a rudeness, who in a deposition (I saw) confessed all this. He is retired into the country for fear of having his brains (which it seems he can ill spare) being dashed out, and she absconded, to prevent carting, who occasioned it. Some passages I pretermit for want of room.

#### SIMON BENNET to EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1681, May 2.—When I came home from Gloucestershire I received your lordship's letter by my cousin John Bennet. I am sorry I had the ill fortune to be away when your

lordship passed through Stony Stratford to Euston. As concerning my cousin John Bennet's business, it stands thus : My daughter Grace is more violent against him than her mother, and after she had given him five or six denials she hath ever since locked herself up whenever he came to the house ; both mother and daughter keep themselves very close from him, insomuch that he is forced to get a ladder to climb up to the window to them, but cannot see them when he hath done. Sometimes they fling out a pail of water upon his head and wet him to the skin, the difference being so high among them ; yet for all this he is not at all dismayed, but is fully resolved to stick by it, and pursue his design, although it should last yet these seven years. When I see your lordship at London I shall tell you more of it.

CAPTAIN CHARLES POYNTZ to SIR WILLIAM FLOWER.

1681, May 3. Acton.—I hold myself obliged to give you thanks for all your favours, but particularly for your friendly representation of my concern in the destruction of that grand rogue Redmond O'Hanlon ; and that you may do it with the better assurance, I think it will not be improper to give you a particular account of it. About the beginning of December last Art M'Call, alias Hanlon, (who was once a servant to my father), and at that time had no stain upon him, but what his surname brought him, came to me, and desired to be admitted into my company. I represented to him the unreasonableness of his request, and how that it would give occasion of discourse to those malicious rascals that had scandalised my father and me, as having too much kindness for the Hanlons, but withal I told him that he might do that service which would serve the King and country, oblige me and for ever make him rich, and then proposed this service, which he has now performed, as the way to bring all that to pass ; at first he boggled at it, but when I had laid down several ways to him how it might be performed (and all of them depending upon his associating himself with Redmond) he concluded to undertake it, and swore to accomplish it or die in the attempt, upon which I immediately went to Sir Hans Hamilton, gave him an account of what I had done, and desired that he would give him a pass and protection, to prevent his being killed shoul'd he meet with any soldiers ; which Sir Hans readily consented to, and having made me write it, he signed it, and I delivered it to Art's own hand, who then (with many curses on himself if he failed) renewed his promise to me to perform it, and since often, by one in whom we both confided, sent me word that he continued firm in that resolution, and that not above six days before he did the service ; how he came after to be concerned with Mr. Lucas I know not but am extremely glad that on any account the service was done. I am very far from derogating anything from the merits of Mr. Lucas's service, in which, I

am persuaded, he took much pains, for to most of his designs he made me privy, having first showed me my Lord Lieutenant's order to him; neither I hope will you think that (had the service been done only by my means) I expected any other reward for the performance of it than that my Lord Lieutenant and you and all good men should see that my endeavours were not wanting for the serving my country, in the ruin of that rogue and all such, which I hope by your means either is or may yet be brought to pass; only thus much give me leave to say for myself, that had not I on that design first sent him to associate with Redmond he had not been in a capacity to have served Mr. Lucas, or anybody else. The bearer hereof was by at my agreement with Art, and heard all that I said to him, as also a late agreement that I have made with one Fergus MacGenis who has engaged that William O'Sheale who cut off Redmond's head shall kill Laughlin and bring his head to me. He may perhaps serve me as the other fellow did; but so the service be done I care not. I hope you will pardon the trouble of this tedious letter, which I thought it my duty you should have. My father is your servant.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 3. London.—I received this afternoon your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 24th of the last month, with the account of the produce of the revenue the last five years, but my uncle Fitzpatrick for whose use that was sent is by this time with you; however, the account may be of use to me. On Thursday next the Council is to meet at Hampton Court and then Mr. Secretary Jenkins will give his Majesty in Council the letter relating to Sir John Davys, from whom I had a letter last post upon the same occasion. I intend to speak with the Attorney General to-morrow about him, for he has been much his friend, and I believe he will be chiefly consulted in this affair. It was reported about the town ever since the King dined with my Lord Ranelagh that he was forgiven the balance of his account, but my Lord Conway and Sir Lionel know nothing of it, neither do any of the Commissioners of the Treasury own anything of the matter. My Lord Hyde has been ill these three or four days past, which has hindered his proceeding upon the proposal I gave him for the new farming the revenue there. Some Scots officers that are very lately come from Tangier say that within a few days we may have an account that the peace is concluded with the Moors, and then the King will send shipping and all things necessary for the bringing back our men, and the detachment out of the Guards here.

I suppose your Grace means by Sir Thomas Worsop's nephew Sir Richard Parsons, to whom I was guardian. I writ twice to James Clark about that matter, but have had no answer from him. My Lord Wotton having taken the title of

Bellamont, I desire to know what title he would pitch upon in case the King should grant the matter. I return your Grace thanks for the money you intend me, but I hope you will not be my hindrance if I can get that title for Sir Richard as a mark of his Majesty's bounty to me.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, May 4. Dublin.—Though Col. Fitzpatrick arrived here the first of this month and that I have had time enough to discourse with him, yet I cannot say I am more instructed in the proposals you gave in since his coming from London than I was by your former letters; only something he mentions of the Flax Act, of which I shall make no judgment till I know whether it be intended to make advantage of the penalties already incurred or only to look forward. But if the proposals take place so far as to be entertained, I wish to have a copy of them as soon as may be to be the better prepared to give my sense of them when it shall be required. By this post I recommend to his Majesty by Mr. Secretary Jenkins the sending of a letter in the behalf of the city of Dublin. It is for the exempting their 500*l.* a year from the rule of suspension, which will be according to the intention of the first grant and a seasonable obligation laid upon the Corporation, and therefore I wish you should appear in their behalf. When Captain Hales presents me a fit person he shall have liberty to resign his company to him.

The business of the Lord of Clare's petition is near an end. The Grand Jury have retracted it, and two of the Justices of [the] Peace. A third is gone away without leave, but for his contempt is like to be brought back by a pursuivant. In effect my Lord of Clare is wholly disowned and abandoned by those he drew into that snare. It was attempted to have had the like petition from the Grand Jury of the county of Limerick, but they were more honest and wise than to meddle in it.

The Recorder of this city told me that the loyal and well affected citizens had a design to make an address to his Majesty by way of humble thanks for his gracious declaration upon (not for) the dissolving of the last Parliament. Such applications out of Ireland are new—at least never practised that I remember in good times, and though the matter of such an address may be of use upon some special occasion, yet possibly it may not countervail the inconvenience of such a precedent; besides it cannot be expected but that some opposition will be given to it, and the number of the disaffected may be found to be greater than, whilst there is no discrimination, they are supposed to be. So that I have desired the Recorder not to bring the matter into debate till he shall have had order from me. So that the matter is entirely in his Majesty's hands to command in it what he shall think fit, which upon the first opportunity I desire you

would let him know and receive order from him with whom to communicate it. My Lord Conway will receive an account from the Board of the Clare petition. Till that goes I forbear to write anything to him of the subject. *Copy.*

CAPTAIN THOMAS WHITNEY to WILLIAM ELLIS.

1681, May 6. Drogheda.—Yesterday morning at Dundalk the grandfather and mother of the two Tories Laughlin O'Hanlon and Edmond bane\* O'Hanlon came to me from the Fews to get pardons for these Tories and that they would do good service. I told them, upon the terms mentioned in the enclosed, I would get Edmond his pardon. But for Laughlin, because he was charged with murder I could say nothing to it till I had spoken with my Lord Lieutenant. They answered "Get Edmond his pardon. If he does not that which you would [have] him do he will do other good service, but we are sure Laughlin could get his pardon or a lease of his life. He would do that which you would have Edmond do, and they both would keep the country ever after from any more Tories." This was our discourse. The enclosed is the copy of what I sent by them to Edmond bane. I came thus far last night to wait upon my Lord Lieutenant to give his Grace this account which I now send you, which I desire you to show to his Excellency. A stitch took me in my side last night, which occasions this express, or else I would be the messenger myself. If his Grace approve of this my way of proceeding I hope I will not be lessened by looking for a power from any other but from himself.

*Encloses the following :—*

Edmond bane O'Hanlon : your grandfather and mother was this morning with me to get you your pardon. Their desire for you I will obtain upon these terms—that you do set your comrades that are in rebellion with you, contrary to the law of God and the land, to your gracious King, the best of men ; for me too certain and sure it is that I may come to blows with them. My promise to you here the Duke of Ormond will perform. Take hold of this opportunity and do not let it slip fearing lest you never have the like again. If you comply with this offer, I will be your friend, and will meet you upon any mountain alone and have with me my Lord Lieutenant's power to perform to you what I have promised you here. Under my hand and seal, word and honour of a gentleman, at Dundalk, the 5th day of May, 1681.

Tho. Whitney.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 7. London.—Sir Lionel Jenkins will give your Grace the King and Council's answer to your representation upon Sir John Davys's petition by which you will see that

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\* i.e. white.

order is given for the binding over the witnesses, but if Sir John Davys does not send to somebody to quicken the Attorney-General that matter may be a great while in doing.

My sister Cavendish holds her journey on Monday next and is gone this day to take her leave of the Queen. She desired me to let you know that she has reason to conclude that my Lord Derby intends if he carries his lady into Ireland at coming back to carry her to the Isle of Man; there to live, if possible, more miserably than she has done these three years past.

Fitzharris's case was very learnedly argued this day upon the plea and demurrer. The Court has taken time to give their opinions, and those who were for the plea seem to be very confident judgment will be given for allowing it. The others are as confident the other way.

My Lord Chamberlain desires you not to forget to send him a hawk this year, for he intends to divert himself much with that sport. He refers you to my sister Cavendish for an account of Mr. Bennett's further proceedings in relation to his daughter.

JOHN ELLIS to \_\_\_\_\_.

1681, May 7. London.—Fitzharris's plea came on to-day again, and was argued on both sides a long time, but the Court has not yet declared itself in the matter. Mr. Williams, who before would have got off if he could conveniently, spoke not much, and, as if on purpose, not much to the matter, for which he was interrupted by the Lord Chief Justice: for the King, the Solicitor spoke best.

The Governing Triumvirate, as some call them, because they hold all together, are Seymour, Conway and Ranelagh. They observe his Majesty so that he is never without the company of one of them. The first resolves to be in some employment greater than he is, and thinks none too big for him. Some think he aims at Ireland, others that he would be contented to be Lord Keeper, or, it may be, Privy Seal, but that certainly he has one of these three places in his eye, and no one doubts but that Ranelagh, as well known as he is, gains upon his Majesty's affection.

Lord Conway carried his waiting upon the King at Windsor with a high hand, for besides that it is a kind of right of the principal secretary, his Majesty had, not above two days before, ordered Secretary Jenkins to hire him a house there. Seymour and Conway both laboured to pacify Jenkins, but his friends look upon it as a very sad prognostic. Starkey, the Parliament man for Windsor, that uses to be chosen in opposition to his Majesty, was cast the other day into Reading Gaol for 50*l.* and no one bailed him.

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1681, May 7.—I have, I fear, discovered much irresolution in the affair of a Vice-Chancellor for your University of Oxford

for the following year, concerning which your Excellency was pleased to command an account. But the truth is, the more I think on this concern and the difficulties we labour under at present and expect in future, the more I am persuaded of the importance that that employment should be lodged in a steady and skilful hand ; and therefore considering the condition of our heads of houses which are all by some circumstance or other at this instant disabled from such a trust, I am fully of opinion that the best thing that can be done will be to continue the present Vice-Chancellor for one year longer. It will, I confess, be a pressure to him, but that I conceive is not to be put in balance with your Excellency's honour, his Majesty's service, and the good of the University. Therefore if it be your Excellency's pleasure to continue him I shall make it my business to persuade him to submit to your command. My Lord Courcy is in hopes to be by your favour put in a more manlike station than that of a student. My Lord Clancarty and Mr. Birch seem well pleased with their condition, and will, I hope, receive advantage from it. I beseech Almighty God to give all blessing to your Excellency and family.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1681, May 9.—I wrote by the last post to signify unto your Excellency my humble opinion concerning the expediency, considering the present state of your University, to continue for a year longer the Vice-Chancellor ; and I took it upon me, if your Excellency thought well of it, to persuade him to bear with patience the trouble and expense of the employment : wherein so soon as I shall know your pleasure I shall proceed. My affair at this time is only to hasten unto your Excellency the notice that upon Saturday last Dr. Hyde, the Principal of Magdalen Hall, died suddenly, seeming to have been recovered a little before, and going abroad. Your Excellency, I presume, is under engagements for the succession, and therefore I shall say nothing concerning it, but that it is much the best place in your disposal here, being valued at above 200*l.* per annum.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 10. London.—I have your Grace's letter of the 4th, and find by it the penalties incurred upon the Flax Bill are necessary to be provided against before a conclusion be made with the proposers for a new farm, but they desiring nothing more than the present Farmers have by their grant, is not there the like danger of them. But before any bargain be made the matter will be transmitted over, and in order to make the business plain the Lords of the Treasury are to send me some queries upon the heads given in to them to be given to the proposers who are unknown to me. I was by when the queries were made and helped to make some of them. I told

them that I had informed your Grace of the matter, and that you had nothing to say against it, if there were no trick at the bottom, the question being asked me whether you were made acquainted with or no.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins told me he has no letter yet in behalf of the city of Dublin concerning their pension. When any comes he has promised to give me notice, and I will solicit it with the Lords of the Treasury, to whom I know the matter will be referred. This is not so easy a matter to get it done as may be expected, but being a member of the city, I will be eager in the matter. I intend to go on Thursday next to Windsor, and then I will acquaint his Majesty with the intended address of the city of Dublin, but I can tell beforehand that his Majesty will not approve of it, for the addresses made here were not encouraged by him, though his Majesty would not show any dislike of the matter when once set on foot.

There are two persons willing to deal with Capt. Hales for his command—both of them officers in the army already. One is Mr. Forth, lieutenant to my Lord Blessington, as I take it; the other is Farley, Capt. Hales's lieutenant. I have no exceptions to make to either, but neither of them can purchase without leave to make advantage of the employments they hold. Farley is a very good officer and has been a lieutenant twenty years in the regiment, but I think he served once on the other side; the Forths, you know, have been great servants to you, and thus having done right to both, I submit the matter.

There is fallen a place in your Grace's gift at Oxford. It is [the] Principal of Maudlen Hall—one of the best promotions of any hall in Oxford. There is one Mr. Gough, who is qualified as your chaplain, is a very pretty man, an[d] intended to wait upon you in Dublin long before this fell out, but he stayed for Col. Vernon. The masters of arts of the hall have made application on behalf of one Dr. Plott. You will have a letter from me with it, not being able to avoid his importunity without it; he may be a very fit man for aught I know, but the other I am sure is a very pretty man, but somewhat young, though a master of arts.

Sir James Butler told me this day that Edmond Murphy and several other of the Irish witnesses will confess who set them on to swear against you, &c., and they will give it under their hands to their landlord for nobody else in prudence ought to appear in it. Their landlord is one Burn, whom you may remember gave in once a scandalous petition against you, and that was the reason the witnesses chose his house to be in. They were going for Ireland, intending to make the discovery there, but knowing what may be objected against that, I have put Sir James upon this way.

SAME to SAME.

1681, May 10. London.—Doctor Plott is recommended to your Grace by so many learned and worthy persons of

Maudlen Hall, as you will find by their application to your Grace, which goes along with this, that I could not refuse him mine, though I know it a great presumption in such a matter as this for me to interpose. He was the person deputed by the University to compliment your Grace when you were at Wickham in your journey to Oxford.

SAME to SAME.

1681, May 14. Windsor.—Since my last all that I have to trouble you with is that his Majesty does not approve of any such address from the city of Dublin as your Grace mentions, though he is very glad they are generally so well inclined, but the precedent of the Common Council's proceeding at London may make them factious there, for I know some notable knaves amongst them. The Judges have overruled Fitzharris's plea, and he has held up his hand at the bar and pleaded 'not guilty.'

The proposers for the farm of Ireland have promised to send their answer to those points the Lords Commissioners desired an explanation of on Monday next, and then I shall deliver it in to their lordships. If the answer be not very plain, I shall suspect there is something more than I can guess at the bottom. I was on Thursday with the Attorney General (who is very much your servant) about Sir John Davys's business, and he tells me he will serve him to the uttermost, but he must have patience a while. Lord Mulgrave lies at the same [house] with me and desires me to present his most humble service to you and my Lady Duchess.

FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, May 14. Whitehall.—All things have been in so dead a calm at Windsor that I had nothing to trouble your Grace with from thence, but coming yesterday to town I found great disputes and contests in the city, the Lord Mayor having been prevailed upon to call a Common Council, notwithstanding his Majesty's letter requiring him not to do it at that time. Two petitions of different natures were then offered to be presented to the King, one of thanks for the late declaration, the other for the sitting of a Parliament. The latter after a great debate was carried, and the former consequently thrown out by 14 votes, the number being 91 and 77, but it being voted by the majority the Recorder, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Harry Tulse and one more were deputed as aldermen and four others as commoners to present it to the King. The two latter aldermen refused to go and one of the commoners, but Sir Robert Clayton, the Recorder, and the three others went this day to Windsor to present it, and two of the aldermen of the other side went from that Court before them with the other petition, it being carried by the aldermen, though rejected by the Common Council. What reception Sir Robert

Clayton hath met with I cannot give your Grace an account of, being engaged to stay here to-day. A Court of Aldermen being appointed to be called on Tuesday next, the King's friends intend to enter something by way of protestation against it, they being by much the majority in that Court. I suppose your Grace hath heard that my Lord Chancellor is lately made Earl of Nottingham.

**ORMOND to JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford.**

1681, May 15. Dublin.—The expedient proposed by your lordship's of the 7th of this month is without doubt best for the University, but if there were any other but near as good it ought to take place in consideration of the worthy person that has so well discharged the office. If it were any encouragement to him to be assured of anything that shall fall in this kingdom proper for him and worth his acceptance your lordship may engage me for as long as I have power here or credit in England. I have from my Lord Clarendon and his brother received notice of Dr. Hyde's death, with a renewed interposition in behalf of Dr. Levett, chaplain to their father, to succeed Dr. Hyde, which I have consented to, and expect that what is necessary for me to do to perfect it should be sent. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1681, May 15. Dublin.—I have, I think, four of your letters to own, the last, [which] I received a day or two since, was that of the 25th of March from Oxford by Mr. Sheridan, who has spent most of his time since he landed in Munster. My indisposition by a great cold kept me a week idle at Chapel Izard, which has put me in arrear to answering of letters and other affairs. Since you saw Mr. Sheridan you have delivered in your proposal touching the revenue. Till that be laid aside or prosecuted I suppose it may not be fit to enter upon any other. From the 11th of March till now I have had in my hands a letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury containing complaints of the Farmers of the Revenue of difficulties put upon them and injuries done them contrary to his Majesty's covenants with them, with observations and desires of theirs; whereof the principal, and that for which all the other parts of the letter I suppose to be calculated, is that they may draw out the sum of 24,000*l.* from their monthly payment of 20,000*l.* There were several accounts and reports required by that letter to be sent, which could not be ready till now, and now that they are so I keep them a week longer that they may be sent by Sir John Topham, who is able to expound any doubtful part of the representation I send, and to answer any objection Sir James Shaen may make if he be called upon. And this you may upon occasion let my Lord Hyde know, because I hear Sir James complains of the delay of a return when he knows the things required must take up all the time that has passed.

The citizens here at a Common Council have yesterday taken into their consideration a most scandalous libel printed a good while since in England intitled "Ireland's Sad Lamentation," and, as I am told, have fully vindicated the Government in very dutiful expressions. If I can get a copy of it before the post goes you shall have it.

I send you such a letter as Sir Richard Parsons desires. The preamble is what I cannot justify in all the parts of it. The truth is, I believe his great grandfather had rather have been of the King's side than the Parliament's, if he could have found his account in point of advantage and safety, but his fear, his just indignation against the first beginners of the Irish rebellion, and the hope of confiscations were too strong for his loyalty. Order it as you find convenient, but I think it were better to give Sir Richard's own manifested good affections for a ground of the honour to be conferred upon him than what is at the best but doubtful; but rather than delay the matter, if all things else be agreed on, it may pass as it is with other things of that kind.

It seems the city have agreed upon such a declaration as I mention, but have not yet fully worded it. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 17. London.—I have little to say this post. I only recommend the bearer to you, who has trailed a pike in the regiment of Guards a great while; he has been so ill advised as to get the King's letter for the first ensign's place that falls in the army or regiment of Guards after Hubblethorne is provided. He is a Hamilton, and lived once with my cousin James Hamilton. His widow gives him a very good character.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, May 17. London.—I writ to your Grace this day to recommend one Hamilton to you. This is to recommend Sir Alexander Bruce, who is a very worthy and understanding gentleman. My sister Cavendish will inform your Grace more concerning him, and how his being in no better a post and posture of affairs happened by his being upon no good terms with the Duke of Lauderdale.

David Fitzgerald, as I have been informed, this day has got six of the Irish witnesses to depose that Hetherington proffered them money to swear against your Grace and others, which on Thursday next he intends to carry to the Council at Hampton Court.

I hope by the next post or soon after to send your Grace an account that the forces sent out of Ireland to Tangier will have orders for shipping to bring them back again, the King having told me when I was at Windsor that he expected every day to hear news of a peace with the Moors.

The Undertakers have not yet sent me their answer to the queries ; when they are sent me I believe the Lords of the Treasury after perusing them will transmit them to your Grace.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, May 18th. Dublin.—I have two of yours of the 10th instant. That enclosing the recommendation of the masters of arts of Magdalen Hall came too late, and would have done if it had come sooner, for I have been long engaged for the first government of that kind to my late Earl of Clarendon's desire in behalf of his chaplain Dr. Levett. Who that chaplain of mine is that pretended to it and was coming over with Vernon I cannot call to mind by your way of writing his name. It is true if the covenants with the new proposers shall be the same with those of the present Farmers, there may be danger the Flax Act may be in their power. But if a new bargain comes to be made I hope the defects in the former conditions will be mended, else we shall learn nothing by experience, though she be called the mistress of fools.

I shall not be sorry that the letter concerning the city's petition may hang a little in suspense till we see how they will carry themselves in relation to a new Conventicle house lately set up in a scandalous place and manner.

Upon discourse with Capt. Hales, we are come to agree that, if he cannot get what he thinks reasonable, he shall have one furlough more to see if his wife's constitution and inclination can be brought to brook this climate. If not, he shall have liberty to dispose of his company.

I do not remember that any of the Irish witnesses have sworn directly against me, but possibly the meaning is that they were persuaded to do it, and that they are now ready to declare by whom ; however, I think their examinations upon oath should be taken by some proper persons—I mean such as cannot be suspected to be partial to me.

I believe your sister was last night or will this night be at Chester, but we are yet uncertain what my Lord of Derby will do ; if those of contrary principles to mine have credit with him it is like they will prevent his coming. Your mother upon the change of weather took cold and was very ill of it, but I hope she is now better. *Copy.*

LIEUT. COL. ALEXANDER MONRO to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1681, May 20. Youghal.—The town's people of Youghal are become very insolent against our new soldiers, even so far that two of them did beat a sentinel and broke his arms before the guard could come to him. Upon complaint made to the Mayor he hath bound one of them to the Sessions—a sort of punishment that will never repair the affront done to the King in this particular. Upon another misdemeanour, address being made to the Mayor he said that he made no

equality betwixt a burgher who paid three or four hundred to the King by a year, and one of those red coats that served for eighteen pence a week, and accused him upon this before the mustermaster. He avowed it, and told that their red coats he spoke to were as good men as his lord worship when the white rod was out of his hand ; for indeed they are as good gentlemen as is in Scotland. But this carriage doth discourage them. I could wish that my lord might reprove them ; for my part I hinder the soldiers to have any meddling with, but to live peaceably and to do the King's duty. As to the remitting of moneys to our people of Tangier, I can say nothing to it ; it must be advised with my Lord Dum-barton.

LIEUT. WILLIAM LUCAS to SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER.

1681, May 20th. Newry.—This is to let you know that last night I brought in the head of Cormick McCarrin, who I shot myself ; he has been a thief ever since he was able to crawl, and has robbed this two years past, and I do assure you he was one that pestered country mightily. He was one of Edmond bane's company. I thought to have been with you to-morrow night, but I have assurance of four heads more within this four days in the county of Monaghan and must go there. You have, I suppose, by this time had an account of William O'Sheill bringing in one Shane O'Hagan's head—one of the Tories. You may [see,] noble Colonel, how [from] the sticking of the captain of the Tories how fast all the rest follows ; for this is six of them that is killed and come in by his means. I hope you have not neglected what I last wrote to you concerning Edmond bane O'Hanlon and his brother John. I pray give his Grace an account that I am not idle—neither will whilst I may have intelligence ; let [me] hear from you by the next, and know what time I shall come up.

FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, May 21. Windsor.—The last Council meeting at Hampton Court on Thursday last my Lord Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of London (though with very different business) according to his Majesty's command attended there. My Lord Chancellor at their first coming in, demanded of my Lord Mayor if he had any public business to present his Majesty with, to which he answered he had not ; whereupon Sir Thomas Bludworth presented an address from the Lieutenancy of London and the Tower Hamlets giving his Majesty thanks for his late declaration, and full of expressions of loyalty and duty—which being read Mr. Recorder presented another address from the Quarter Sessions at Southwark (which, as a Justice of the Peace there, he was commanded to do) in the same style with the former ; after which Mr. Recorder presented the address intituled *from the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen and Common Council in Common*

*Council assembled*, to which title several of the aldermen present objected saying the majority of the aldermen were against it. After the address was read they were ordered to withdraw, and in a little time called in again, and according to his Majesty's command, spoken to by my Lord Chancellor. His lordship told them that the King was very much surprised to meet with an address of such a nature pretended to be presented from the aldermen and Common Council when the majority of the first sort was against it, and but fourteen of the Common Council carried it, by which his Majesty could not but take notice with what artifice and heat it was drove on. He told them that they took notice of the libels against the Parliament (which though they did not name, yet it might be imagined they intended it for that which they ought not so much as dare to think of), but mentioned nothing of the continual libels against his Majesty's person and government. He told them when the Common Council meddled with things foreign to affairs of the City they were out of their way, and that the most inconsiderable corporation—nay the smallest village in England might with as much right take the confidence to address for the sitting of Parliaments as they. This is what I can call to mind of his lordship's reprimand to them, but I suppose it is in print this night in London, though I have it not yet at this place.

Several lords to the number of twenty-four, of which were the Duke of Monmouth, Earl of Bedford, Earl of Salisbury, Earl of Shaftesbury, &c., in Council petitioned his Majesty for the pardon of the Earl of Pembroke, which his Majesty was inclined to grant, and spoke to the Secretaries to prepare a warrant, it being ordered that the names of all the petitioners and the petition should be inserted in the pardon for a reason of the granting it.

I have by this post given Sir John Davys an account of his affair, and of Mr. Attorney General's report, which is that at this time till Plunkett's trial is over and some others that are here are disposed of it is not convenient to send the witnesses over.

My Lord of Danby petitioned that he might be tried upon the accusation of Fitzharris concerning the murder of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey immediately before the term, but upon a long debate it was thought not convenient to appoint his trial.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, May 21. Whitehall.—On Thursday Mr. Attorney made his report in Council (at Hampton Court) about Sir John Davys's affair. It was to this effect—that the witnesses who had given evidence against him were all of them engaged in the proceedings against the titular primate and others as witnesses, and therefore cannot be spared hence till those trials, at least as many of them as are like to come on next

term, be over. These witnesses having so complicated their evidence that they appear no less necessary at the trials here than they make themselves to be at that of Sir John Davys. It was his Majesty's sense and that of the whole Board that Sir John must have patience for some short time ; that is till Trinity Term be over with us. It is doubtless a great pressure upon the spirit of an honest man to be thus dealt with ; but then I hope he does consider that there is no man in business but hath reason to fear what he feels.

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, May 21. London.—I have this day yours of the 15th and was very glad to receive it, for I concluded by not having heard from your Grace for several posts, that your indisposition was greater than other letters gave it to be. I shall acquaint my Lord Hyde with the reasons your Grace gives why an account could be no sooner transmitted of that affair you mention which concerns the present Farmers. I have reason to believe the proposal I gave in will come to nothing, but I shall not mention particulars until the next post, for I sent the paper given me as an answer back to the proposers again to mend, or else I shall not give it in, or oppose it when I do.

Your Grace will have from other hands an account of what was done last Council day at Hampton Court, both upon the several addresses and the examinations of the witnesses, who do all of them now join in their evidence against Hetherington, eleven in number, and he and Denis the Friar were taken yesterday in the City and carried to Newgate. The latter I am told will own the matter, and accuse Hetherington too ; and it is not unlikely but Hetherington himself will discover the whole contrivance, for I am told he was like to die for fear when he was apprehended upon a warrant for treason. Edmond Murphy I hear is this day come in against him too so that now they are a full jury.

The declaration of the City of Dublin which you mention in this letter will come very seasonably. I wish the City of London may come to the like temper, and truly many sober men are not out of hopes of it, the last address being carried by so few of the Common Council, and over-ruled by the aldermen. Next week I will try what I can do in the business of Sir Richard Parsons. I suppose that part of the preamble which relates to Sir William Parsons was put in that the title might go to Arthur Parsons upon failure of issue in Sir Richard. I conclude my Lord Longford is upon his journey hither by this time, by what he writ in his last to me. He will find his at Hatchlands.

SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, May 24. Whitehall.—The print enclosed will best inform your Grace of his Majesty's sense upon the address

of this City. Fitzharris hath been examined again by the Judges ; he accuses (as it is said) several great persons ; some of the firing of London ; some of a conspiracy against the King's life, and some of Sir Edmund B. Godfrey's death. Most of the parties accused are beyond the seas, but the Judges keep the examinations so close that nothing is known of what he hath said, but by his own conveyance to some of his friends.

His Majesty upon the several representations made by your Grace of the case of the City of Dublin and of Sir Robert Reading hath been pleased to refer their respective pretensions to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury ; as soon as I can get a despatch there I will be sure to give your Grace an account of it.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 24. London.—Yesterday the proposers' answer was brought me, of which I send your Grace here a copy for your private perusal, for the Lords of the Treasury have it not yet, having adjourned their meeting until Monday next but this morning I was with my Lord Hyde and told him that I knew not the men ; neither did I like the answer, for instead of making up the Army 10,000 men they proposed the taking away a great number of officers, and added a very inconsiderable number of private men, but I found him more inclined to the proposal than I expected, but it shall never go with the lessening the officers now in being, for at that rate a Chief Governor will not in ten years have the disposing of a command. I observed withal that reckoning all the officers, commissioned and others, the Army is now actually 1,000 men, and though they intend to transmit the whole matter to you I would not have it said that so ridiculous a thing as that should be sent without my making that observation, and I fancy by the manner of expression that the worthy knight had a hand in the penning the whole and that I am made a Sir Martin to play his game for him, which I shall observe to my uncle, but, if I find they will really keep up the Army as high as it is now and give but as much as the present Farmers do, and give better security, I shall forward the matter, for by the paper your Grace sent me of the whole proceed of the revenue they can be no great gainers. I acquainted my Lord Hyde with the contents of your last letter in relation to the present Farmers, and he is very well satisfied with it, and that Sir John Topham is coming over ; he seemed a little displeased at a grant that passed to my Lord Sunderland of the reversion of my Lord Feversham's pension without their priority ; but he would not have me take notice of it to you, they having jointly writ upon the subject in general, but this was the particular grant that gave rise to that letter. I am confident you will find him and the rest of the lords very easy to you in the affairs of your government if you do not too much

touch upon the point of Sir James Shaen, who though I do really believe [he] is at the bottom of this proposal, yet his name will never be mentioned as an undertaker.

Mr. Hetherington was bailed the next day after he was taken by one of the Justices of Peace in the City, but upon Fitzgerald's bringing one witness of a great many he had *viva voce*, he was sent to Newgate again by a warrant signed as Fitzgerald tells by seventeen Justices of the Peace. I was desired to appear for you and myself being named in the subornation but would not do it until I had advice, and I had the properest person to advise with in England and that was my Lord Chief Justice Pemberton whom I met luckily at Mr. Secretary's. He dissuaded me from it, the King and Queen being concerned in a higher action. I found he knew nothing of the matter until I informed him. He professes the greatest service for your Grace imaginable. The thing that is sworn by all the witnesses I mentioned in my last is that they received 6*l.* odd money in hand, part of ten pounds, to swear against you, my Lord Chancellor, Sir William and Sir John Davys and myself as being in a plot to bring in the French King, and thus stands that matter at present. The business about the City of Dublin's pension is referred to the Lords of the Treasury.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, May 24. Whitehall.—His Majesty and the Queen this day according to their intention came from Windsor by water, and did not all land here but went on towards Deptford, where they intend to lie on board the yacht all night and from thence to Chatham and return on Friday night to Windsor. In the mean time the Duchess of Portsmouth and some other company are gone to make a visit to the Earl of Sunderland at Althorp.

My Lord Shaftesbury hath been with my Lord Chancellor to acquaint his lordship that a person is lately come to him that can discover a great deal of the plot and the whole business of Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey's death if the King will grant him a pardon, but His Majesty refuseth it. I have enclosed my Lord Chancellor's speech upon the delivering the City petition.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 27. London.—I have your Grace's letter of the 18th inst., and find by it that you were formerly engaged for the place lately fallen in Maudlen Hall. The chaplain I mentioned spells his name as I writ it, as Ned Vernon (who I believe will be in Ireland as soon as this letter) told me. The letter about the pension for the City of Dublin shall not go forward until I hear from your Grace again though it would else be very soon despatched, for the Secretary had a

reference ready drawn to the Lords of the Treasury which he would have got the King's hand to on Sunday, but I have stopped it, and he has promised not to let it go farther until I move for it.

There was no Irish witness that swore point blank against you but Murphy swore by hearsay, and he has now put the contrary under his hand and tells the whole story how Hetherington put him upon the course he took, but that matter must be nicely handled for what he now says proves himself perjured.

I intend to-morrow for Windsor and when I come back I shall give your Grace a further account of the proposal and I hope of Sir Richard Parsons' business. My sister Cavendish I presume landed the day after the date of your letter, and I hope she will find my mother in good health the weather being so warm.

#### ORMOND to SIR JAMES BUTLER.

1681, May 28. Dublin.—I have had some imperfect notice that some of the Irish witnesses now or lately at London have offered at the discovery of the practice of some others to suborn them to give evidence against the Queen, the Duke, my Lord Primate and myself and that you and another of her Majesty's Council were upon the track of the contrivance. But if it can be driven no farther than Hetherington or such infamous rascals as they are here known to be, I am in doubt whether the prosecution be worth the pains. However I desire to receive information of the whole matter from you as you shall have opportunity. My nephew Anthony Hamilton says he left an affair of his of much moment to him in your hands and desires me to put you in mind of him and it which I readily do, well knowing your readiness [to] any such near and valued relation of, &c. *Copy.*

#### CAPT. THOMAS WHITNEY to ORMOND.

1681, May 29. Tanderagee.—In obedience to your commands I have gone with Edmond bane O'Hanlon to see the service, by him promised, performed. The copies of the examinations against Sir Thomas Faskie's sergeant I will bring to your Grace. As soon as Edmond bane came under protection all the Tories went to the O'Neills in Tyrone whose number is now as I am informed eighteen. My Lord there is no appearance of Tories at present either in the counties of Armagh and Down about the Newry; yet I found greater disorder in the country than when they were most numerous, especially in the natives, who never durst trust themselves with their houses nor homes since the death of the boy of fifteen or sixteen years, who was killed lately near Newry and his head sent for a Tory's head to Armagh. My Lord, I endeavoured by all the means I could to take off their

fear, and told them that your Grace would upon notice of this and the wrongs done them by those who pretend authorities from your Grace for doing service, require a relation of their injuries from Sir George Rawdon, Sir Hans Hamilton and others. My Lord, this day I saw a boy of thirteen years old come to Sir Hans Hamilton and begged upon his knees that his life might be secured, for that he was returned a Tory and that Art O'Hanlon was in search for him to cut off his head. My Lord, several poor people whose cattle and goods the Mullens of Tanderagee took and others who were like to starve I had restored. My Lord, very sad and great wrongs there is done in these parts and will be more except speedily inquired into.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, May 29. Dublin.—It was but last night I received yours of the 17th by Sir Alexander Bruce. He missed coming over with your sister by a few hours and stayed behind her as many days. When I saw the gentleman I remembered him. I know not what service can be done him here beyond a civil reception; the other is not yet come. Before I received yours yesterday I writ to Sir James Butler to let me have an account of the proceedings of David Fitzgerald and the Irish witnesses, of whom there will be a better opinion if it can be proved that they resisted so powerful a temptation as money which was very scarce with them here and their testimony in other things will be the more credible. The Tangier companies will be very welcome and their officers may well be satisfied being paid from hence as if their numbers were complete. It is so long since I received the letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury which they writ upon Sir James Shaen's application and having received a late letter from them that seems to call for a return, that I have written to their lordships by this post to let them see that a principal cause of the delay is from the Farmers not having yet done what Sir James insinuated they might and would do in four days. Besides I held it necessary to warn their lordships against the stratagem that must lie under the specious pretences of performance on their part for which that letter was calculated. In this letter I now send, my intention is to show further that if the best be made of this revenue and if it be applied to the service here, the kingdom may be kept quiet and safe and in perfect obedience to the Crown and Laws.

When your mother writ to you your child was in the state she told you, but since he is grown so much worse that I despair of his recovery; of which I never had any confidence since he first fell sick, nor in my judgment has he prospered like a healthy child ever since Christmas last. It is believed he has an impostume or ulcer in his lungs or breast. This is the account Thompson gives of him as I am writing. We are sensible of the loss, but submitting to the hand that sends it.  
*Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, May 31. London.—I returned yesterday from Windsor and had letters out of Ireland this morning dated some the 22nd and others the 23rd. Amongst them one from my mother of the latest date which gives me some hopes the boy may recover, but for my part, considering the distemper is much like what he had formerly as Tom Fairfax tells me, I am prepared for the worst, though it will be no small affliction especially when I consider that it is more than probable that my wife's last sickness will hinder her bringing any more children or at least healthy ones.

I am ordered to-morrow morning to attend the Council at Windsor about the proposal I gave in, and another which has been given in to the King himself, but I do not know by whom neither have I yet seen it, but my business shall be to have all matters referred to the proper place after they have been made as clear on this side the water as we can get them made.

I send your Grace along with this his Majesty's hand to the transcript of the same letter you sent me over on behalf of Sir Richard Parsons which his Majesty granted on his birthday, though he refused the like favour to others in great station. James Clarke was the first proposer of the matter to me. I desire you would employ him to see conditions performed with me. Sir Richard Parsons is a man of so much honour that I would not have his letter retarded upon that account.

Upon the examinations sent over there is an order issued for the apprehending Morley. I am told this day that Fitz-harris would have me at his trial though I cannot imagine what use he can make of anything that I can say to help him in the matter he stands accused of. However I will not refuse to go if I am desired.

Since my writing this I received your Grace's of 25th, with the enclosed note from my mother which gives me some hopes of the boy's recovery, but I resign all to God Almighty knowing very well that I have deserved from him severer judgments than that, or any formerly inflicted upon me.

I find Sir Stephen Fox is dissatisfied that he has had no answer from your Grace to a letter he writ a long time since relating to my sister Ossory's concern in which he thought he had done you good service. My Lady Scroggs is very pressing about her annuity.

Col. Butler is not dead, as I told you upon a misinformation, but if you please to give leave Phelim O'Neill will deal with him for his company; and Capt. Gilbert Talbot desires the favour that he may part with his. Mr. Jepson, a nephew of my Lord Chancellor's, will deal with him for it.

## JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD to ORMOND.

1681, June 3. Oxford.—Yesterday Dr. Levett was admitted into the Principality of Magdalen Hall according to

your Excellency's nomination of him. The death of several of your delegates and the absence of others put us to some straits to get such a majority as was necessary to speed any business. To avoid the like inconvenience for the future I am to desire your Excellency would be pleased to supply the vacancies, to which end, lest the instrument of the last delegation may have not been copied, or if copied may have been mislaid, I send the form enclosed; and whereas only myself, Dr. James, Warden of All Souls, Dr. Clerk, President of Magdalen, and Dr. Bathurst, President of Trinity College, are the only persons who now survive and reside in the University, Dr. Allestone and Dr. Yate being dead, and Dr. Nicholas removed from hence, I humbly propose that your Excellency would be pleased to appoint Dr. Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's College and your Vice Chancellor, Dr. Thomas Marshall, Rector of Lincoln College, and Dr. William Jane, Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor in Divinity, to fill the vacant rooms. The sooner this supply comes hither it will be the better because I every day expect that some of the present delegates will take benefit of the vacation and go into the country; and then we shall be disabled to speed any business. The present Vice Chancellor Dr. Halton is well contented to serve one year longer, so that for that space your Excellency may be secure that all things will be managed to your honour, and the University's advantage, neither of which, I hope, has suffered since your departure hence. I beg your Excellency's pardon that I trouble you with this long account of our little affairs.

#### ANONYMOUS.

1681, June 4. London.—All endeavours have been used to get the trial of Fitzharris put off—at least for a time, and several of the City have of late been very earnest with the Lord Mayor to call a Common Council in order to the petitioning of his Majesty that the trial might be respite, because Fitzharris, if he had time to recollect himself, could discover many things not yet known concerning the burning of London. The Lord Mayor has not granted upon the consideration, as is supposed, of the Court of Aldermen's negative voice who would in all probability have been against it. The King intends to be in town on Wednesday. The trial is to be the next day.

The Earl of Shaftesbury has been very diligent in soliciting a blank pardon for a peer that can discover somewhat of the plot, which peer is said to be the Earl of Sunderland, and some say it is granted.

It is discoursed that the Duke of Monmouth has desired to be admitted to his employments again [and] that it has been denied. Some say after he had asked it he himself disliked it upon some after considerations.

The Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford having better thought of it have quietly admitted Dr. Levett to be head of Magdalen Hall.

There is like to be a great contest on Midsummer day at Guildhall about the choice of Sheriffs, one party putting up Box and Nicholson, the others Pilkington and Chute, and are very busy in procuring voices on either hand.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, June 4. London.—I came this night from Windsor and have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter of the 29th, which gives me a less hopeful account of my child than that of my mother's, but indeed I have had no great confidence in his being likely to prove a healthful child since his first sickness, and if the next packet should bring news of his death it will not surprise me much. I have not leisure to peruse the copy of your Grace's letter to the Lords of the Treasury nor to answer my Lord Longford's. The proposal I gave in was turned *en ridicule* at Council on Wednesday last, but I have satisfied his Majesty that it was none of mine, though some of the Council were pleased to call it so. I cannot learn what the other proposal is which the King has; I believe Ranelagh has a hand in it, and I find that my Lord Hyde inclining more to favour my proposers than the others, and I believe he knows who they are, though I do not. I am served with a subpoena out of the King's Bench to appear on Thursday next at the trial of Fitzharris, and so is the Duchess of Portsmouth and Mrs. Wall.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, June 4. Whitehall.—I have the honour of a letter from your Grace of the 27th past, and in it the informations of Tyrrell and Brogan touching Cooper and Morley. Upon the reading of them in Council an order was made for the apprehending of Morley; and I was told yesterday there was some prospect of finding him though he now absconds. By the next post I hope to be able to give your Grace an account of Owen Callaghan; he cannot yet be heard of; being just to take coach for Windsor, I shall beg leave to end abruptly.

ORMOND to JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD.

1681, June 4. Dublin.—The gentleman by whom you sent yours of the 26th of April was so long on the way that it was not delivered to me till yesterday, but he is come with the soonest in regard to any preferment I can give him, or to the reception into my family, there being no vacancy there or in the church, and others standing in a reasonable expectation of the first advancement, of which one is of Oxford and I think of longer standing, so that he must have patience to attend an opportunity here or in England.

As I remember I answered a letter of your lordship's upon the subject of a Vice Chancellor for this next year and then told you all I could say by way of encouragement to the present Vice Chancellor to hold it for a year longer ; whether upon that or for reasons of a more public nature you have prevailed with him or no your lordship will inform me and give me your advice accordingly.

I cannot brag much of my grandson's improvement in anything but corporal exercises and growth. He takes no pleasure in any sort of book or exercise of mind, and yet he is not defective in comprehension but shows a proportionable improvement of that and stature. I have lately sent over for a gentleman that I may judge whether he may be fit to place over him as a governor at least to prevent his being corrupted by ill company which this place affords as well as good, and Mr. Drelincourt's profession rendering it unfit for him to go into all places and companies that may be allowed the youth. The person recommended to me is one Burnet (as I think) and is well known and spoken of by the Dean of Canterbury. It is agreed on all hands that it is time to remove my Lord Courcy from Oxford but not how to dispose of him. He is upon the matter to make a fortune ; his own being very unproportionable to the antiquity and former opulence of his family, and since he is not inclined to study or, if he were, that his rank seems to hinder his undertaking any such profession as men raise families by, there seems no aim proper for him but that of soldiery nor in that, in times of peace, any skill to be acquired but at sea, to which I would recommend him if it be not too much thwart to his inclination ; for as that way of improvement and service is most agreeable to England and encouraged by the King, so the equipage requisite for sea voyages is more suitable to his condition than that for campaigns at land. And whether his aim be at raising his fortune by preferment at Court or by a marriage by countenance at Court the course I propose seems to me the most likely introduction. I think I shall shortly see Sir Robert Southwell, and till then I desire my Lord Courcy to have patience where he is, upon this assurance that before the summer is over he shall be called from Oxford.  
*Copy.*

#### ORMOND to ARRAN.

1681, June 6. Dublin.—I am glad my letter of the 29th of May put you out of hopes of your child's recovery. He is yet alive to the wonder of the physicians, except Sir Wm. Petty ; but they all agree that it is impossible he can escape. God send us all to make the right use of such an affliction and of all the assurance of mortality we see every minute. Sir William Flower, though he was with me at an entertainment the Mayor gave me but on Thursday last, the 2nd of this month, was upon the matter yesterday given over by Thompson, and possibly, or rather probably, will be dead before night,

Feilding and Billingsley will in that case rise ; but Sir William interposing for two of his nephews, for the company to one, and some advancement for the other, I cannot let him go out of the world after so long service with a denial. There will I conceive be an ensign's place void which my brother Fitzpatrick will, I believe, move to be given to one Eustace, a nephew of his, capable as he believes of a better employment, being a Protestant and having learned the trade in Holland ; if he do not I will keep it void till I hear from you.

I send you a copy of the King's letter in behalf of my Lord Sunderland for a pension, and if the Lords of the Treasury will have the order of Council observed they must take a course that the Secretaries may not send over such positive commands in breach of it, their lordships considering how hard a part I shall be put to to act in such cases when men in the station and credit that lord then was, shall obtain letters for themselves. It is not without example that several pensions granted by letters patent have been left out of new establishments when they are made, and then they are not paid, which observation I do not make that it may affect my Lord Sunderland, for if the visit lately made him was with the King's permission before, or approbation since, it may be still unsafe to displease him. That visit even at this distance works upon some and puts them to doubt his Majesty's perseverance in the resolution he seems to have taken of being served in his Court and Councils according to his own sense and directions.

*Postscript.* About 9 this morning your child\* died and is gone whither I hope we shall follow. *Copy.*

#### GOVERNORS OF ERASMUS SMITH'S SCHOOLS TO ERASMUS SMITH.

1681, June 7. Dublin.—We have received a letter from you dated the 8th of September last, wherein you give us notice that you have lately made a conveyance to Christ's Hospital in London of a moiety of the overplus of the profits of the lands wherewith we are intrusted remaining after all the charitable uses and public payments already thereupon are discharged. And we have also the copy of the said conveyance which you sent over. Whereupon some doubts did arise among us concerning the validity thereof, and whether you had the power left in you to dispose of any part of the profits of those lands to any charitable uses out of this kingdom : the consideration whereof we referred to Mr. Solicitor General, who hath returned unto us the state of the whole matter under his hand, a copy whereof we herewith send you, whereby we are induced to believe that the conveyance made by you doth not oblige us to pay a moiety of those remaining

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\* Thomas, eldest son of Richard, Earl of Arran by his second wife, Dorothy Ferrers. The child was buried in the choir of Christ Church Cathedral on the day following.

profits to the said hospital at London. And indeed we do not apprehend how there can be any such profits of those lands now remaining after all the charitable uses and public payments thereupon are discharged as you seem thereby to have intended to convey, when there are so many of those uses for which those lands were at first settled (as yet) wholly unprovided for, the profits hitherto having not been sufficient for allowing any such exhibitions to poor scholars in the College here, or for placing out apprentices, or clothing of poor scholars in the schools erected by you, as were intended, and which we conceive ourselves entrusted to see performed. And therefore till we shall be better satisfied herein we conceive that we cannot be faithful to the trusts reposed in us, if we should consent that any of the profits of those lands should go to the uses mentioned in the conveyance. And we are confident that you will not desire it from us, when you shall have considered of the enclosed paper\* and how these lands are already settled and that you will be as unwilling as we that any of the profits thereof should be diverted to other uses than you designed them for when you first so freely and charitably disposed of them. We shall add no more at present, but remain, Sir, your affectionate friends

	Longford.	Mich. Armach. C.
	Narcissus Marsh.	Hen. Midensis.
Enoch Reader.	Jos. Allen.	Lanesborough.
Treasurer.	Hie. Sankey.	Wm. Davis.
	John Coghill.	John Keatinge.
	John Smith.	Henry Hen.
		Rob. Shapcoate.
		Rich. Rennell.

[*Endorsed.*] Copy of the Governors of the Schools, letter to Alderman Smith sent with Sir John Temple's opinion touching Christ's Hospital in London.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, June 7. London.—I am informed that there came in a packet yesterday out of Ireland, but I have no letters which makes me conclude my son is dead and nobody would venture to write the news; which I much wonder at, since I have been sufficiently prepared for it.

Oliver Plunkett petitioned this day to have his trial put off for want of some of his witnesses; but it was not granted so that his trial is to be to-morrow, and Fitzharris is to be tried the next day, and there is about eleven persons of quality summoned as witnesses, but I believe my lady Portsmouth will not appear.

Sir Cyril Wyche has at length received an answer from Col. Butler which I herewith send you, and desire your commands upon it, for I know the King will leave the matter to your

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\* See p. 14 *supra*.

Grace. What he allegeth in his letter is very true. I am also to inform your Grace that Capt. Gilbert Talbot has agreed for the sale of his company, if you approve of it, to Sir Thomas Crosby having come to no conclusion with Mr. Jepson. Your answer is desired. I spoke formerly to your Grace on behalf of Mr. Scardeville whom I take to be a very honest man. It was for a reversion. I do now again renew my suit for he has lost much in my brother Gowran's service. The King comes to this town to-morrow to sit in Council and returns at night, though it is reported that he stays until Fitzharris be tried.

LORD KINGSALE to ORMOND.

1681, June 9. Oxford.—As your Grace hath been next under God the happy instrument of my enjoying the advantage of the true religion and education (the remembrance whereof shall never expire in me but with my breath) so I am resolved to be wholly governed by your Grace in all my concerns. Your Grace's kindness to me hath been as great as that of a father and God forbid I should not carry towards you the affectionate obedience of a dutiful son. My Lord, I am bold to make known to your Grace my very great desire of being so happy as to kiss your hand at Dublin as soon as your Grace thinks convenient. I will not be importunate though my desire be very great but submit myself to your Grace. I have oftentimes honoured myself in writing to my dearest Lord Ossory, but never was so happy in receiving any from him.

*Postscript.* — I desire my humble duty to my dear Lady Duchess together with my Lady Mary Cavendish.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, June 9. Dublin.—There is little in return to yours of the 31st of the last month. When the proposals for the revenue have been considered on that side I suppose they may be sent hither. I have this morning left Sir Thomas Worsop, Mr. Parsons and James Clarke together to agree upon your concerns in the matter of Sir Richard Parsons.

I must confess I have been wanting in a return to Sir Stephen Fox about my daughter Ossory's affair, wherein he has concerned himself very kindly and usefully; but his pains is all he shall lose in that affair. More I cannot say till my brother Mathew and I meet.

He must be a very bad officer that is not better than none; so that if Butler and Talbot can find any tolerable chapmen I shall consent to the traffic, though it is against rule that those who did not buy should have liberty to sell commands. The post is just going and so is Capt. Hales to see how his wife may be disposed to this country. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, June 10. Windsor Castle.—I have yours of the 31st past and give you many thanks for the assurance you give

me of my hawks. Immediately upon the receipt of it I sent to desire the worthy dean to come to me, which he could not do having just then lost [one] of his children, but sent the next day Mr. Burnet to me, who is preparing himself for his journey into that kingdom upon the conditions expressed in your letter. Mr. Muly's hath shown me what he writes to you concerning my Lady of Ossory's affairs which will run into an inconsiderable ill condition, unless by my Lord Duke of Ormond's generous usage of her in the beginning, her falling into debt be prevented by bestowing upon her such a sum of money as is there bespoken; for as to what is due to her, Lord God knows, if a penny of it be ever gotten, and if any of it be I dare say (living within the compass she does) she will apply it to the increase of her daughter's portions, whereas, if the debt she hath now incurred lie upon her, she will never be able to deliver herself from it out of her jointure, and for other resources she must never look for any. She tells me how much she is already beholding to you for your kind interposition therein. Therefore for God's sake as well as hers you must finish it, because you know how unable she is to solicit or struggle for herself, and how much you will oblige all her friends in being her advocate.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681, June 11. Whitehall.—Fitzharris being brought yesterday upon his trial, though all the art and industry was used to get him acquitted, after a very fair hearing was brought in guilty by the jury. The Sheriff, Mr. Bethel, returned upon the panel above half that were not freeholders in the county and those that were freeholders he thought were all for their turn but notwithstanding after they had put several questions to the Bench concerning the jurisdiction of the Court, and the vote of the House of Commons which the judges resolved them in, telling the jury it concerned the Bench and not them to inquire concerning the jurisdiction of the Court, and that their oath was only to inquire whether guilty or not; they went out and in half an hour returned and brought him in guilty of treason. Last night Mr. Whitacre, solicitor for Fitzharris and a very pernicious fellow to the Government, came to Mr. Secretary Jenkins to acquaint him that Fitzharris's wife and maid had told him my Lord Howard of Esterick was the author of that treasonable libel and dictated it to Fitzharris, upon which Mr. Secretary sent his warrant and took them both into custody and bound over Whitacre to prosecute. They are both now under examination. What Mr. Whitacre's end is in it I cannot yet imagine, but a good one is not likely to come from one of his principles, though it may succeed better than his intentions.

I hear there is a commission gone into Scotland for the calling a Parliament there, and the Duke is appointed

Commissioner to open it. It was issued out, as I am informed, a week agone, though I find it is known by very few people.

This day Mr. Attorney General moved the Court of King's Bench for judgment against Oliver Plunkett and Mr. Fitz-harris, and the Judges have appointed Wednesday to pass sentence upon them both.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, June 11. London.—I saw a letter from your Grace of the 31st of the last month to Mr. Secretary Jenkins but had none from you that post nor from anybody else, therefore I need no farther assurance of my son's death, and give me leave to say this, and I shall never mention him more, that I cannot tell which reflection afflicts me most, that of the loss of an only son without the probable expectation of ever having another, or the great care and concern both my mother and you have shown and owned in your letters to have for him and me in this just correction of God Almighty, and I assure your Grace that it shall be as much my care hereafter to make my nephews worthy of the stock they come from as I thought it my duty in the case of my own son.

I shall now in as good composure as I can give your Grace an account of affairs here. My Lord Chamberlain desired me when he went to Windsor to let your Grace know (though the affair is managed with great secrecy) that the King has brought a proposal for the Irish revenue before the Committee for that purpose appointed, which he is very fond of, but his lordship has prevailed with the King that nothing shall be concluded in it until it be sent to you. By what I can learn from his lordship it is partly a farm and partly management and if I mistook him not, partly project. The sum propounded is 270,000*l.* a year and an advance of 80,000*l.*, 60,000*l.* of it to reimburse the present Farmers, the rest I suppose to the privy purse. This is told by way of secret. Pray be pleased to let Col. Fi[tzpatrick] know that it is to no purpose to appear farther in the other proposal; he is so far outshot, besides Sir James Shaen's finger appears too clear in the matter, by the sense of it being so obscure.

Sir James Butler will give you an account of the trials of Plunkett and Fitzharris who were both found guilty; the latter summoned me as a witness for him, but by his first question would have had me own the seeing that damnable libel the day I dined with him; but he got nothing by it, for I said indeed he would have read a libel to me but I told him I would not hear it, and that if he took such courses he would bring himself to the mischief he was now in danger of, and that I had not been long gone from him when my words proved true; for he was that night apprehended for treason; that I was very sorry a person so well born and had so honest a man for his father should bring himself to that pass, etc., to which

he made no reply, but this day I hear his wife and her maid, Mrs. Peacock, have accused my Lord Howard as the author of the libel.

I had a letter from Mr. Arthur Parsons in which he tells me there is another condition in the deed perfected by his cousin than that of the title ; if so they have not dealt well with me, for I never heard of any such thing before. I have sent over another letter altered as he has desired from the title of Carlow to that of Rosse. I hope he is certain that is not disposed of too, and I shall expect performance upon the delivery of it, but I shall serve either Sir Richard or Mr. Parsons in any business I can that is fair, but what business this is that he mentions I am ignorant of. I send you his letter that you may show it to Sir Thomas Worsop. I have sent this day my daughter to Windsor to be touched for the King's evil. I intend not to go thither myself until I hear again out of Ireland.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, June 14. London.—I had on Sunday your Grace's letter of the 6th, and this day that of the 9th instant, and not to break my word I will go no more upon the subject of this my last affliction, but let him rest where we hope and all wish to be.

Will Flowers being in so unlikely a condition to recover is nothing strange ; for he has been in my judgment these three last years much decayed both in body and understanding. I shall not at this distance interpose in the preferments your Grace intends. Feilding without doubt ought to be lieutenant-colonel and Billingsly major, and Will Flower could not well be denied, his services considered, the preferment of his nephew ; though his nephew has risen apace and he is able to leave his nephew fortune enough.

My Lord Hyde will be well satisfied with your answer, and I believe in the next establishment will endeavour to cut off Lord L[ongford's] grant. The great Lady's journey will alarm many here, but it seems it was only a journey of pleasure with her great gallant the *Grand Prieur*.

You will hear my Lord Howard is in the Tower accused by Mrs. Fitzharris and her maid that I mentioned in my last ; and Fitzharris himself will be a witness against him too, there were strange papers found about him, and as the Captain of the Guard at the Tower told me they are little inferior to the libel Fitzharris was found guilty upon.

Sir Stephen Fox will be well pleased with the answer I have to give him from you.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, June 14. Dublin.—I have yours of the 4th and 7th of this month. Those that turned the proposal you gave into a jest might have ground not to be very serious upon it unless

it was further explained than it was to me, but then I hope they will give as little countenance to any other that may be liable to the same derision. We find every day occasion to blame the disadvantage the penning of contracts and covenants puts upon the King, either through the negligence or corruption of those that should have taken greater care. If we be here made acquainted with them before the King is engaged that inconvenience may be prevented in the next agreement.

I am very sensible of Col. Butler's merit formerly and present usefulness in the King's service and shall not press either his coming over to his command or his parting with it to his prejudice, but rather dispense with his absence. his case being singular, but for Capt. Talbot I shall rather admit of his stay for some time longer than accept of his surrender to Sir Thomas Crosby, or to any other of that sort of gentlemen, who have estates and must neglect their husbandry or their duty in the Army, of which kind we have too many already.

You have from other hands heard of Sir William Flower's death. He is to be buried to-morrow with all the military solemnity we can furnish. Sir Christopher Feilding and Billingsly will have their concessions as soon as he is in his grave, and though upon Sir William's dying request I promised to give his company to his nephew Tom Flower yet he is content to waive it and to take the place of captain-lieutenant leaving Dick Morrice to rise according to his degree. Another request of Sir William's was that another nephew of his may be an ensign, but first room must be made for him by the advancement of some ensign to be lieutenant, which I leave to you.

My wife was weary of this place and of Chapel Izod and went yesterday morning towards Kilkenny. Your sister goes after her the next week, and the next week after that I follow. If Sir Richard Parsons proceeds as he begins, by that time his patent for a viscount shall pass, he will not leave himself the estate of a squire. He is every day miserably gulled by the company he keeps. *Copy.*

#### CLERK OF THE PELLS CERTIFICATE OF TREASURY PAYMENTS AND RECEIPTS FROM 25 APRIL TO 20 JUNE 1681.

Receipts in his Majesty's Treasury from the 25th of April 1681 to the 20th of June following excerpt.

The remain in the Vice Treasurer's hands upon the last certificate ended the said 25th April .. . . . .	14941	06	11 $\frac{1}{8}$
Leinster New Patent rents .. . . . .	773	01	04 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rents upon decrees and certificates .. . . . .	73	12	06 $\frac{1}{8}$
Custody rents .. . . . .	05	09	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Old Crown rents .. . . . .	330	04	07 $\frac{1}{8}$
Casualties .. . . . .	94	19	02 $\frac{1}{4}$

Munster	New Patent rents .. . . .	139 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Rents upon decrees and certificates .. . . .	24 07 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Custody rents .. . . .	05 13 00
	Old Crown rents .. . . .	24 12 00 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Casualties .. . . .	21 01 08
Connaght	New Patent rents .. . . .	81 05 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Old Crown rents .. . . .	12 13 09 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Quit rents .. . . .	00 10 01 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Casualties .. . . .	03 10 00
Ulster	New Patent rents .. . . .	59 03 08
	Custody rents .. . . .	00 02 06
	Old Crown rents .. . . .	118 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Casualties .. . . .	28 09 08
		1797 05 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Farmers	By money paid into the Exchequer .. . . .	14638 09 06 $\frac{1}{2}$
	By orders of assignments into the country .. . . .	35351 15 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
		£66728 17 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Payments made within the said time.

Civil List	Court of Exchequer .. . . .	1284 05 10
	King's Bench .. . . .	800 00 00
	Chancery .. . . .	60 05 00
	Common Pleas .. . . .	250 00 00
	State officers .. . . .	414 10 11
	Incidents .. . . .	38 15 00
	Custom officers .. . . .	65 16 08
	Creation money .. . . .	55 16 08
	Perpetuities .. . . .	45 06 01
	Temporary payments .. . . .	396 16 08
	Concordatums .. . . .	1123 03 06
	To Lord Duras for half a year ending 25 December 1680 by two acquirments .. . . .	1500 00 00
		6034 16 04
Military List	Officers general .. . . .	661 00 00
	Train of Artillery .. . . .	50 00 00
	To 24 troops of horse for 3 months pay ending 25th March 1681	11238 09 06
	To 12 companies of the Regiment of Guards for 3 months end- ing 25 December 1680 ..	4495 12 08
	To a company of foot Guards for 6 months ending 25th Decem- ber 1680 .. . . .	557 14 00
	To 75 foot companies of the Army for 3 months ending 25 March 1680 .. . . .	16400 13 00
		33403 00 02
List of pensions	.. . . . .	1054 00 00
Other Payments	By imprest warrant to the 16 companies of the Earl of Dumbarton's Regiment for 3 months ending 25 December 1680 .. . . .	2725 09 00
	To the same for 3 months ending 25 March 1681 .. . . .	2695 16 00
	Cheques remitted .. . . .	72 03 06
	By bill of exchange drawn November 1678 to Robert Bridges being for his Majesty's privy purse .. . .	625 00 00

By 4 bills dated the 7th August for his Majesty's privy purse to John Nagle .. . . .	1100 00 00
By 4 bills dated 25 August to the said Nagle .. . . .	1100 00 00
By 4 bills dated 28 June to the said Nagle .. . . .	1320 00 00
By 1 bill dated 31 July 1680 to said Nagle .. . . .	110 00 00
By 2 bills dated 28 June 1680 to the said Nagle .. . . .	550 00 00
	10298 08 06
So remains in the Vice Treasurer's hands ..	50790 14 00
	15938 03 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	£66728 17 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Exd. p. Ja. Alexander, Dept. Cler. Pell.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, June 20 and 22. Dublin.—I have yours of 11th and 14th of this month. The proposition the King has given to the Lords of the Treasury, and seems himself pleased with, I have reason to believe comes out of this kingdom, but I do not think my Lord Ranelagh or Sir James Shaen in it because I suppose by the short description you make of it that it proceeds from Mr. Sheridan and that he must have better monied men to back him than either of those two. Besides that he does not speak as if he were on good terms with either of them and most certainly he not only thinks he understands the management of the revenue better than any that are, or have been in it, but by his discourse may make others believe as much and that may gain him partners. But it need not yet be taken notice of that I take him to be the proposer. From whomsoever it comes, if his Majesty will let it be considered here he shall be sure to be no loser by it, and to what end soever he intends to employ it certainly the more he gets the better it will be.

Sir James Butler has been as good as his word to you and sent me a summary account of the trials of Fitzharris and Plunkett. I wish for the honour of the justice of England that the evidence against Plunkett had been as convincing as that against the other was; for we must expect that Papists at home and abroad will take his trial to pieces and make malicious remarks upon every part of it, and some circumstances are liable to disadvantageous observation. For the other, though an information from a man in his condition should not have much weight and that his friends may well be suspected to combine with him in an accusation, yet considering the person he brings in question, the parts he has acted in the world, and their known commerce together, possibly something may come of the hint he (I mean Fitzharris) has given.

I have read over Sir Arthur Parson's letter to you, but by it am out of conceit with the man and begin to doubt of fair dealing in the business. He says a deed of bargain and sale was perfected by my directions and approved of by me ; neither of which is true. For I never directed the drawing much less the perfecting of any deed. Neither did I ever see it and so could not approve of it, but according to your desire put the whole management of the affair into James Clarke's hands. It is true I did approve of Tom Worsop's being trusted with anything. That the passing of another letter for Ballyscorny was part of my promise is absolutely mistaken in the substance and effect. It is true he told me with so much confidence that he had formerly put the draft of such a letter into my hands that though I remembered nothing of it I thought you had understood it. But I am now of opinion there was never any such thing. I shall send for Worsop and set the matter right if it may be or let it rest where it is. It is certain that since Sir Richard came of age he is not master of a foot of land and, if the land in the park be in those conveyances and if they bear date before the deed in deposit, it is an absolute cheat. But of all this James Clarke shall write more at large to you.

*Postscript.* 22 June.—Contrary winds have stayed this and give me time to tell you that while since I received from the Provost of the College his Majesty's mandamus to him and the Fellows for the admission of Mr. Bulkeley into their number with a *non obstante* to their statutes. They are ready to obey, but first desire his Majesty would consider how prejudicial such commands, if after repeated, will be to the whole society and to the end for which it was made so in the discouragement it will give to students, and in this particular case it falls out that the person that is to be put by has nothing in the world else to live upon and is a deserving man. But Mr. Bulkeley is the eldest son of his father and heir to an estate of 1,000*l.* a year. All the conveniency is that being somewhat misshapen, and his father having married a Presbyterian wife, the young man cannot live with pleasure in his father's house. Whatever, nevertheless, the King commands shall be obeyed. I send you what the Provost gave me upon this occasion. *Copy.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, June 21. Whitehall.—Notwithstanding your Grace's two excellent letters, the one of the 21st May, the other of the 31st, and a third letter from your Grace and the Council in favour of Sir John Davys, his business hath not yet the issue that were to be wished for. It was debated upon those letters at the Council in Hampton Court on Thursday last, and the result was that Sir John should be disposed to have patience yet a while ; for that the Irish witnesses cannot be sent over

till the trial of Hetherington and that of some others be over. I moved heartily that Sir John might be restored to the exercise of his place, but it was thought more advisable that he should content himself to continue as he is for some short time. Sure I am that no lord that advised it wished otherwise him than perfectly well. The proceedings and resolutions relating to the revenue your Grace will receive by his Majesty's special directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

I do, my Lord, with all my heart, that is with all the concern that any servant that your Grace hath in this world [can,] condole with your Grace in the loss that my Lord the Earl of Arran hath made in his eldest son. I beseech Almighty God to repair it in his good time in proportion to the needs, I will add merits of so illustrious a family.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, June 21. London.—I had nothing worth troubling your Grace last post; besides I had that day so sprained my wrist at tennis that I could not hold a pen in my hand, and it is not very easy to me now. I have your Grace's of the 14th. Colonel Butler has been with me since I writ last, and he is very willing to sell his command; but when he hears your Grace will not impose it upon him I believe he will rather choose to continue as he is. That packet brought an account of Sir William Flower's death and I am glad his nephew is contented to be my captain-lieutenant. He shall have as much favour showed him in that employment as Dick Morrice had, and the profit is almost as great as another captain's. The person I should recommend to be lieutenant in his room is Ensign Kitson, for he is the eldest ensign and has done his duty all along very well. I am sorry to hear Sir Richard Parsons manages his business so ill. I hope time will mend him, for he does not want understanding. I delivered his petition to the Secretary this day, and there will be a reference to your Grace upon it. Fitzharris and Plunkett are to be executed to-morrow.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, June 22. London.—This gentleman is Mr. Burnett who is recommended to accompany your grandchild in his travels, and he being a stranger in that country, I thought it proper to write by him, though my acquaintance is but of a day's standing with him. He is a very good scholar as appears by a book he has presented to my Lord Chamberlain.

It was expected that the bill against my Lord Howard would have been found this day, but instead of it the bill is lost, so that no further proceedings can be had against him, until the next term, this being the last day of this. My Lord Chamberlain told me last night that the King is very fond

of the new proposal, but they are enjoined great secrecy and quick despatch, but he is still promised that nothing will be concluded until you are consulted, but my Lord Ranelagh is not to be advised with, and therefore I do not take it ill that I am not. His lordship tells me my Lord Hyde is much for this proposal now and Lord Conway and Mr. Seymour against it, which makes me conclude Sir James may have got in. I am enjoined to take no notice of this here and your Grace is desired to do the like there.

SAME to SAME.

1681, June 25, London.—I have little to add to what your Grace will find in the prints, but that the person whom my Lord Shaftesbury would have had the King to pardon upon the account of making the full discovery of Sir Edmond Godfrey's murder is privately come in to discover how he was set on to accuse great ones of that murder and that Dennis and MacNamara will discover practices of the like nature; but the City has chosen yesterday such Sheriffs that no bill of indictment will ever be found against any of that party, as you may judge by the proceedings in my Lord Howard's case. The warrant for execution of Plunkett and Fitzharris is signed, and they are to be executed on Friday next.

I intend to go to Windsor on Tuesday next, and if there is little business there I will go with my wife to my Lady Longford's for three or four days.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 2. Dublin.—I have yours of the 21st and 25th of the last. Kitson shall have a commission to be lieutenant. I had at the same time one from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury importing that his Majesty had received proposals for a new farm of the revenue to commence from the first of May past, but who the proposers are, what they are to give, or what the conditions are to be is not mentioned. If this be all the notice I was told I should have before a bargain should be concluded the trust is not great. Nor can I imagine why there should be such care taken to keep such a transaction secret, if it will bear examination, as I presume it was since you say nothing of it in either of your letters. But the less I know the less I shall be answerable for any inconvenience that may follow. What is required from hence to inform the Lords Commissioners is the work of other men, and my part is only to transmit it as soon as it shall be finished, which that it may be with the speed required I have already directed them to take in hand. On Monday next I begin my journey to Kilkenny, where about ten days hence I may hope to see my Lord of Derby and his wife, who have once more changed their mind and resolve to come over. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, July 2. London.—I had on Thursday your Grace's letter of the 20th of the last month and upon discourse with my Lord Conway I find him so much against the new proposal for the Irish farm, that he believes it a cheat, but was not willing to enter into any discourse of the particulars. All letters will be full of yesterday's execution and this day's proceedings with the Earl of Shaftesbury. I shall not need to send you Plunkett's speech, for it is verbatim in the news books, and also sold by itself in print. He died as all people say with great resolution, and Fitzharris very pitifully, in the paper he left behind him he accuses the two Sheriffs of London to have set him on to swear against the Queen, etc., which we shall have in print very soon.

The King came to town this morning and sent for my Lord Shaftesbury to come before in Council in custody of a Serjeant-at-arms, and the Judges of the King's Bench being sent for, to give their opinions whether the matters sworn against him were high treason, they gave their opinions in the affirmative ; upon which his lordship was sent to the Tower. I am told he cursed very much the Irish witnesses, especially MacNamara, Dennis and Haynes, for he guesses those are the persons that swore against him, but I am told there are as many English.

The Secretaries will take great care hereafter that no letters of that nature, I mean in behalf of fellowships, shall be sent hereafter, and I must confess myself a little guilty of this last on behalf of Mr. Bulkeley knowing the young man to be of honest principles and believing his father to have had somewhat hard measure.

If you are not engaged for the employment Sir William Flower was to have in the new Hospital, his Majesty would be glad Colonel Jeffreys were thought of for it, he has been lately very serviceable to his Majesty in the county where he lives. I desire you would remember Sir Thomas Butler for a command in the Army, either a company or a lieutenancy of horse.

## JOHN ELLIS TO ——.

1681, July 2. London.—On Tuesday last was taken one Haynes or O'Hane, for he is an Irishman, and very opportunely, for the next day he was to have had money furnished him by one Rouse a clerk belonging to Sir Thomas Player and intended to have gone presently beyond sea. He lodged to that purpose in the City at a fanatic's house, and being by much industry discovered was not without much difficulty taken. He ran over several houses to escape the King's messengers, and several constables that were charged to assist them had the confidence to refuse. His confession was very long, but pertinent and of weight. He charges the Earl of

Shaftesbury and Dr. Oates of several things and upon his information that Rouse aforesaid was seized on Wednesday though he was upon his guard, and the same day as an accomplice was taken one College called of late the Protestant joiner, a fellow that left his trade to bawl in coffee houses against the Government, and to disperse pamphlets, some of which of dangerous consequence were found about him. He had in his pocket a screw pistol charged with a brace of bullets, but being surprised made no resistance. He would have shuffled away his papers in the house, where he was taken, which was a coffee house in Ave Mary Lane near Ludgate, but Atterbury who took him looked so narrowly to him, that he was prevented. Those papers are said to contain matters sufficient to take away his life.

Plunkett and Fitzharris suffered yesterday, the former as a man prepared, and the latter as a man surprised. He had not the courage to speak what he intended, but read it out of a paper, that he had before given to Dr. Hawkins the chaplain of the Tower. Sheriff Bethel asked him several questions at the gallows, but his only answer was that he referred himself to the writing that he had left in the doctor's hands with order to deliver it to his wife. It is seven sheets of paper written with his own hand. The Sheriff was so importunate with the doctor to get the original into his hands, that the doctor gave him a copy of it, though that was against Fitzharris's intention. It is said in that [writing] he clears the Earl of Danby as to Sir Edmund B. Godfrey's death for ought he knows of it. Whether he died a Papist or a Protestant is uncertain. He would not declare himself positively either way. He hearkened to the doctor's discourses, and admitted him to pray with him as often as he would after his condemnation; but when the doctor pressed him to take the Sacrament after the manner of our Church, he still put it off without refusing it though, and the day before his execution told him he would receive as yesterday at six in the morning with his wife, etc., and all things were prepared for it, but when it came to, he still put it off, and died without it, so that he may rather seem to have died a Papist.

This morning early his Majesty came silently and unexpectedly to town, and by six o'clock a Serjeant-at-arms (Mr. Deerham) was sent to attach the Earl of Shaftesbury at his house in Aldersgate Street. About nine the Council was met, and about eleven the Earl was brought and several trunks of papers. He was examined, the doors shut, and the clerks of the Council put out, and continued there till near two of the clock, the Judges of the King's Bench were sent for, and these all [went] but Dolben who was in the country. He is committed to the Tower, but not quite a close prisoner, certain of his servants being allowed him. The witnesses against him were ten at least, some say fifteen. I know that a Justice of [the] Peace has received depositions of seven for high

treason. The warrant of his commitment is for conspiring the death and deposing the King and raising arms against him, the rest as usual. Oates came to see his lordship and asked him how he came into Lob's pound, those were his words, to which he answered nothing. Then Oates told him he would see [him] in the Tower, and pray with him, and sent to his chamber for a bottle of Madeira wine and ale and a couple of chickens, upon which his lordship dined in the lobby of the Council chamber, and Mr. Oates said grace. After the King had dined he went presently to Windsor. He said at dinner, that he would have the paper Fitzharris left behind him printed. One article more I am told of is, that the Sheriffs of London, the Recorder, Sir Thomas Player, and Sir R. Clayton came to him to Newgate before he was removed to the Tower, and persuaded him to cast himself upon them and trust them with his life, for the King hated him and would certainly hang him, but that if he would swear the Queen, the Duke of York, and Earl of Danby conspired Sir Edmund B. Godfrey's death, and that Lord Halifax, Lord Hyde, and certain others were pensioners of France, they would contrive it so that he should be found not guilty, which they had indeed like to have done, if one man of the same name had not been mistaken for another, viz., Cleve of St. Martin's le Grand instead of Cleve of Hammersmith. It is said much of this discovery is owing to the industry of Mr. Seymour.

On Thursday the apprentices presented their address at Hampton Court with 18,000 hands to it, when one of the young men had read it the King answered them very graciously, and told them he would stand to his declaration in all things. One of them said, we hope your Majesty will continue the succession too in the right line, that they would all fight for it, if need were, and that there were not above 4,000 Dissenters of their quality in all the City.

#### RICHARD MULYS TO ——.

1681, July 2.—You will find by the enclosed prints, that the two archtraitors were executed yesterday, and what they said. This morning before nine the King came to town there being (unknown to most) an extraordinary Council at ten o'clock. About eleven my Lord Shaftesbury was brought into custody of a Serjeant-at-arms and a trunk and box with his lordship's papers. The judges were ordered to attend. About twelve or one his lordship was sent to the Tower on a warrant of high treason for conspiracy to take away the life of the King and Queen, to levy war, and to alter the Government. It is said there are ten witnesses, and four to one particular treason, viz., Stephen Dugdale, Turberville, O'Haynes and Rouse.

I have your letters of 22nd of the last month. It is talked as if the Duke of Monmouth, the Earls of Essex and Salisbury, Sir Thomas Player, etc., would also be suddenly accused.

## ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 4. Dublin.—I am this day setting forward to Kilkenny, and it is but this day that I have been able to give the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury an account of what they required by letters of the 5th of March last, but I have made it appear to them, that the delay has not been by any negligence of mine, but by the difficulty of bringing the Vice-Treasurer or his Deputy and the Farmers to an agreement in receipts and payments, wherein they do not yet fully accord. When this was near a conclusion, we are set on work again by fresh letters of the 21st of June in order to his Majesty's information towards making of a new bargain for his revenue, and these I have also put in the way prescribed upon the former directions. I have made a full return punctually answering to every part of the letter of the 5th of March not without better help than I could furnish myself with upon my own stock of understanding in things of that nature ; yet I believe it will not be very pleasing because it gives no colour to what I suppose was designed by the promoters of that letter. The King's later commands are very intelligible as to the things commanded, but somewhat obscure in the end of those commands. It is well understood to be in order to a new bargain ; but it is not comprehended why so much haste is used, and so much secrecy required ; the haste may be to answer a present occasion, but if that occasion may be better answered (whatever it is), if it were known that men might be admitted to offer, the secrecy may be a loss and I cannot imagine why it should be suspected, that in such a time as this I should be unwilling the King should help himself with his own, when I have been and am so ready to lay all I can call mine at his feet. I suppose a new bargain may draw after it a new establishment, with which I think his Majesty's servants here may usefully be consulted. In the Army there are allowed but one trumpet and one drum to each troop and company, which was an unskilful retrenchment, and they ought to be restored, when there is means for it other changes more important I have not now time to think of, which would be offered if I knew the thing were under consideration ; but as I told in another letter, the less I know and the less I am consulted, the less I shall be answerable for ; but if things go amiss, that will be but cold consolation. I have no more to say till I know more. *Copy.*

## ORMOND TO LORD CONWAY.

1681, July 4. Dublin.—I presume you are not, I am sure you should not be, a stranger to the proposals for a new bargain for the revenue here, for which for all I see there may be more time of consideration allowed than the speed required for informations from hence do intimate. In matters of this nature great haste and secrecy if pressed by proposers ought

in my judgment to be suspected, and if it be not in this I must conclude that some more than ordinary reason there is why deliberation and necessary cautions and forms are laid aside. The observations required from the Attorney and Solicitor are most necessary, but the making them full and pertinent will take up more time than may be supposed, and the more in that they have no knowledge of the conditions and covenants required from his Majesty, nor of what nature the demise is to be, whether by the way of farm, or of management and farm together, or by way of such an undertaking as the Earl of Ranelagh's was, into which later way I do not think his lordship would now advise his Majesty to put his revenue, having I believe found neither the King or himself so great gainers by the undertaking he was in as was expected. If the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will stay for the account they expect from the King's counsel, Sir John Topham will come time enough with this letter to your lordship, and as he shall be commanded to give a good account of the Farmers' payments and other things relating to the revenue proper to be considered if time be allowed for it, he has been very diligent, and will deserve his Majesty's favour and encouragement. *Copy.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, July 5. Whitehall.—It is against my will that I have discontinued for the last posts to pay my duty to your Grace. It proceeded partly from my attendance at Windsor, and partly from some late incidents that required all applications possible. I am heartily sorry, that nothing is done for the relieving of Sir John Davys all this while. I have done my utmost in Council upon the presenting of your Grace's own letters, and upon those of the Council there. I do not know what would be said against the preferring of the very same bill of indictment as was here preferred at Westminster. If the witnesses should not appear Sir John would be quit, but so as to be liable still to indictments as my Lord of Tyrone was (lately) on that side certainly. That being a kingdom as well as this we cannot reasonably suppose a failure of justice in it; which yet must be supposed if Sir John Davys cannot some way or other come to an issue and put himself upon his trial.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1681, July 5. Whitehall.—His Majesty has declared himself most graciously in favour of Colonel John Jeffreys, as a fit person to be intrusted with the Government of the Military Hospital near Dublin. I could say a great deal of that gentleman, having known him for above forty years. He hath spent all his time and almost all his estate in the King's service, and he hath done it with a very clear reputation.

It is impossible for him to have been so long in Ireland, but that your Grace must have known him thoroughly and have seen some evidence of his deep unalterable devotion for your Grace and your family. I humbly take leave to say thus much, having observed his Majesty to be graciously compassionate of his present circumstances and even desirous to see him in a tolerable retreat after so stormy a voyage.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 9. Kilkenny.—Yours of the 2nd was brought me hither yesterday, and before I came from Dublin I sent the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury all the accounts, computations and informations concerning the revenue they thought necessary to call for, that were then ready, and with them some observations and general precautions of my own, such as could occur to me, having no more knowledge than I have of what is designed, but whoever thinks the proposals to be a cheat may perhaps find in what I have sent some help towards the clearer discovery of it. The papers are many and some of them very long, so that it was not possible to send you copies of them before I came from Dublin, but I have ordered Gascoigne to cause them to be transcribed and sent you.

The proceeding with my Lord of Shaftesbury being upon so good ground and so well warranted by law, whatever it may produce in England will certainly have good effect here, but then there must be a steady and bold uniformity in all things and towards all persons in matters of that nature, as it shall appear to be seasonable and according to the effect this beginning will have, and most certain it is that nothing but courage and good husbandry can secure the Crown, or give it the lustre without which it cannot subsist. Though my Lord of Shaftesbury is a wary man, and well understands how near the law he might steer his course ; yet without doubt he was elevated to a great degree of confidence in his popularity, and thought he was got above questioning, and this may have made him less careful of his papers, so that possibly some letters may be found sent him out of this kingdom, that may shew who were his correspondents, and what the correspondence was, which may be fit for you to mind his Majesty of, that if any such be found they may be laid aside and notice of them sent hither.

The Government of the Hospital will not want pretenders, whereof Cary Dillon is one. He needs it, carries himself extremely well, and if his having a wife such as he has will consist with the rules that shall be made, it cannot be better disposed of, especially if he will give his son the troop. Sir Richard Bulkeley's hard measure, if he had any, should not be revenged on the College, if the King will have the thing done I must be once more told so. Toby Purcell must have the first company or lieutenancy of horse. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, July 9. London.—By your Grace's of the 2nd instant I conclude this will find you at Kilkenny. I do not find by my Lord Chamberlain that there is any further progress made in the business of the Irish farm, and he is the only statesman that will acquaint me with any thing in this matter, but I am confident your Grace will be farther and better consulted than as you mention; by this day sevennight's post from Windsor I hope to be able to inform your Grace better than I have hitherto done.

Your Grace it is likely will hear from other hands what was done yesterday at the Sessions in London, but lest you should not I shall inform you from Sir James Butler who was in court. One College, who is most known by the name of Protestant joiner, had a bill of high treason preferred against him, the treason was sworn positively to by six witnesses, and yet the Grand Jury would not find the bill, because they believed the same witnesses would swear against my Lord Shaftesbury. The witnesses were Dugdale, Smith, Bryan, Haynes, the two MacNamaras and Sir William Jennings; the Cabal Lords who were all upon the Bench were much transported when the bill was brought in *ignoramus*, and made the noise of approbation used by the Commons at our Bar, but my Lord Shaftesbury's motion for an *habeas corpus* was not granted. It is believed the King will remove the terms from this town upon this strange partiality of the Sheriffs and Juries.

Sir James Butler desires you would give leave to one Lieutenant Ralph Done to sell his command. He is now at Limerick.

## JOHN ELLIS TO ——.

1681, July 9. London.—Yesterday being the last day of the Sessions at the Old Baily a bill was brought before the Grand Jury against College the joiner. Six witnesses were sworn, Smith, Dugdale, Haynes, two MacNamaras and Sir William Jennings. The five first backed one another in their evidence, that College had told them several times earnestly in discourse that the King was to be seized by force and carried into the City, and detained, till he would comply with his people in passing the bill against the Duke; that he is as great a Papist in his heart as the Duke is; that he ordered the firing of the City and the murder of Sir Edmund B. Godfrey; that 30,000 men were to be in readiness in London; that they had 1,500 barrels of powder and 100,000 arms prepared; that he showed them his arms, and asked Smith if he would have a suit of armour, and sent him one to try if it would fit him; that he dispersed libels, three of which were produced in court; [and] that the King going to Oxford he was to be seized there, and had been, if he had not run away.

This is the substance of their evidence, omitting the opprobrious terms that he used towards the King's person. Sir William Jenning's testimony was that he heard the joiner say FitzGerald having beaten him in a quarrel and made his nose bleed, that his was the first blood that had been shed in the cause, but that a great deal more would be shed shortly. The evidence seemed so sufficient especially for a Grand Jury that it was wondered they would go from the bar. After four hours debate they brought in the bill *ignoramus*. The Lord Chief Justice asked the foreman if he did not believe the evidence. He answered he was not bound to give any reasons. The foreman was one John Wilmer, a professed fanatic, and hackney-bail for all almost that of late have been committed for treason and have had bail, particularly for one of the evidences MacNamara and for Samuel Harris. The Lord Chief Justice told the Sheriffs it was not fit that such a person should be a juryman. Bethel answered he was a stranger in the City, and therefore must take others advice. There were present to countenance the affair the Duke of Monmouth, who heard himself in the evidence called blockhead and tool, etc., the Earls of Salisbury, Essex, Clare and Macclesfield, Lords Grey of Wark and Herbert. When the Jury gave in their verdict, upon the sign given from a gallery where some were placed as on purpose to the rest of the confederacy in the court, a great shout was made twice, which extremely disturbed the Bench.

Last night Mr. Whitaker, called of late the Duke of Buckingham's solicitor, was examined before Mr. Secretary Jenkins and some others of the Privy Council and committed to the Tower for high treason. He was taken in the morning by the Secretary's warrant, but being a citizen he went and appealed to the Lord Mayor in the Court, alleging he was not bound to obey the Secretary's warrant. Mr. Recorder being asked his opinion, gave it against the Secretary's warrant, though it is the first time any such thing was done, however, after all, Whitaker was forced to submit, and it is supposed will follow the steps of his acquaintance and client Fitzharris.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 11. Kilkenny Castle.—This post carries from me only a supplement of accounts and papers concerning the revenue to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, but the most necessary information they can have from hence is behind, and that is the observations required from the Attorney and Solicitor of the clauses and omissions in former contracts prejudicial to the King, which is a work that requires more time than the rest, and will be, I doubt, at least tenderly handled by them in consideration of some who made and drew up former bargains.

I have written to Mr. Secretary Jenkins for his Majesty's

order to bring the Lord Courcy from Oxford hither. It must be directed to the bishop of the place. The youth's estate is so very small, that if half of his pension be cut off, though but by a year's suspension it will cast him far behindhand, and it were pity he should want such necessaries as might fit him for exercises and good company, and yet it is not proper for me to be the first mover in his behalf ; but I think a word from any body else when he comes to be mentioned at Council might do his business ; if it should be granted pray take pains, that effectual orders may be sent.

Almost all my deer in Carrick park are run mad and infect and kill one another in a strange manner, and my park here is not half stored, so that I make bold with yours, and have stopped your usual bounties. *Copy.*

#### RICHARD MULYS TO ——.

1681, July 11.—The Protestant joiner is to be tried at Oxford and it is said my Lord Shaftesbury and Howard will also be indicted there. Our great news here is from Scotland by yesterday's post, viz., that the Duke is turned Protestant, having been at prayers, and received the Sacrament, and is resolved to do every other act of a sincere convert. Pray God it hold true, and then we will sing *O be joyful, etc.*

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1681, July 12. Dublin.—I think there will be no need of my giving your Grace any trouble about Sir Robert Southwell's business, in regard, I do not find by his agent that the Farmers make any difficulty of paying his money upon the orders that your Grace hath already signed, but that they only forbear giving out assignments for it till his coming to town, when I shall acquaint your Grace whether there be any thing further necessary to be done for him. Mr. Attorney and I have agreed upon the enclosed letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which we think fit to send open to your Grace to the end, that if your Grace shall find ground for our making any alterations in it, we may have it returned to us, or otherwise Mr. Ellis may seal it, and send it over with the next packet. We expected some assistance herein from Mr. Sheridan, but he having not yet given us his paper of observations, which he promised us, we thought it not fit to delay this answer any longer in expectation of it.

I had a letter lately from Mr. Ellis, wherein he desires me to prepare a draught of a letter to be recommended by your Grace in behalf of Sir Nicholas Armorer and himself for that walk in the Phoenix Park now in Sir Nicholas's possession. I see no need of a letter from the King for that place, which is as I conceive in your Grace's disposal, but I humbly take leave to put your Grace in mind, that this is the walk about which I spoke to your Grace in your closet before your leaving

this town for myself whensoever it should fall, and I living so near, it might perhaps be a greater conveniency to me than to another, if you should be pleased to grant it me when it shall next be disposed of.

JOHN ELLIS to ——.

1681, July 12. London.—The Grand Jury's not finding the bill against College has rather done good than hurt, every body now perceiving how sovereign the juries will be at this rate ; how openly these men have declared themselves of a faction and how little regard they have to the safety of the King, that would hinder as much as they could a man accused of such high treason to be brought so much as to his trial, whether he were guilty or not. The Justices of [the] Peace of Middlesex have presented an address to his Majesty complaining of the Sheriffs for not communicating to them the panels of juries as they are bound to do. The two Lords Chief Justices are to consider of the address and to report their opinion to the King. College, the joiner, and the evidences against him are sent down to Oxford this afternoon in order to his being tried there before the Judges of Assize on Thursday next.

There has been much discourse all this day of a letter come from Edinburgh written by Sir John Warden, in which he says that his Royal Highness has been four times present at the service of our Church, but I do not hear that any other letters mention any such thing. This afternoon the Lady Anne was to have gone on board the yacht, that is to carry her to Scotland but it is supposed she will not go till to-morrow at soonest.

Mr. Fanshaw, the Master of Requests, is put out of his office for talking little less than treason upon all occasions that he can. It is said that Lord Macclesfield and Lord Newport will shortly be put out of the Court too, and that the King is resolved thoroughly to purge his family from disaffected persons.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, July 12. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 4th with the enclosed copies of yours to both Secretaries, but in the matter of the new proposal I find they are little consulted, and the Lords of the Treasury are under the same secrecy they were ; but by so much as I could gather in discourse this afternoon with Sir Stephen Fox, it is a mixture of a farm, management, and undertaking, and he concludes it not unlikely, but the present Farmers may have a hand in it. My Lord Chamberlain is not in town now, but will be here on Thursday, and I intend to consult with him, whether I might take notice of this matter to the King, for if your last letters do not put a stop to the matter the bargain will be

speedily struck up. I put myself twice this morning in my Lord Hyde's way, but he took no notice to me of the matter. I am sorry you did not send me a copy of the letter you mention of the 21st of the last, and of yours to the Lords of the Treasury. I must confess it is somewhat odd having the honour to be of his Majesty's Privy Council there, that I should desire to know from thence what is done here in the concerns of that kingdom.

My wife goes to-morrow to my Lady Longford's and I intend to follow on Friday and from thence to go the day after to Windsor. The Protestant joiner I mentioned in my last is sent to Oxford to be tried there, and it is believed he will not fare so well with a jury there, as he did here.

#### ORMOND to SIR HANS HAMILTON.

1681, July 14. Kilkenny Castle.—I send you the extract of a letter from Captain Annesley to the Lord Bishop of Meath concerning a considerable number of ships of war discovered by him upon the coast betwixt Carlingford and Strangford. If he be as much mistaken in the number and quality of those ships as he is when he says Carlingford is but a good day's march from Dublin, it may please God we are safe from an invasion at this time, and in that place, especially now that Oliver Plunkett who was to receive the 70,000 French is disposed of, but the good Captain being as he says troubled with melancholy vapours, all this may prove but a visionary fleet, and I hope it the more because you have taken no alarm nor given me any account of the apparition. However since it is possible he may have sent his apprehension further than to the Bishop of Meath I desire you would let the Captain and some of those he called with him to see the sight be forthwith examined and a true account of the matter sent. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, July 15. Longford.—I had not presumed to have given your Grace the trouble of a letter from hence, but that upon discourse with Lieutenant-Colonel Brampton I think it not improper to propose him to your Grace as a fit person to be Governor of the Hospital, for he is a bachelor, is one of the eldest captains now in the Army having served the King and his father upwards of forty years, and I am confident will be very grateful to the Army, he being a man so well in his affairs, that he is above the temptation of want to necessitate his shirking upon the poor men, and has hitherto through all the difficulties and hardships he has encountered in the late wars, preserved a clear reputation. And that your Grace may be convinced that he desires this employment rather for honour than advantage he will oblige himself if he enjoys the place five years to leave 500*l.* to the Hospital, which will be a fair

precedent to those who shall succeed him. And if there be any reasonable settlement made upon the Governor for his life, he will resign his company into your Grace's hands.

SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, July 16. Whitehall.—I had the honour on Thursday last to produce three letters from your Grace and my Lords of the Council there before his Majesty in Council at Hampton Court.

One was an account of those passengers that going from Havre de Grace to Belfast were driven in at St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall and were stopped there for their refusing to take the oath of supremacy. His Majesty understanding the men to be Protestants, and not to be within the reach of the law in Ireland that enjoined the taking of that oath, is content that the further prosecuting of them be forborn ; being it seems poor men and as they swear not conscious to themselves of any contempt.

A second was relating to the Presbyterian ministers that took upon them to indict a day of humiliation and fasting in February last, and to their missionary that preached in a Conventicle in May last. His Majesty is very well pleased with the account he meets with in your Grace's letter, that the law is prosecuted upon them ; nor was his Majesty pleased to add anything by way of further and more particular direction in that matter.

The third letter from your Grace and the Council related to Sir John Davys. After the reading of it and the petition in it recommended by your Grace and the Council there to the King, the Lords were of opinion not to interpose any order of the Board to give him leave or encouragement to resume his place again, and to re-enter upon the functions of it ; not but that every one of my lords were perfectly of the sentiments of your Grace and the Council there, and did assure themselves not only of the innocence of Sir John Davys and consequently of the improbability of proving that against him there, which was charged upon him here, but also of the great likelihood that those witnesses that gave evidence against him here, never intend to return again into Ireland ; but that which make my lords cautious here is, that there being a bill of indictment found against him, at the King's Bench here for high treason and that indictment being by a *nolle prosequi* taken off here, but with express directions to have the like indictment preferred there against him, it would not look well, that my lords here should upon extra-judicial allegations (though never so true) pronounce him here to be clear from the charge against him, when and after they had directed him to be prosecuted upon that presumption in law, which an indictment found against him does beget. It is true, my Lord, that it was in pure modesty and self denial, or rather in respect to the

King's Majesty and to your Grace and the Government there, that he withdrew voluntarily from his functions, and if he should return to the exercise of them again I do not think that my lords here would so take notice of it as to complain of him; but then it should purely be his own act (as his retreat was) and not by warrant hence. I must confess it is my humble opinion that he should put himself upon his trial there as soon as Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, fit to sit upon him, can be got, and that the King's Attorney should put in against him the very same indictment, that was put in here, as there is no doubt, but he will come off for want of witnesses, so he need not fear a second attack. This is but my little sentiment, but if he do re-enter upon his function with your Grace's good liking, before he put himself upon his trial, I shall be very glad of it. I see no ill consequence, but the clamour of the faction, which in many things the Government must resolve to despise.

Your Grace's letters concerning my Lord Bishop of Londonderry, and your Grace's chaplain of Trinity College, I shall lay before his Majesty this night (or to-morrow) at Windsor whither I am hastening, and I must humbly beg your Grace's directions what to do further in the case of Mr. Robert Lucas, his Majesty giving indeed its due value to your Grace's recommendation of the person, but declaring his unwillingness to pass any reversions (or indeed grants) for life. His reason is there are too many here that hold great places under him for life, and yet give all the trouble they can to him and his Government.

Though I have given your Grace this tedious trouble, yet I must beg leave to say one word in answer to your Grace's letters of the 2nd and 4th of July, concerning the farm. You might, my Lord, have most justly expected from me an account of what might come to my knowledge concerning that affair, but it pleased his Majesty to appropriate the management of that correspondence with your Grace to the Lords of the Treasury that though I had the honour to be present at the debates of that affair, yet I had no part in it, but to keep the secret, nor do I know of any progress that hath been made since about the middle of the last month.

Upon reading of a letter from your Grace to my Lord of Conway last Council day, it was referred to my Lords of the Treasury and some other lords (where I had the honour to assist) to consider of the state of my Lord Ranelagh's appeal, etc., and my lords were unanimously of opinion that the stop put upon the process in Ireland against my Lord Ranelagh and his partners should be taken off, and the law have its course against them. This will be reported to the King in Council on Thursday, and your Grace will have his Majesty's pleasure in form by the post of this day sennight.

The Prince of Orange is expected here every minute, but I do not yet hear of his landing.

## RICHARD MULYS to ——.

1681, July 16.—A proposal for managing the revenue of Ireland (in which the office of Vice-Treasurer is to be left out) is set on foot here by Sir James Shaen, as it is said and is under deliberation. This day my Lord Ranelagh's accounts and balance thereupon due was considered by the Committee for Foreign Affairs, who met in the Treasury Chamber, what result I cannot hear. My Lord Privy Seal though not of the said Committee was once appointed to be present, but my Lord Ranelagh got him to be struck out. The Prince of Orange is hourly expected here, one part of his errand may be guessed at, since the French King possessth himself of more by peace than he could do by war. Pray present my most humble service to Colonel Vernon.

## ORMOND to THE EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 17. Kilkenny.—Yours of the 9th requires little more than owning to have received it. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have by this time in their hands all the informations they can receive from hence touching the revenue, as far as it could be gathered from their letters what it was they would know, and I think there is enough gone to shew that the propositions for a new farm to begin from the first of May past, is unreasonable from whomsoever it is made, and if the present Farmers have a share in it a downright cheat, such as must make them for ever masters of the revenue, or if taken at any time out of their hands it must be to the King's vast loss, all this the more skilful are ready to manifest.

Something surely the King must do or else all kind of treason may be conspired against him with impunity and how he is like to reign or live in such a case is much to be feared. I am just going to church, and have more than a house full of company, among the rest my Lady Frances Keightley, who desires to have the *Swan* frigate to land her in France, but I dare not send her so far without the King's leave, and therefore I pray ask him, and let me have a warrant. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1681, July 18. Kilkenny.—I have your lordship's of the 15th and cannot say, but that Lieutenant-Colonel Brampton offers very fair and is very proper for the place he aims at, but there are two pretenders more and Cary Dillon being one is in hope that his having a wife will not be an obstacle. He wants such a help after all his misfortunes and disappointments, and deserves very well of the King, but before the place comes to be possessed by any his wife may die, and then I am for him against all men. In the last letters I had from Mr. Secretary Jenkins he let me know the King would be glad

Colonel Jeffreys might have it. All the competitors are worthy of it, but if the King persist there is no reason but he should be obeyed.

The *Swan* frigate is at Duncannon, and the Captain will be here within a day or two, and I hope your lordship will keep your time, that she may return to her station and thence look out for Algerines, that are said to be upon the coast. He will be able to stow you five or six horses, which is a great convenience and I wish you would not lose it. *Copy.*

RICHARD MULYS to ——.

1681, July 17. London.—Yesterday I received yours of the 13th, all you enclosed are delivered. We expect here every hour to hear the Prince of Orange is arrived into England. The winds are contrary to make this port, but from Harwich or Margate we look for the news. Last night a dreadful fire happened at Windsor and in a few hours consumed about ten houses, whereof the *Garter* inn, the *George* and *White Hart* inns are part. It was stopped before day. It began (as it is said) in the Queen's stables, in one of the said inns. I hear no more from you touching the Bishop's letter from the King.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, July 19. Hatchlands.—I had brought me hither on Saturday last your Grace's of the 9th and have been at Windsor since and showed His Majesty that part of your letter which mentioned my Lord Shaftesbury, with which he was very well pleased and told me that he was confident he had him sure enough, but finding no papers of any moment with him they were all restored. I did not think it necessary to speak with the King about the new proposal, that whole affair being managed by my Lord Hyde, who intends to go through the matter, though by all that I can learn the rest of the Council and the major part of the Lords of the Treasury are against it. I go to London to-morrow in hopes to find an opportunity of putting his lordship in mind of the *eclaircissement* we had upon your Grace's account at my arrival in this country. I shall speak home though he be never so passionate and though I believe it will do no good as to this business, for I conclude you do not fear his displeasure. My Lord Ranelagh is much concerned at this business. I had a great deal of discourse with him about it, and he has promised to write your Grace an account of what he knows of the matter. He seems much concerned for your honour in the point, but the Vice-Treasurer's place sticks most, for I learn from himself that he must part with that for 15,000*l.*, if this proposal goes on; he has had another rebuke for none of his demands are allowed, and an order will go from His Majesty, that the law should be taken against him upon his accounts as they were returned

hither, as well as upon the 24,000*l.* bond. None of his friends appeared in the least for him, but on the contrary were as forward as any to make report to His Majesty that it was necessary such orders should be given.

#### ORMOND TO THE KING.

1681, July 23. Kilkenny.—Your Majesty's letter of the 22nd of April last by this bearer, though it had no return till now had all the effect your goodness and favour to me designed. It gave me perfect quiet and satisfaction of mind, and encouragement to proceed in your service with all the vigour time has left me, and with all the faithfulness no time can alter or take from me, and I beseech your Majesty not to believe that the assurance you are pleased to give me that my removal from this government was not in your thought is that which most affects me, but the belief you are pleased to express that I set before me the performance of my duty to your Crown with all humble and passionate affection to your person. As to the station your Majesty has put me in, it is a burden that is, or (if I may flatter myself so far as to think it is not yet) will shortly be passed my strength to bear ; and it is very like your Majesty will sooner discover when it is so, than I shall ; for it is one and not the least of those infirmities age brings with it to think itself capable of what it is not. When it shall come to that in my case, or whenever your Majesty shall think fit to give me a successor, I most humbly beg I may receive the first intimation of your purpose from your own hand, which has been so bountiful that nothing unwelcome or uneasy in that matter can at any time come from it to me.

This kingdom improves visibly, and is improved beyond what could have been reasonably hoped for in the space of twenty years, nor can anything but a civil war, or some other of God's national judgments stop the course of prosperity it is in, and yet our affluence is not so great as to become our disease. It is true there is no faction in any of your other kingdoms, but hath some abettors and well wishers in this, and I fear even in your service, and amongst those that live or live the better by it, but your Majesty's late conduct in your Court, councils and magistracy has evidently and advantageously influenced your affairs here. I presume not to look beyond seas or so far into foreign designs and actions as to prognosticate what dangers they may in time produce to England, my foresight being bounded by a nearer prospect, and that methinks plainly enough shews that you are put to defend and vindicate your Royal authority at home which must be effected before you can employ it abroad with any probability of success. This is a position so manifestly true that I hope God will let your people see it and dispose them to that obedience, which only can preserve them from

the slavery they seem to fear and from the confusion their leaders seem to affect. From both God protect your Majesty and your kingdoms.

*Endorsed by Ormond.*—Copy of my letter delivered by Colonel Fitzpatrick dated the 25th of July, 1681; in answer to His Majesty's of the 22nd of April brought me by him.

*Three copies.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 23. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 12th instant, and other letters of the 16th, that inform us of the finding of the bill against the joiner at Oxford, some changes that are and are like to be at Court, and the coming over of the Prince of Orange. As to the matter of the new bargain for the revenue here I think you ought to make no more inquiry after it, for if what is written from hence will not prevail to impart the secret to us here, it will be in vain for you to struggle for it there, nor would I have it thought that I am dissatisfied with being a stranger to it, as really I am not any further than as I believe there is nothing his Majesty aims at in that affair, which he might not have attained at least as advantageously if it had been communicated to his servants here.

I expect my Lord of Longford to-night, from hence he proposed to go on Monday to Duncannon, where the *Swan* frigate stays to transport him to Bristol, but if his lady be not at Bath possibly he may change his mind. The yacht is still attending my Lord of Derby, and yet I have no certainty of his coming. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, July 23. Dublin.—I received on Thursday in the evening the honour of your Grace's of the 18th instant, being then upon my journey to this place, whither contrary to my former resolutions I was necessitated to repair having not had time to dispatch all my affairs before I went to Longford. But I shall stay here so few days, that I resolve to wait upon your Grace on Thursday, and that little time I hope will prove no inconvenience to the captain's demurrage. My Lady Derby arrived here an hour since, and intends for Kilkenny on Monday, which is no small mortification to me, since I cannot possibly then wait upon her ladyship. Though Colonel Brampton's proposition was very fair, yet I think your Grace has very good reason for your generous resolutions towards Colonel Dillon, and I hope upon your Grace's representation, his Majesty will not insist upon the person recommended by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, for I think it my duty to acquaint your Grace, that though Colonel Jeffreys is a very deserving person, yet since he is not of the present Army, it will sound very harshly to the Army to have a Governor sent out of England for that Hospital, which is built and must be

maintained out of their pay. And though their duty to his Majesty's pleasure will lead them to all submission and acquiescence to his commands, yet they will not so cheerfully contribute to so good a work, while they have a prospect that those who are not of their number are like to reap the benefit of their contribution, which they will infallibly conclude from this first example.

SIR JOHN DAVYS to ORMOND.

1681, July 23.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 18th instant, and therein received fresh testimonies of your Grace's noble consideration of me, which I shall ever most thankfully acknowledge, together with your Grace's clearest sense of my affairs, which I will most humbly and entirely conform unto. The latest packet out of England brought me intimation from my cousin Beaghan, that your Grace's and the Council's last letters relating to me were arrived at London and read at the Council, and that the resolutions taken upon them were the same with those I formerly received from him and sent your Grace, both which I have presumed to address unto your Grace no otherwise than in pursuance of your Grace's permission to me as intelligences for your Grace's information, being far from esteeming and farther from offering of them as grounds or dictates to your Grace's resolution, for such, according to a strict and regular way of proceeding and as your Grace is pleased to observe, are to come from a Secretary of State's hands or to appear by a Clerk of the Council's minutes touching matters the Council on that side think proper to entertain and give directions in. But my case (now wholly dismissed to this place) not being looked upon for the reasons given to be of that nature was in my humble opinion the occasion of it, if nothing has been transmitted in that form. And yet by what my cousin Beaghan hints to me, it seems very likely Mr. Secretary Jenkins has by the last writ something concerning this to your Grace, though he gives me cause to doubt not so fully as others have delivered it, which if he has not done I will rather attribute it to his employment in great business than to his want of good inclinations; but whatever he has sent I hope it will not alter your Grace's late concessions to me and this greatest happiness I propose deriving to myself from them of having the liberty again to wait upon your Grace hereafter as I used to do heretofore, which is passionately desired and humbly prayed by, &c., &c.

RICHARD MULYS to ——.

1681, July 23.—The Prince of Orange came post from Margate, as it is said, and this day about two or three got to Whitehall. He was entertained at Sir Stephen Fox's lodgings and about five took coach for Windsor. He looks well

and cheerful. I see nobody of quality in his company but Monsieur Bentin and Monsieur Overkirk. It is reported that Mr. Thomas Thynne is privately married to the Countess of Ogle, and that a gentleman at Richmond, who was instrumental in it, hath a reward of 10,000*l.*

ORMOND to SIR CYRIL WYCHE.

1681, July 23. Kilkenny.—It was but [S]unday I received yours of the 9th of this month, else you should sooner have received my approbation of your French journey for the reasons you are inclined to it, not but that the new farming of the revenue and the determination upon my Lord of Ranelagh's appeal from the State of his accounts upon his undertaking are matters of great importance in relation to this kingdom, but the negotiating of the first is kept a great secret, and as I am told is like to be so till a full conclusion, and to the other there is nothing more to be said from this side than lies already before his Majesty, so that the vacancy from business may well be allowed you for that time. I wish you good success in your voyage. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, July 23. Blessington.—The enclosed from my Lord Ranelagh came but yesterday to my hands, and though his lordship saith that he hath written to your Grace by the same packet, yet I hold it convenient that your Grace should see what his lordship writ to me also upon the same subject; and that I might receive your Grace's directions what return I shall make to his lordship. I suppose your Grace have already in a great measure done what his lordship adviseth in his letter; but whether your Grace will now more particularly insist thereon, upon any rise from my Lord Ranelagh's letter, is for your Grace's wisdom to determine considering the present circumstances of affairs. I can make little judgment of what his lordship insinuates concerning the supporter of Sir James Shaen's notions as if he pretended to this Government, but it doth not seem very probable to me, that a person newly got up to that degree of favour as he is should so soon seek a preferment by which he must necessarily absent himself from the King, until he hath first fixed some friends at Court to support his new gained interest and credit in his absence, which cannot be reasonably supposed in this case. But this is certain, that your Grace's employment in this kingdom is not only the envy but the design of more than one, if they knew how to compass it.

Your Grace will I presume be somewhat surprised, by what account this packet brings of the Duke's going to Church. I doubt not but your Grace have received a full relation thereof out of England; however, I thought fit to send the enclosed to your Grace, which gives a better ground for credit

than the common news letter. The enclosed pamphlet may give your Grace some entertainment when you have nothing else to do.

When your Grace was pleased to discourse to me of your inclinations to have Mr. Dallincourt [Drelincourt] succeed Mr. Dover in the cure of St. Nicholas I presumed to advise your Grace that the Lord Archbishop of Dublin might be secured in the point, for I then supposed that cure to be in his Grace's gift. But since the death of Mr. Dover, the Dean of St. Patrick's writes to me to this purpose, that St. Nicholas parish within the walls of Dublin being become void by the death of Mr. Dover and is a cure belonging to the community of St. Patrick's, it was fit for the Dean and Chapter to take care for a qualified person, that may be capable of discharging that cure, and therefore he thought fit to acquaint me therewith, and to desire my advice as to the person. I must acknowledge to your Grace that when I attended your Grace at Dublin about this matter I had clearly forgot that the Dean and Chapter had any pretensions to the disposition of that cure, and therefore presumed to advise your Grace, that the Archbishop might be secured in that matter, but I now find it otherwise ; however that Mr. Dallincourt might not be disappointed of your Grace's favour towards him I upon the first notice from the Dean writ immediately unto him, that your Grace had designed Mr. Dallincourt for that Church and therefore desired him, that if the Dean and Chapter had a right to dispose thereof, he would do his endeavours to secure it for Mr. Dallincourt, and the rather because I presumed the Lord Archbishop of Dublin would be consenting thereunto, unto which the Dean made me yesterday his return, which I presume to send enclosed to your Grace that your Grace may fully see how that matter stands, for which I must beg your Grace's pardon. I must farther acquaint your Grace that there is a chaplain's place belonging to that Church which is in the gift of the parishioners, and they have already chosen at a full vestry Mr. Floyd for their chaplain, as you will find by Dean Worth's letter. I do not believe that Mr. Floyd knew any thing of your Grace's intentions for Mr. Dallincourt when he got himself to be chosen chaplain. I suppose when he doth understand what your Grace intended, he will easily decline his pretensions ; but if he should not I do not think that his stipend or allowance will much interfere with Mr. Dallincourt's cure. Upon the whole matter your Grace sees that there are several pretenders to the disposition of that cure ; but on all sides I take Mr. Dallincourt to be secure thereof.

I doubt not but your Grace have received several applications about the Chancellorship of Christchurch, which was likewise Mr. Dover's, and that Dr. Saule hath advised himself to your Grace about it. This my Lord is absolutely at your Grace's disposal.

I am unwilling to acquaint your Grace that there are some little misunderstandings between the Archbishop of Dublin and the Dean of St. Patrick's, who gives the occasion for them I shall not say, but for this reason I must desire your Grace not to shew Dean Worth's letter to the Archbishop, for I know not what interpretation may be put upon it. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this long letter.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, July 23. Windsor.—I brought Sir John Topham this morning to my Lord Hyde, with whom he had a great deal of discourse about the present Farmers, and his lordship was very well pleased with the account he gave and has ordered him to attend him at London the beginning of next week, and then he will have him and Sir James Shaen before him and the rest of the Commissioners. I had some discourse in private with his lordship about the present undertaking, which he says is a very good one, and that my Lord Ranelagh's undertaking shall be a warning to him not to let the King be cheated in this, and he told me that there will be greater checks upon them, than upon the present Farmers, and that the establishment will have no alteration, but withal that nothing shall be finally concluded in either, until your Grace has seen the whole. He observed to me, that in your answer of their letter of the 5th of March you have not satisfied them in one point, which is the transmitting the Vice-Treasurer's accounts.

Sir John Topham is gone this afternoon to London, and therefore cannot write this post, but by the next he will inform you of all that passes within his province. I took occasion to speak with my Lord Hyde about my Lord Courcy, and he would be very glad a way were found to pay him the sum due by pension, but will not break the rule of keeping the suspensions on foot until Michaelmas next. If your Grace pleases to propound any other way to me, I will get the King's order for it without your being seen in the matter.

I desire your Grace would dispose as you think fit of the deer in my park this season, and that your steward would send warrants to the keepers that I may have a fair account from them.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1681, July 26.—I have spoke with Sir John Champante concerning the matter whereof your Grace was pleased to write both to him and me, and do find that the whole revenue to the end of this present farm will not be sufficient to pay the establishment though none of it should be diverted to any other use, as he says appears by the last state of the revenue which he gave your Grace. But if your Grace shall think fit to recommend a letter for the payment of the 1,000*l.* you

mention, I am satisfied that the fund he proposes is the best that can be found out whereon to place it, and if you please to have a letter prepared for the payment of it out of that money, I will take care to have it drawn and sent to your Grace, only I desire to know to whom it shall be made payable, and to what use and upon what consideration it shall be mentioned to be granted.

HENRY BAKER to CAPTAIN TREVOR LLOYD.

1681, July 25. Dundalk.—I thought fit to give you an account that Neill roe O'Hagan the Tory that killed poor Robin Dillon was this last week killed by his comrades near Coleraine where his head now sticks. He has not been in these parts this two months but has resided in the counties Tyrone and Derry. Not long since there was three other Tories, whereof one of the Neills were drowned in the Blackwater near Charlemont, being pursued by the country, so that now their party is grown weak and quite extinguished if Laughlin were gone. Be pleased to do me the favour to acquaint my Lord Duke that the Tory he sent me an order to protect upon the account of killing the said Hagan sent me word on Thursday last that he would set me two notable Tories that reside in the counties Longford and Cavan, whom my Lord Granard can give an account of, if he be assured his pardon ——. My Lady Dungannon has been lately very ill but is now, thank God, pretty well recovered. All friends here has their service to you. Be pleased to favour me with a line or two per first.

[Addressed] To Captain Trevor Lloyd at his quarters in Kilkenny.

JOHN ELLIS to ——

1681, July 26. London.—The farm of Ireland is said to be taken anew by certain persons who have carried it so privately that their names cannot yet be known. Sir James Shaen is the only man that appears. They are to give 60,000*l.* more than the present Farmers; it is said that Lord Conway or Lord Ranelagh are not yet made acquainted with the particulars of the contract, but have only a general notion of the thing. Some think that not so much as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is acquainted with it as he should be, and by the privacy of it it is suspected by many that there is some trick in it.

Haynes, the evidence, is now at liberty and no longer under the custody of a messenger as he has been till within these three or four days, and he has arrested Mr. Boscowen, a member of the late Parliament, for having reported that he had formerly been arraigned for stealing a silver tankard. Some persons are already tampering with him to recant the evidence he has given in. Lewis and Zeal, both known persons, have been with the Lord Mayor to inform him that they have been dealt

with to be witnesses against the Earl of Shaftesbury, but their stories hang so ill together that no great matter can be made of them besides the showing how industrious that part is in endeavouring to invalidate the testimonies that are against the Earl. Lewis is altogether influenced by Sir Thomas Player who maintains him, and who, it is supposed, is as deep in the business as the Earl of Shaftesbury. Zeal is one that has lived in prisons for the most part these many years. Finding that the Protestant joiner is like to tread in the steps of Fitz-harris and to be hanged though he should confess, as it is said he has a great inclination to it, they are now very diligent in their enquiries after his relations. and what religion they are of, resolving if he be found guilty that he is a Papist because some of his relations belike have been or are so.

The Prince of Orange was received very kindly by his Majesty, though some persons maliciously report the contrary, and they had long discourses together on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Oates has petitioned his Majesty that he may have leave to visit the Earl of Shaftesbury in the Tower to give him spiritual consolation, as he termed it, but it was refused him. Since that Earl's confinement, and the danger that he is in himself, he is observed to be much less insolent than he was before. Turberville is now come in a witness against the Earl of Shaftesbury. College is to be tried the 17th of next month.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, July 26. Dublin.—There came to me this evening conducted by my Lord of Iveagh one McQuiggin who arrived from England last Saturday and was one of the persons that Dr. Plunkett sent for over to invalidate the testimony of Edmond Murphy and the three O'Neills against him, and his business to me was to acquaint me that while he was in London he was tempted by an offer of 100*l.* by the three O'Neills and a friar with an hard name to accuse your Grace and Sir John Davys. 20*l.* was immediately offered in a bag to him and for the payment of the rest within two months he was told he should have good City security, provided he would go to Mr. Morley and be instructed by him what to swear. The man seems to be an honest sober man, and is under great consternation and apprehension that the Murphys and their gang will murder him in the North, if they know of his discovery. He has promised, however, to be with me to-morrow morning that Cary Dillon and I may take his examinations regularly upon oath, which I shall bring with me to your Grace, but I fear it will be Friday or Saturday before I can possibly kiss your Grace's hands. The reason why Quiggin did not acquaint the Secretary of State with this in England was for fear Murphy and the rest of his comrades should have accused him of the plot which made him carry it very fair with them

while he was in London. But your Grace is beholden to Henry Farrell for his discovery, who having yesterday some discourse with him upon this subject came this morning early and told me of it. On Saturday was sennight the Farmers having seized three packets of Mr. Sheridan's, which came under a cover to Mr. Muschamps, they still detain them from him till your Grace signify your pleasure therein ; they having by Mr. Gascoigne (who has sealed them up under a cover) intimated to your Grace their seizure and suspicion of them. And I find Mr. Sheridan very uneasy because if it had not been for this usage of theirs, he had before now waited upon your Grace, and he having complained to Sir John Davys, my Lord Chief Baron and me of the hardship he was under and proposing that his letters might be opened and read by us in order to the securing his person in case we found anything in them dangerous to the State, we sent for Mr. Muschamp and discoursed with him of it, but he having told us that his partners had desired Mr. Secretary Gascoigne to acquaint your Grace with it, we thought ourselves in good manners towards your Grace obliged not to intermeddle with it, and therefore proposed to Mr. Muschamp that the letters might by this night's packet be sent to your Grace, and Mr. Sheridan would thereby be at liberty to wait upon your Grace at Kilkenny, and receive his doom from yourself, which Mr. Muschamp promised he would this morning propose to his brethren.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 27. Kilkenny.—I have received yours of the 19th ; by a former letter of mine you will find it was not my opinion the King should be troubled with any resentments of mine upon occasion of my being affectedly kept a stranger to a transaction that so naturally I have a title to ; but I am well enough content my Lord Hyde should understand that the proceeding is not agreeable to form or to what I might have expected from one less my friend than I yet believe him to be. I received a letter on the subject from my Lord Ranelagh, wherein he seems to be content with the satisfaction he is to have for his place and with his being freed from any further question about his undertaking which latter agrees not with the orders you say are to be given upon his appeal, if there be not yet some extraordinary contrivance in the matter, but it is plain my Lord Ranelagh would inflame me to a resentment, which will make me more temperate, for I may be allowed somewhat to doubt his advices are not totally calculated for my advantage.

Your mother is ill of a feverish distemper. I hope it is no more ; but am not free from fears for her, considering her age and infirmities. God's will be submitted to. *Copy.*

## SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON to ORMOND.

1681, July 28. Edinburgh.—After so many and so particular honours received by myself and my wife from your Grace and my Lady Duchess during our stay in Ireland I cannot but think it my duty to take the first opportunity of returning my most humble acknowledgments for them, which I beseech your Grace to accept of in the rude form this takes leave to present them.

This day the Parliament here has been opened by his Royal Highness as Lord Commissioner, the Marquess of Atholl presiding in the Chancellor's place who, poor gentleman, died here the last week after a long, and tedious languishment, greatly to the loss of his Majesty's service, and the universal regret of indeed all this whole people. Hitherto I find not, as far as a stranger and stander-by may learn, but that a very good issue is hoped from it, though I perceive it is expected some little heats may fall out upon some matters, which yet are not directly of the King's concernment, at least not so principally, but those too, it is hoped will be allayed with a little patience and care. I beseech your Grace to pardon this liberty and again to accept of my humble gratitude for all your favour, as one that was ever with great veneration and must now from particular obligations remain, &c.

## RICHARD MULYS to —————

1681, July 30. London.—This day twelve months was to me a day of the greatest sorrow that ever I knew (in the loss of my dear Lord) and there has scarce an hour passed this ten days but my thoughts have been ruminating on what happened from the time of his sickness to the time of his death; and though I would put those melancholy thoughts from me yet I was not able, so that I am at this time rendered fit for nothing but taking of medicines to purge melancholy. And the next week I intend to go to the waters.

The Prince of Orange was invited to dine in the City as this day and told the Sheriffs he would come, but his Highness thought fit this morning to alter his resolutions. It is generally discoursed as if it were upon some message from Windsor with design to put a neglect upon the City. His Highness has lodged this two nights at Arlington House. I saw this morning the Earl of Essex going in to wait upon him, and my Lord of Sunderland had been there before. Ever since the Prince arrived he hath been much in private with my Lord Halifax. On Monday my Lord Conway treats him at Windsor as the Duke of Albemarle did yesterday at his own house.

## ORMOND to THE EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, July 30. Kilkenny.—I send you a copy of Mr. Secretary Jenkins' letter to me concerning my Lord Ranelagh's

accounts and appeal, and about the new farm, and likewise a copy of my answer, that you may govern yourself upon occasion suitably. By the matter and style you will see I am not much in awe of those that drive on the new bargain in a very unusual manner to say no worse of it.

Sir John Davys has thought fit to part with his place of Clerk of the Council to Matthew Barry, and I have besought his Majesty's approbation in terms that say much of the ability and honesty of Barry, upon the experience of above forty years; if there be need of it, help him, for an honester or more useful man cannot be in the employment. Your mother is much better than she was, and I think quite free of her fever, but her cough and shortness of breath are I doubt incurable. On the 15th of next month I begin my journey to Rincurran.  
*Copy.*

#### MR. SECRETARY JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, July 30. Whitehall.—Having had no commands from your Grace since my last which was of this day sennight, I have the less to trouble your Grace by this ordinary. The Prince of Orange goes back for Windsor this forenoon and does not dine at my Lord Mayor's, as was expected. It is said he will be returning within a very few days. The Spaniards are as uneasy now after the voiding of Chiny as they were before, for they must quit all the towns that are walled in the province of Luxemburg except the capital of that name, or else the French will lie upon them still, under pretext that the dependencies are not rendered them. Our addresses here at home come on still very cheerfully.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, July 30. London.—I had nothing worth your Grace's trouble of Tuesday last, and now I can tell your Grace little more than I did in my last relating to the new undertaking which is privately managed by my Lord Hyde and Sir Edward Deering. All that I have learnt is that Mr. Roberts is a main engine in the business.

I came hither to attend the Prince of Orange who inquired very kindly after your Grace, and I made such compliments on your Grace's behalf as I thought you would have done had you been here. I could not inform you of his errand hither until this morning, being told then by a friend of yours of the Council that it was to endeavour a reconciliation of matters here, by persuading the King to agree with his people, but his Highness being told by the statesmen what unreasonable terms the Cabal insisted on, he had the King's leave to come to town and receive visits from them, and my Lord Essex, Lord Russell and Sir William Jones have been with him. If I can learn when I go again to Windsor what the result of their meeting is, I shall let your Grace know, but your friend is not in the deep secrets of State. One

thing it seems was not in the Prince's commission to town, and that is whether he should receive a treat or no from the City. The Lord Mayor sent the Sheriffs yesterday to invite his Highness to dine with him this day, which he promised to do, though dissuaded by my Lord Halifax, Lord Hyde and Mr. Seymour, so that this morning his Highness received the King's commands not to go, which has very much disappointed the City. He is gone this afternoon to Windsor. I shall know his Majesty's pleasure on Monday or Tuesday about the frigate for my Lady Frances Keightly.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, August 1. Blessington.—I presume to return to your Grace the enclosed from Sir J. Williamson, which now came to my hands. I am sorry he saith nothing of the late great news concerning the Duke, which I am very sure he would not have pretermitted if there had been any occasion for it, but God's will be done. I do not find by any of those particulars which by Sir Joseph's seem to be the business of the next sitting in Scotland, that they should signify much to take off or lessen the jealousies of England concerning the Duke, for what will the people of England be concerned whether the King's temporary revenue in Scotland will be made during his life. They are very sure that it cannot be made by them considerable enough to support any business against the stream or current of England. I rather hoped that something should have been [done] by the Duke for the establishment of the Protestant religion against all the designs and designers of Popery, that might have inclined the people of England to have trusted him in that point, which might have taken off much of the present jealousies, at least have given countenance unto others ; but I do not see that Sir Joseph's letter speaks the least tittle of that matter.

Your Grace's letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins says no more than what they on the other side the water must believe you think, and you but generously declare what you would speak if you had an opportunity of doing it with advantage to his Majesty's service ; what interpretation they will put upon it I am not able to foresee, but I am very sure they will not be able to say you have outdone your duty. I have heard nothing, but by your Grace's letter, of the presentments in Munster, and therefore must be silent till I know the matter.

I gave your Grace an account of my Lord Ranelagh's being prosecuted at law, by my last to your Grace, which I find hath not yet come to your Grace's hands, but I do not see that anything can be proceeded in that affair until the next term.

I should with all my heart attend your Grace at Kilkenny without the least delay, but really, my Lord, I am in no condition for the journey. If I find that I can be capable of undertaking it by any sudden amendment, I shall not fail

with my daughter Ardglass, who is your Grace's most humble and most obliged servant, to wait upon your Grace before you begin your journey ; if I cannot attempt it by that time I shall endeavour to kiss your Grace's hands as soon as possibly I can after your return.

I have now received the enclosed from one Mr. Dalton, a clergyman and a Justice of [the] Peace in the county of Waterford ; your Grace will see that he apprehends himself at some loss, because the offender is the subject of a foreign Prince. I desire your Grace's pleasure what I shall return unto him concerning the informations which have been taken against the Frenchman. I heartily wish all happiness to your Grace and to all your noble family. Murrogh presents this letter with the most perfect resignation to all your Grace's commands by &c.

#### ORMOND TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681, August 1. Kilkenny.—I return your Grace the petition of the Godly which I conceive was not drawn by any friend of theirs, though the style be well enough imitated. It may not be amiss that Baron Hartstonge should know how well he is supposed to be thought of by the Brethren.

I had no intimation of any address made to the King by the Huguenots, and I doubt whether any such were made by any considerable number or persons of them, such of them as complain to their countrymen here doing it with great caution, though they seem to be very desirous to transplant themselves, but by the paper I send your Grace, which came from a great politician of that party, your Grace will judge that either [he] mistakes the constitution and posture of this kingdom, supposing it to be desolate and more dangerous for Protestants than places in the Continent, or that he would prepare for reception on easy terms, for certainly this kingdom is the safest retreat for them in Europe, hardly excepting England.

I sent your Grace, as I think, a copy of the order of Council concerning my Lord of Ranelagh. Jack Fitzpatrick was informed he was presently to give place to Commissioners to execute the Vice-Treasurer's office, but that I think depends on the conclusion of the new bargain, and how that stood when Mr. Secretary Jenkins wrote last to me your Grace knows.

By last night's post I received the originals of the enclosed copies from Sir Charles Meredith. That [one] given him by the Farmers will not I believe be justified by the letters they mention, nor what they do by the approbation of Taylor's being their treasurer, there being no mention made either in the letter or by them that he was to give me any account, much less that he was to be any check or control upon their payments. In my last letters I have given the Lords

Commissioners of the Treasury reasons why I did not take off the restriction that was laid upon their payments, and told them that I would continue it till upon consideration of those reasons I should again receive his Majesty's command to do it, which I have not yet had. The case standing thus, and they proceeding after this manner, I desire your Grace's advice how to proceed in the case ; till I receive it, the matter will rest as it is. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, August 2. London.—I was resolved to appear no more in the business of the new proposal before I had your Grace's of the 23rd of the last month, lest it might be thought that I did it more out of pique (peek) to the persons concerned in the undertaking than opinion that the undertaking is prejudicial to his Majesty's affairs there. The Prince of Orange comes to town to-morrow in order to his return into Holland, though he intended when he came to town before to stay ten days longer. The King's not allowing him to dine with my Lord Mayor is thought to be the reason of his going back so soon.

I have this last post received three letters from very good friends of mine, all putting in modestly for the Governor of the Hospital's place, Cary Dillon, Ned Vernon and Tom Fairfax. I writ formerly to acquaint your Grace that the King is very willing to gratify Colonel Jeffreys, but if your Grace is engaged to any of these before, you have it now at your dispose to oblige which of them you please, but I think the having a wife will be thought inconvenient when you come to make rules for the government of the Hospital, and I must confess that I promised my assistance to Colonel Jeffreys, not knowing these persons would be pretenders to it, and he had got the King's letter to you for it by the interest of his countryman Secretary, if I had not promised to write, or they could have told how to draw up a letter for the purpose.

Lord Hamilton Arran and my Lord Mordaunt fought this day with sword and pistol, neither hurt with shot, but both wounded with sword, Lord Arran through the thigh, the other through the arm and into the body, but, it is believed, not mortal.

**JOHN ELLIS to ————**

1681, August 2. London.—One Bolton a bookseller near the Old Exchange, was committed on Saturday for having said he knew of engines at work to depose the King, and that he hoped to see a Commonwealth again in England. He has moved for his *habeas corpus* and it is granted by the Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, who returned from the circuit on Saturday. Mr. Oates desired this man might not be taken by a warrant because it would, he said, be prejudicial to his reputation, and he presented him to Mr. Secretary upon demand. Some of the Irish witnesses lodged at his house

and he says he has lent and spent amongst them above 100*l.* for his share.

Mr. Oates is printing the sermon he preached before the weavers the 25th past, or else it would have been printed for him, and will yet be if he does correct anything he said there. Among the rest this passage is said to be one, that the real and personal crucifixion of our Saviour was neither necessary nor available to the salvation of mankind.

The Lord Mayor and his guests take it very ill that the Prince of Orange did not dine with them on Saturday. They had provided for his company all the Dissenting aldermen that were in town, and others of the same stamp, and sent for some out of the country on purpose, as Sir John Frederick, Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Du Bois, Mr. Papillon, etc.

The Prince comes to-morrow from Windsor and dines at Arlington House, and goes away, as it is designed on Thursday. We hear from Scotland that the Lord Chancellor is dead, that Lord Atholl officiates in his place at present, but it is thought the seals will be given to Lord Queensberry.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, August 2. Dublin.—Your Grace will hardly believe that though I employed Sir Joshua Allen to get me bills of exchange for Bristol, yet he could not upon the Exchange find any merchant that deals there at this time, which puts such an inconvenience upon me that I shall be much to seek, for this place affords little or no English money, and guineas are not very plentiful. However, if I have no better success this evening (for this disappointment has kept me here this day) I will set forward to-morrow and hope by Mr. Rooth's means to be accommodated with bills for Bristol. Mr. Anderson, my Lord Arran's chaplain, was just now with me and told me that he understands Mr. Lloyd, your present chaplain to the regiment, expects to be preferred to St. Nicholas' parish within the walls here, which is become void by Mr. Dover's death, and presuming that if Mr. Lloyd succeeds in this he will resign his chaplain's place to the regiment. He humbly begs your Grace's favour in preferring him to the regiment alleging he has some time since had a promise of it from my Lord Arran whenever Mr. Lloyd should be preferred. I could not deny him the representing of his request to your Grace, and at the same time told him it was not improbable but both he and Mr. Lloyd would be disappointed, because I knew Mr. Sterne had engaged his friends to intercede with your Grace and my Lord Archbishop of Dublin for the living of St. Nicholas which, though in the donation of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick, I thought would not be denied him, if your Grace and my Lord Archbishop interposed for him; and Mr. Mathew Barry tells me he has a promise from both your Graces in behalf of his cousin Sterne.

## THOMAS TAYLOR to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1681, August 3. Dublin.—I have received yours and have desired Mr. Yarner to bring it unto you. This is the map of Strafford's survey of the parish of Nenagh which I had of Sir William Petty, and not remaining in my office as Deputy Surveyor General, I could not sign it so. They are a member of our office and ought to remain and be lodged in the place from whence they were taken, for he had them in former time (but sent him) to help him in the Down Survey, but instead of that he left out here and there a line to disguise the work and to make absolute and unprofitable, and Patrick Raggett the surveyor did it, as I remember, and never surveyed the land yet was paid for it. Therefore if his Grace the Duke of Ormond would be but pleased to issue out an order to Sir William Petty to deliver them into the office, they would be much to His Majesty's service, for his clerk demanded fees for the use of the map for us to draw it out by.

## SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, August 6. Whitehall.—The Prince went hence on Thursday and lay at New Hall that night. Our citizens and our malcontented great ones would have it so that he returns not well-satisfied with the Court, but I hope that time will show them and others the contrary. However, they have had (all that would) free access to him. The breach that some of our people would have had with France at the Prince's instigation is not like to be so sudden, for the French do now declare (Monsieur Barillon was with me just now) that provided they have the county of Chiny and its dependencies they will refer all other matters in claim or difference to the conferences at Courtray. Not that I lay any stress upon this promise, but that it sets us where the Dutch laboured to be. They pressed the Spaniards to yield Chiny; they have done it: we and they pressed the French all that was possible to refer all to the conferences at Courtray; they now say they have done it.

I am here to acknowledge the honour of your Grace's letter of the 30th past from Kilkenny. In the first part of it you are pleased to take notice of the order for taking off the stop upon proceedings against my Lord Ranelagh; in the other that it would be of service to the King that your Grace and others in His Majesty's service there should be thoroughly informed of his Majesty's intentions concerning a new bargain for his revenue there. My Lord of Conway and myself are long since entered perfectly into your Grace's sentiments, and I shall not fail, God willing, some time to-morrow to lay your Grace's letter and excellent sense before His Majesty.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, August 6. London.—I had this morning your Grace's of the 27th and 30th of the last delivered me by Sir Lionel Jenkins, and your Grace's of the 30th to him he received before me [and delivered] to my Lord Conway, who was then at his office expecting Lord Hall and Lord Hyde, and Mr. Seymour. He will show your letter to-morrow unto his Majesty, who I know will not take it ill, but I believe the Chief Lord of the Treasury will, since in the last discourse I had with him he told me no positive bargain should be made before matters were transmitted to you, but if directions are given to the Attorney General to draw up a patent that business of the new undertaking is gone farther than he owned to me as you will find in my letter from Windsor upon that subject. You find by this time that my Lord Ranelagh had no ground for what he writ, but would fain engage you of his side by endeavouring to exasperate you against the new undertaking. Since yours of the 23rd I have not enquired after the matter, neither shall I now, for if your letter works, notice will be taken of it to rise, which I shall be prepared for.

The before-mentioned Lords of the Council being met yesterday at Secretary Jenkins's office, and I passing through the garden to my sister Ossory's lodgings was called in, and my Lord Conway speaking for the rest, told me they intended to prosecute Mr. Hetherington upon your account, it being thought not so proper at this time to do it upon the Queen's or the Duke's account by reason of their religion, though the like conspiracy can be proved against them. He told me that I being upon the place they thought it proper to acquaint me with the matter and withal desired to know what I thought of it. I told them I was very unwilling to take so much upon me as to advise the doing it, having no authority from you, besides the juries were so packed now that I thought no right would be done though the proofs were never so clear, but that in a short time I might receive your commands in the matter, but my Lord Hyde said no time was to be lost so that I was in a great dilemma, having nobody to advise with and the business intended being against my own little judgment. The answer I gave at length was that I would wait upon his Majesty at Windsor to-morrow, and if he thought it for his service that this way should be proceeded on I was sure you would acquiesce in it. This answer pleased them; I know not whether it will your Grace. I believe there will be no need of my help in the business of Clerk of the Council, but if there should, I shall be ready to serve Mathew Barry.

I intend unless you contradict it to be in Ireland by Michaelmas next, and upon consideration do not purpose to bring my wife with me, though she is not unwilling to go.

I should have been much concerned for my mother's distemper had not your last letter by the same packet informed me of her being recovered of her fever. You will hear of the treat made by the prentices to the statesmen, &c.; not being commanded to go as others were I dined that day with the Prince of Orange, who immediately after dinner took coach for New Hall.

**ERASMUS SMITH to the GOVERNORS OF SCHOOLS OF ERASMUS SMITH.**

1681, August 6. London.—Having considered of your letter of the 7th of June last and advised upon the state of the case therewith sent me as drawn by Mr. Solicitor General, though I have the greatest regard for his worth and parts, yet since my counsel here differ from him in opinion, I hope it will not be taken amiss that I now repeat my desires for the perfection of the further charity by me intended for Christ's Hospital. What my counsel here have observed upon the case results in this, that it is conceived the Bill transmitted (whereon Mr. Solicitor lays the stress of his argument) is out of doors since the corporation is erected pursuant to the certificate and letters patent which declare the particular trusts and uses, the said letters patent being by the explanatory Act effectually confirmed and discharged of all demands other than what are reserved in the same letters patent. As to that clause which seems to confirm the transmitted Bill, it can admit of no other resasonable construction (taking it together) than to secure the lands therein mentioned from some proceeding of the Court of Claims to which the lands of other adventurers were liable by the said Act. If it were otherwise and that the Bill transmitted since the passing the explanatory Act were of such force as Mr. Solicitor General would seem to have it, what needed the subsequent certificate and letters patent? I am sure it was not without advice that they were prosecuted and obtained and that at no small charge; that there is a surplusage of the revenue beyond what the certificate and letters patent provide for, is evident by the rent rolls and accounts transmitted hither, and it is as clear that the letters patent (which now have the force of an Act of Parliament) have provided for such further charitable uses and trusts as shall be by me desired without limitation of persons or place and upon erection of the corporation shall be expressed and declared. Therefore (my Lords and Gentlemen) you knowing my intentions formerly and that now it is not in my power to reverse anything that is past, it being not now my concern but the Hospital's, I once more on behalf of the Governors of Christ's Hospital and those public uses mentioned, humbly desire your concurrence therein.

*Addressed to His Grace the Lord Primate and Chancellor of Ireland and the rest of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith, Esqre., pursuant to His Majesty's charter.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1861, August 6. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 23rd and 30th of the last month. As to the matter of the new undertaking it seems to be still a secret too good to be imparted, and by what Sir John Topham writes, it seems nothing in contradiction or interruption is heard with patience by some of the Lords of the Treasury, so that there must be some great and good mystery in the matter that I am content to be ignorant of, till others are content I should know it. In the meantime you will see by the enclosed copies that the present Farmers act as if they were masters as well as farmers of the revenue without any control. I do not find but that all the accounts required from hence by the Lords Commissioners letters of the 5th of March and 21st of June were sent; if amongst them the accounts of the Vice-Treasurer be wanting it must be because they were not then taken (as they are to be but once a year) or that the Vice-Treasurer has omitted to transmit a duplicate of them to the Treasury of England as he is by his instructions obliged to do; this you may tell my Lord Hyde. If the new undertaking go on, and if the revenue shall be increased I conceive it will be necessary there should be some alterations in the Establishment, the particulars whereof I shall be ready to lay before his Majesty when it shall be a proper time.

My Lady Frances Keightly has changed her mind almost as often as my Lord Longford, who is not yet here, and she will have no use of the frigate. When I meet with Sir Robert Southwell at Kinsale, which will be about the 21st of this month, we will consult how my Lord Courcy may be served.  
*Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1861, August 6. Blessington.—By the copy of my Lord Arran's letter, which your Grace was pleased to send me, I apprehended that the surplusage of the rent which by the new contractors is to be paid for the revenue of this kingdom was intended for his Majesty's use in England, which is now made clear by Sir John Topham's letter, which I presume to enclose to your Grace, though I doubt not but your Grace will receive an account thereof from himself. That which I most scrupled at in this matter (for doubtless we ought all to be satisfied that this kingdom is made capable of serving his Majesty under any of his occasions) is, that it seems not altogether agreeable to what your Grace was by his Majesty's letters directed to say, that the money to be raised in this country should be employed for the benefit and security of this kingdom. So that if his Majesty should have occasion

to call a parliament here, I fear it would not be to do anything considerably for the increase of his Majesty's revenue since it already affords more than is thought sufficient for the use of this kingdom. This I doubt may be the effect of the ill timing this business ; whereas if the Parliament had been first called, and that they had done their work, and the materials of the present revenue had been raised afterwards it had in my humble opinion been much better. But perhaps there are no intentions of calling any Parliament here, but that this method proposed by the new contractors is thought a better way, then I confess my argument is out of doors, if they perform. I presume to trouble your Grace with the enclosed letter from Mr. Tubman, by which your Grace may see the proceedings or at least the vogue of the Court against persons supposed disaffected to the present Government in Church and State. That part of the letter which refers to your Grace immediately, is, as I suppose, what is discoursed only in some coffee houses, for I have not received the least hint thereof from any private hands.

The Lord Bishop of Derry's letter is come to him to be admitted to the Council and I have advised him to keep it by him until such time as your Grace shall think fit for swearing him. He came thus far on his journey to attend your Grace at Kilkenny, but he being not very well in his health I have advised him to take some other time for doing it.

If your Grace shall have liberty to object against the new pretended contract when the contractors have said all upon it that they can, and that the Attorney hath perfected the draft according to the covenants they themselves desire, it may perhaps be more seasonable for your Grace's review and examination than at any time before, when the animadversions might have been by them pretended to have been reserved in their own thoughts, which they intended to correct accordingly ; which after it is perfected by the Attorney they will not be capable of saying.

#### LORD ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1681, August 6. Arlington House.—It is high time for me to render your Grace my most humble service for the favour of one of your good hawks which I have sent into the country in hopes to overtake it there before the season comes in to fly her.

I did heretofore engage Monsieur de St. Helene to reserve himself from other employments to wait upon my Lord of Ossory as his governor, when it was thought he was to go presently into France, and this at the entreaty of his father at his last voyage into Holland, who was pleased to promise that the said St. Helene should have some recompense for his uncertain dependence either in money or by procuring his son some military employment in Ireland, both which failing

I have been importuned by many such kind of letters as the enclosed from the said St. Helene to which I never made answer because in truth I knew not what to say ; but he having now taken care that he who gave me this his last shall call for an answer, I told him I knew not what other use to make of it than to send it [to] your Grace, who, I wish, had one hundred pounds to spare with which I might stop his mouth since the equity of his demand will in all probability keep it still open to your Grace's great trouble and mine if something of this kind be not done. I beg your pardon for the importunity on my part. I should add that the son despairing of his Irish military employment is as I am told serving now actually in Tangier.

The Prince of Orange is returned, as the discontented party says, not well satisfied with his negotiations here, but this advantage he hath had to himself that he hath clearly seen the hands of both sides playing our great game. I pray God he may make good use of it. I think the Irish farm is laid to sleep for I hear no more news of it at those few meetings to which I am called. Although I trouble your Grace seldom in this kind, yet I fail not from time to time to impart to my Lord of Arran all things that come to my knowledge which I think worth your Grace's curiosity or service.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, August 9. Kilkenny.—I begin to think it impossible but that the proposals for a new farm or undertaking must have at least some fair appearance of advantage to the King's affairs, but then it remains a mystery why it should not be exposed to examination, because that whatever the advantage is it cannot be the worse, but may be the better secured by advising with some on this side, and it may be shown that the King and the subject have suffered much in the Earl of Ranelagh's undertaking, and in the last farm, for want of communicating and wording of the covenants, but the resolution you have taken not to meddle any more in the matter unless you are called upon is now best.

As to the government of the Hospital I conceive his Majesty will think fit to leave the rules to the composure of those that shall be chosen by those that pay for the founding and endowing of it, yet so as that the rules may be subject to his Majesty's confirmation, and I doubt all the present pretenders may fall under an incapacity by the constitution that will be thought proper. First it is like married men may be barred, as I think they are in Sutton's Hospital, and that lies in the way of Cary Dillon and Ned Vernon. Next it may be reasonable that the choice of a governor may be restrained to such as have borne considerable office in the Irish army which Colonel Jeffreys has done, but then it may

be thought fit that it should also be limited to such officers as have contributed out of their pay to the building of the house and that will exclude him ; another rule may be that no man shall hold a command in the Army and the government of the Hospital together, and this reaches Tom Fairfax unless he will quit his command of the Foot Guards. However, I think it is too early for His Majesty to interpose his commands in behalf of anybody since it may discontent many and satisfy but one, and not that till at least a year to come, and this is all I can say on that subject, which you may discourse with Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

I have received two letters from his Majesty undersigned by my Lord Conway in behalf of my Lord Dunkellin, the one to make him governor of the county of Galway, the other to give him the first troop of horse that shall be void. The first may presently be done and shall be when anybody shall prosecute the taking out a commission ; for the other he must stay till the command of a troop shall fall, unless his Majesty shall think fit to dispose that of Capt. FitzGerald's to him by reason of FitzGerald's very peevish carriage and dangerous correspondence, both which are and have been apparent enough, but his Majesty for the disposing of commands in his army I think need give no other reason than his pleasure, and it will soon be known upon what that is grounded. If his Majesty shall at any time think fit to place such a mark of his displeasure where ground of suspicion is sufficiently manifest he cannot find a fitter subject than that gentleman, who has been encouraged and courted to behave himself better than he has done, as far as it lay in my power ; and the giving his command to the Lord Dunkellin in consideration of his conversion and to encourage his persistence and to bring over others to the communion of our Church may be a seasonable demonstration of the King's zeal to enlarge and secure it. If his Majesty shall think fit to bestow this correction where it is certainly merited it will be fit at the same time to remove the captain from the Council, and for that the reason may be given, that is, because that in a representation to his Majesty containing nothing but the truth he refused to subscribe to it contrary to the rules and orders of Council and to the duty of a councillor in which refusal he was single, all others present subscribing. I confess I have neglected the giving this character of Capt. FitzGerald longer perhaps than I ought to have done, partly in hope he would have seen the error of his ways and made some satisfactory application, partly for my respect to his family of which I am descended, but chiefly by my natural backwardness to do ill offices, where I can with duty and faithfulness avoid it. If his Majesty shall not think it seasonable to proceed thus with him the proposition ought to be secret. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.

1681, August 10. Kilkenny.—I have been the less careful to give you an account of your lady's safe landing and health because I was sure she would do it herself, and if she should fail that yet others that attended her would not. I must own your lordship's kindness to her and her friends to be great in permitting her to give us a visit, but I must withal confess to your lordship that as the case stood with her I should not have importuned you for it but that I hoped your affairs would have permitted your coming with her, nor was my desire of seeing you limited to the bare satisfaction I promised myself in your conversation, though that would have been very delightful to me, but knowing myself to have reason to be more concerned for the honour and prosperity of yourself and family than most men have, and having had experience in the world that ought in some measure to supply my natural defects, I was in hope by freedom and sincerity of discourse to have said something to you that you would not have been the worse to have heard, and I beg your lordship's leave to say I cannot but fear that business and difficulties were represented to you greater than they were to prevent the interview, and that for ends differing from mine and not calculated for your lordship's true interest. This freedom your lordship may allow to my real affection and to the interest I have in your happiness.

If your lordship cannot spend a winter in this country (which shall be made as diverting to you as I can) your lady shall be sent you about the time you set her, and in all events I shall be found to be your lordship's most affectionate grandfather and most humble servant. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681, August 13. Kilkenny.—What is proposed for the bringing in some of the remaining Tories of Ulster upon pardon without the exception of murder and without their doing any previous service, I cannot agree to, and if pardon should be given to one murderer it can no ways be justified but by his bringing at least one other to justice and that perhaps may be done, because nothing can sooner bring quietness to the country or discourage Torying more than their betraying one another and this your Grace may be pleased to let the proposers know to be my sense.

There came hither yesterday a gentleman that came out of Scotland since the Parliament there began; he says there was great appearance of their unanimity and loyalty, that the Duke at the opening made a speech wherein he professed his readiness (or rather as I suppose the King's) to concur in all things that might secure the Protestant religion as established by law, and that his Royal Highness had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy which, I think, are at

least as full and binding as those in England, and for the taking whereof I do not believe the Pope will dispense, though he perhaps would in cases less honest and less in his power. As the arrear is great that the Duke's Vice-Treasurer represents the farmers to be in, so the compliments are many that I receive from the officers of the Army for want of the pay due to them in March last, no part of the June pay being paid to any and yet we are now near the middle of August. Whether this arrear and disappointment be occasioned by their taking out of the revenue the 24,000*l.* which is two parts of three of a quarter's pay to the Army I know not, nor can I foresee how or when they will come to even their reckonings with the establishment.

I have had some trouble in taking the examinations of one Patrick French, upon whose former informations about ten or twelve persons are under question at Limerick and bound over to the next assizes. He came from thence to me when the Judges were sitting and told me he had a witness of quality and credit to produce that would discover the whole Plot, but that he was under the obligation of an oath not to name him to any but to me, and not to me till I had promised he should have his pardon, which, when I had done, he named Mr. John Anketell. Thereupon I told him I would send for Anketell (who I remembered was one of those bound over upon French's or some other information) but French was very earnest that he might be the messenger, but I thought it better to send for him by the post and keep French here, who at first seemed very confident that Anketell would verify all he had said of him, but when he saw he was not permitted to go for him he said that if Anketell should deny it he had other witnesses to prove it which he had placed behind the wall of a garden where they held discourse. I required him to name the witnesses, which he did, and they were two butchers of the Sullivans his neighbours in a little market town within a mile of Anketell's house. These I sent order to the Sheriff to have brought to me to Carrick on Monday next, intending to keep French with me till then, though he was very impatient of staying and would have been gone on pretence to look to his harvest, but as I suppose to instruct his witnesses. When he saw permission would not be given him he spoke angrily, and said the King's evidence was discouraged, and the day before yesterday fairly ran away from the trooper that had him in charge, not as a prisoner, but as one who being sent with him by Sir William King I was at the charge to keep with him, and I suppose he is gone to his witnesses, suspecting I had sent for them and might examine them before he had given them their lesson, and thus I have entertained your Grace with a story which at another time would not be worth your trouble. I forgot to set down that Anketell came hither whilst French was here, denied

that ever he told him he had anything to discover, or desired he should move for his pardon, but confessed that about three years ago there was a meeting of Popish bishops in a waste house on his land for the consecration of a new bishop, at which he and many gentlemen of that persuasion were present to see the ceremony. He confessed also that hearing French was about to accuse many of that country, he desired him not to bring him to trouble since he could not truly charge him with any crime, and now I am at the end of my story and paper. *Copy.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, August 13. Whitehall.—I have now the honour of no less than four of your Grace's letters before me; those by Col. Fitzpatrick and Sir Maurice Eustace require an acknowledgment of your Grace's infinite condescension towards me in recommending to me those persons I had a great ambition to be known to, especially Col. Fitzpatrick to whose figure abroad as well as his relations at home I was not a stranger, though I was to his person.

Your Grace's third letter, which is of the 30th of July I had the honour to lay before the King the beginning of this week, and to read it to him all alone. His command to me upon it was that your Grace might and ought to rest satisfied that it was his meaning and resolution too that your Grace should be acquainted with all the terms and conditions of the new farm before the bargain should be struck. This was his Majesty's answer; and though he was not pleased to descend into particulars, yet I will hope my Lord of Arran and Col. Fitzpatrick will be able to satisfy your Grace that this is intended, that all will be communicated unto you in good time, for the King is perfectly satisfied that your Grace does not pretend to it but for his better service.

Your Grace's letter of the 28th July, which was showed me but yesterday, I had not the opportunity to lay before the King, therefore I must beg your Grace's respite, as also Sir John Davys's and Mr. Lucas's till I have a moment of audience upon your Grace's overtures in their behalf.

I do not know whether your Grace will reckon it as something of a surprise that my Lord of Kinsale is (instead of going into Ireland) ordered to be removed from Oxford to Monsieur Faubert in this town, as your Grace will see by a copy of an order of Council herewith enclosed, the original whereof I send this night to my Lord Bishop of Oxford. I did humbly move that your Grace might be first heard, being a guardian to the minor, and had not without reason proposed the removing of him straight into Ireland, but his Majesty was pleased on Thursday last to over-rule it otherwise and to determine to have that young lord for some time made acquainted with the breeding of this academy. The other

order of Council relating originally and directly to the quit rents in the plantations will not be, as I suppose, unwelcome to your Grace, though it be made to reach Ireland.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, August 13. London.—It seems what I writ to your Grace in my last concerning the prosecuting Hetherington upon your account was only a sudden resolution of those lords that met at the Secretary's, for when I told his Majesty of the matter and resigned all to him, desiring that he would be so kind to you as to consider well how he exposed you, I found he was quite against the thing, so that that affair is out of doors. My uncle Fitzpatrick will give you an account of what passed betwixt him and his Majesty upon the delivery of your letter, which will be to your satisfaction, and I am very confident that what is said to you is very real. He has acquainted the King with the passage betwixt Sir Oliver St. George and you, and I have since discoursed with his Majesty upon that subject, and I am of opinion that since you have said so much to him, you ought to follow your blow; I am sure you may have the King's order for turning him out of his employments when you please, and why you should lose any time in the matter I cannot see any ground for, but your judgment is so far above mine that I shall not presume to say any more, but wait your directions in it. Next week there will go orders for shipping to bring our men from Tangier, but the plague being in those parts where money used to be returned, it is absolutely necessary that their pay should be returned in specie, therefore I hope your Grace will give timely orders about it; the ships will touch at Kinsale to carry the money. Capt. Gilbert Talbot has dealt with a nephew of his own for his company. He is a very proper gentleman, and being of that family I do not doubt but he will behave himself as he ought to do whenever occasion shall happen; therefore I desire he may have the company. He will be in Ireland next month.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1681, August 13. Kilkenny.—Though I have heard the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have adjourned their meetings and business till after Michaelmas, yet possibly this vacation may be fittest for the affair relating to the Revenue of Ireland. I therefore send you copies of papers, that have passed betwixt me and the Farmers upon occasion of their issuing warrants without the inspection, or subscription of the Commissioners appointed, wherein you will see my sense of their proceeding, which though it may not be agreeable to that of the Lords Commissioners, yet I held it not safe for me to forbear declaring of it, because that if hereafter it should be found that what the Farmers press for as directed by his Majesty

is of great inconvenience to him, it may be said the orders were not positive, as in truth they do not seem to me to be but conditional, that is, in case the allegations upon which the orders are founded are true ; let me but have put plain and positive directions, and then the Farmers shall have no further interruption nor the lords any further trouble upon the account in question from me, and this I would have you let the King and the Lords of the Treasury know, that it may not be believed that I affect any opposition to the Farmers or to the bargain in hand any further than my duty requires, and if they will afford leisure for it you may shew them all the papers I send you or leave copies of them in the Treasury office if it shall be required.

That they are in the arrear represented by the Duke's Vice-Treasurer and that the regiment of guards and a great part of the Army are behind of their March pay is evident, and that the reason why they are so is their taking out of money for their private occasions may reasonably be presumed, as also that they will grow more and more in arrear till the quit rent, the hearth money and the better quarters for customs shall come in. The foresight of this and the declaring of it may be of some excuse to me, but it will give me little ease when I shall be called upon and importuned for relief by all that shall be disappointed ; since I writ this I am told the Farmers have paid six companies of the regiment of Guards for the three months ending in March, but when the other six will be paid is not mentioned, much less is there any thought of satisfying the June quarter, though we are now in the middle of August towards Michaelmas quarter.

I have just now received yours of the 6th instant, and cannot be sorry my letter of the 30th to Secretary Jenkins has been shown the King, there being nothing in it I think unreasonable or disrespectful to the ministers who cannot blame me who am answerable in a great measure for this kingdom if I desire to know what bargain is about to be made for the revenue (which is the support of it) before it be concluded.

I leave Hetherington's prosecution and my part in his combination and subornation entire to his Majesty's direction, but as I think the Statute that makes it capital to conspire against the Queen's life is in the 25th of Edward III, when religion was not in the case, and if the matter of fact will not be found by a jury in her case, I doubt whether it will in mine, but all this is better known and considered there than it can be to me.

Your inclination to come over about Michaelmas and leave your wife there would seem to say you mean to return again into England, which if you intend to do in the winter season, I should rather advise your stay there unless there be some indispensable business in the case, of which I am ignorant.

Sir Richard Parsons (for he is no more yet) is in the hands and government of Mr. Adam Loftus, and he undertakes

to make void all the conveyances he made when he was in the tuition of his Cousin Parsons, and so a suit is like to ensue. In the meantime I know not whether what he past over to you will stand good or no, especially if Mr. Loftus will not suffer him to take out his patent for vice-count, but I think you are to watch that no new letter be gained which possibly may defeat you, but that he may be a vice-count upon the letter you got, or no viscount at all. I am not perfect in the case or in this learning, but I hold it fit you should know as much as I. *Copy.*

[SIR MAURICE EUSTACE TO PRIMATE BOYLE.]

1681, August 13. London.—My Lord Chancellor, who is extremely your Grace's friend, made a speech to Mr. Coppinger yesterday at the Board and told him that though the King took upon him the trouble of this cause, yet he did expect that no advantage should be made thereof for further delay, yet because Coppinger should be left without excuse, or rather because the Council adjourns next Thursday, and that the King will stay at Newmarket till near the term, the cause is by consent to be heard the beginning of the term, and we to enter into ten thousand pounds recognizance each to the King to stand to his judgment. My Lord President spoke not a word in the debate, though I pressed hard for a shorter day, which for the reasons before mentioned could not be.

I offered to admit of all his papers, and satisfied the King fully that Coppinger designed nothing now but delay, as all along he laboured to asperse your Grace and the other Judges and his Majesty by a necessary consequence. His Majesty was fully convinced of it, and was very willing to shorten the work if it could be done, but at last Coppinger told them in his impudent way that he must go for Ireland. My Lord Privy Seal who dined the day before at my Lord Conway's, and there seemed to be clear on the decree's side only whispered my Lord Chancellor, but spoke nothing openly, but my lord told me yesterday in the afternoon that I had a special friend at the Board, naming my Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Seymour told me at Windsor that he was sure my Lord Anglesey would be against me at the Board because he was then for me, that being his usual method. Never was man more abused between jest and earnest than his lordship was by Mr. S[eymour] at dinner that day, and I am told he uses him at the same rate at Council board.

I am just now going to Windsor where the King's stay is uncertain; the new farm is yet at a stand. I am told that it seems very plausible, but yet hath some difficulties that stick. His Majesty is as well as ever I knew him, and full of resolution not to be any more hectored by the Whigs, which gives great heart to his friends. A considerable courtier showed me a letter which he lately had out of the country

that gives him a full narrative of Sir Richard Stephens's demeanour in order to his election for the Parliament at Oxford by virtue of letters from my Lord Shaftesbury, etc., and he told me that he had formerly sent my Lord Lieutenant an account of it, whereupon he hears that Sir Richard resolves to come over to clear himself, which he will find a hard task, for this person can justify every word of the letter and resolves to attack him as soon as he comes. My Lord Chancellor asked very particularly for Col. Shapcott, and truly I gave him as impartial and as just an account of him as I could. Col. Fitzpatrick intends for the Bath next week. If anything occurs worth your Grace's knowledge whilst I stay here you shall not miss of it. All things go smoothly on in Scotland, and my Lord Chancellor told me that he heard there was an address coming over from the kingdom (as he called it) of Dublin. I told him that the King and Duke had very many good friends (and some inveterate foes) in that [place] and in the kingdom of Ireland, yet he concluded with me that nothing would stick in Parliament there (in my Lord Duke's time) that was for the King's service.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, August 15. Kilkenny.—In mine of the 9th I proposed an expedient for the accommodation of my Lord Dunkellin with a troop of horse, and at the same time the making of a necessary example of his Majesty's resentment of the miscarriage of another gentleman. You know there consorted with him another privy councillor and officer of horse with whom I have of late expostulated in a friendly manner, believing him to be much the honestest and more valuable man, and one that as he had a good part in the Revolution that brought in the King, so I believe his word may be taken and his professions relied on, when he shall make them, as I believe when I see him next he will. But having spoken roundly to him, and let him know that it will be my duty to represent persons in those stations to the King as I believe them to be more or less affected and steadfast to his service, especially in such times as these, it is possible he may have communicated my discourse with the other, who may from thence suspect that I have sent my thoughts of him to his Majesty, and thereupon endeavour by his friends and relations (of which one is in a good post to serve him) to avert the chastisement due to his folly and ingratitude, but if it should come to a contest, and that carried for him, his Majesty will not only lose the great advantage of letting the world see that he will not allow those that get honour and profit in his service to affect mutiny or factious popularity, but the party will triumph and grow so insolent that it will be hard afterwards for me to serve my master as I ought. Hence it is to be concluded that the thing is never to be spoken of or speedily done without hesitation.

I am assured by a gentleman of quality that since my Lord Shaftesbury's last imprisonment letters have passed betwixt him and the gentleman in question, and certain it is that he has been at Dublin to keep up the spirits of the party with assurances that the good Earl will come off in splendour. This affair may safely be communicated to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

*Copy.*

EARL OF CONWAY to ORMOND.

1681, August 16. Whitehall.—His Majesty being informed of several treasonable practices of the Lord Howard of Escrick when he fled into Holland during the late war, and of corresponding then with the States, by giving them intelligence and advice, and receiving money of them, as also writing and publishing libels there against the Government here, which are all excepted out of the last Act of Oblivion hath commanded us to endeavour to get sufficient evidence hereof, and being likewise informed that one Capt. Brodnex was privy to most of my Lord Howard's actions at that time, who is now living in Ireland near Limerick, a tenant to Sir William Temple's brother, his Majesty hath commanded me to desire your Grace to endeavour with all the privacy you can to bring this Brodnex to a confession of what he knows of this matter, though I think we shall have witness enough out of Holland, and have more than enough for treasons of a later date. Yet his Majesty will not omit any circumstance to show to the world what kind of man my Lord Howard hath been from the beginning.

I have nothing more in command at present, but as to my own particular I must acknowledge myself in great arrear to your Grace, for which I hope I have reason on my side sufficient to obtain your pardon. My Lord Hyde tells me just now that the Irish establishment is finished, and hath promised me a copy of it before it be presented to the King, but at present I know not one syllable of what is in it, nor of the new contract, more than I carried in my memory when it was first read to the King, at which time I spoke my mind freely, and they know I will do so again, and I believe this hath occasioned both delay and alterations in it, for the King was upon the point of quitting it, but how he was kept up is too long to relate. Affairs in Scotland go very well, and will certainly do so whatever your Grace may hear, as we do on all sides to the contrary. The Prince of Orange went from us with great expressions of kindness, obedience and service to the King and his interests as was possible, but there are others that pretend to a great share in him likewise. I doubt not but your Grace hears from many hands that the King's affairs do mend every day, and will certainly do so while the King keeps his measures, which there is no danger of from any but the French.

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, August 18. Duncannon.—Having not had the opportunity yesterday morning before Capt. Aylmer called upon me of meeting with Sir William Stewart to inform myself particularly of what Sir Oliver St. George had writ to him concerning me, I have since endeavoured to recollect what could give Sir Oliver any ground of mentioning me to him as your Grace represented it to me. And I do still affirm that since your Grace's last expostulation with him (which as I remember was at the time your Grace went first to lodge at Chapel Izod) I have been so far from having any discourse of that kind with him that I have not had any manner of conversation with him. But about a month before that as he accidentally carried me from the Castle in his coach towards my own house, he let fall some words as if he thought ill offices had been done him to your Grace, to which I answered that I believed the contrary, because I have observed your Grace treated him with the same civility you did others, and this happened to be about two days after his first application to your Grace in your closet when you parted upon good terms. And this I do assure your Grace is all that ever passed between him and me upon this subject. The wind is still so contrary that notwithstanding the full moon, I see no likelihood of its change, which makes me very uneasy. I find by discourse with the officers that the Farmers have paid the March pay to all the companies at Ross, [in] this garrison and at Waterford, and your Grace's order to the collectors in these parts has had that effect that they promise payment of what sums your Grace has directed for this place and Waterford, notwithstanding the Commissioners have sent them no assignments for it.

## SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1681, August 20. Palmerston.—I find by your Grace's last letter that you have done all that is either fit or necessary to be done about the Farmers' business, and that you have ordered the matter much better than it would have been if you had made use of the draft that I sent you, so that that affair may, I think, now rest as it is till your Grace shall receive an answer of your letter into England concerning it.

Your Grace will find something in one of the last gazettes or news-letters of the plagues being much at Cadiz and some other ports of Spain, and of the King of France's having given orders that all ships coming from thence into his kingdom should perform their quarantine. I humbly submit it to your Grace's consideration whether it may not be fit for your Grace to give the like orders to the officers in the several ports here, or at least to direct the Farmers to take care of it, and to send such orders to their officers. The last great plague that was here was, as I have heard, generally believed to have been brought hither out of Spain.

## SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, August 20. Whitehall.—The only commands from your Grace that I have now upon my hands are those relating to the Clerks of the Council there, and to Mr. Lucas. I did humbly propose both the one and the other in a summary way to his Majesty, then I read your Grace's letter distinctly to him, but his Majesty was pleased in both cases to declare he must do his endeavour to reduce all the dependencies upon the Court in that kingdom, as he does every day practise it in this to a *durante bene placito*. My Lord the Earl of Arran tells me he will attempt a representation to his Majesty upon these favourable cases. I shall be glad he do succeed. My good friend Mr. Ellis comparing notes with me, I find he hath all I can say and more too, touching College's trial so that I have no more to add, but etc.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, August 20. London.—I had on Wednesday last your Grace's letters of the 6th and 9th instant with the copies of yours to the Lords of the Treasury to Sir Charles Meredith, etc., etc., all relating to the arbitrary proceedings of the present Farmers. Those copies I have left with my Lord Conway, he being very desirous to be informed in those matters. I waited that day upon my Lord Hyde about the shipping for transportation of our men from Tangier, but have not got him to fix any time, yet he approves of the money being provided for them in specie. He took no notice to me of your letter to him and the rest of the Commissioners, therefore I said nothing to him of the matter, but I find that the representation you have made has put them to a stand for Sir John Topham. After long attendance, [he] was yesterday admitted to speak with my Lord Hyde freely upon that subject, and on Monday next he and Sir James Shaen are to be heard before him. He does not write to-day, but on Tuesday next he will give your Grace an account of all that has passed.

I am of the same opinion with your Grace that neither married men nor those actually in employment in the Army should be capable of being governors of the Hospital and therefore the three former mentioned in your letter of the 9th, Cary Dillon, Ned Vernon and Fairfax will fail of their expectation, but with submission I think Col. Jeffreys very well qualified for it, for if none but such as are contributors to it are in a capacity, and none but officers contributors, then it will follow that the officer that is thought proper must part with his command, and I hope it is not intended that the employment should be made so considerable as either foot company or troop of horse.

His Majesty has been this week at sea, so that I have not spoken to him about Capt. Fitzgerald, and indeed I am unwilling to speak until I have an answer to this, the person I mentioned

in my last being in my opinion the properest to lead the way, and the other having so many relations, it may be worth consideration. I am sure so little time cannot prejudice the design. My Lord Blayney was yesterday taken into the custody of a messenger for high treason as being in Plunkett's Irish plot. What the particulars are I cannot tell, but Sir John Topham tells me his name was once mentioned in Ireland upon this account.

**ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.**

1681, August 21. Cork.—I have only time to tell you that I have received yours of the 13th of this month with great satisfaction, [and] that my Master shall never be deceived by me or by any body else if I can help it.

By what you write I must conclude that whoever deals in the new bargain have designed to have the profit of the Vice-Treasurer's place, since they pay for it, and my Lord of Ranelagh has shown them the way when he proposed my Lord Aungier out of the same place. Consider what I say and that the proposing a thing that cannot be done is loss of ground, and then call for my letters again and they shall be sent, as they should now but that I am confident that it is already too late or else there will be time enough for a return. You will see my Lord Longford at the Bath if you are gone thither. Here is all outward appearance of duty and loyalty, great crowds and great feasting, and all other demonstrations of joy. I am called to church and can write no more. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.**

1681, August 21. Cork.—I have this morning received yours of the 13th inst., and you will before now have received mine concerning two councillors and officers in the Army, but you will see that I distinguish them, the one is fit to be made an example of and good for nothing else, the other has more merit to plead in the King's restitution, which I would not have forgotten unless in case of plain misdemeanour and incorrigibleness, which I cannot yet charge him with ; when I can I will not spare him or anybody else.

I am well content with your exchange betwixt the Talbots ; it is a name I have great kindness for and am desirous to show it when it comes in my way. Fitzpatrick's letter is abundantly satisfactory in the part that mentions the discourse the King held with him. The more I have thought of your dividing your family the less I approve of it ; it will certainly be best that you stay together or come together. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, August 22. London.—I have your Grace's of the 13th, with the copies of your letters to the farmers and Mr. Taylor, and because it is harder for me to meet with my

Lord Hyde than it is for Sir John Topham, I will give them to him to show his lordship. I believe Sir John has had no further discourse with him about that business, for I hear my lord came not to town until this morning.

I intend to discharge the family I have at Dublin and put off the house, which is a great charge to me; that and the settling some other concerns, amongst other reasons which I shall inform your Grace of when I wait upon you, do induce me to go over soon, though my return hither this winter should be necessary, for when one travels single the journey is neither very dangerous nor troublesome. The very hindering Sir Richard Parsons to play me such a trick as you mention will be worth my journey, but I hope my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge who has a great interest with Mr. Loftus will set that matter to rights.

The Court comes to town on Saturday next and, as it is said, the King intends then to have the opinion of the Judges how they may try my Lord Shaftesbury, and when the Court is in town I shall have opportunity enough to speak with my Lord Hyde upon any occasion that happens. There was a Council held here this day, and my Lord Blayney was brought before them, and the things laid to his charge being so improbable (being accused for a plot seven years ago) he was discharged. I am told that the Duke of Monmouth and Sir Thomas Armstrong are sent for to appear before the Council.

The Bill for settling the militia of Scotland is passed, but Duke Hamilton and his party made great opposition to the present passing of it, and the letter says he spoke above thirty times. It was a letter Sir Allen Apsly showed me, and his correspondent says the Duke was very much troubled at a report raised that you were to be removed.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1681, August 24. Rincurran Fort.—Your lordship's of the 15th instant found me here entertained very well by Sir N. Armorer, Governor of the place, but (without derogation to his hospitality) much better with the prospect of the most useful and delightful harbour that ever I saw, and that defended by most admirable batteries, capable of three hundred guns. To the landward it will be hard, and therefore proportionably chargeable, to make it defensible against a complete army, but such armies as England and Ireland could bring into the field in the last war it may, as it is, resist till relief can come, and this was all that was at first designed.

When I see the true state of my daughter Ossory's debts and compared them with my own condition, it shall appear that I desire to put her at ease. I cannot comprehend what your cousins would do with those they are gone so far to seek, for if they could find them, as it is not like they will, unless

they be willing to be found, our young man may well stay for their return and for the effect the more conversable air of Paris may have on their humour, but I presume your lordship's care and kindness will not be limited in your inquiry to that family since any other good one will content me, though with a much less fortune rather than rest long in uncertainty.

In my way hither and here all requisite observance and duty is paid to the King's authority and yet there remains visibly some lines of my Lord of Orrery's projection, and those tracings are kept as fresh as my Lady Ranelagh his sister can by her correspondence and influence on her family, which is great, even with her brother of Cork; as for the other branches she governs them very absolutely. I shall be glad to hear from Euston that your Irish hawks prove good, especially that [one] I thought so when I sent her. *Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1681, August 24. Dublin.—Sir John Champante about a fortnight since wrote to me in return to one from me, that within fourteen days he would be ready with the Vice-Treasurer's account; this brought me purposely hither this day to show myself, that he might not charge any delay upon the Commissioners. I have not yet seen Sir John since my coming to town, but I have discoursed with Mr. Pilkington (the principal clerk in the auditor's office) and he tells me that Sir John hath not yet brought to them his vouchers, but he promiseth part of them within these two or three days; in preparing of which and in the engrossing of the accounts he will desire but fourteen days, which is the least time can be allowed for that work; so that your Grace may see that we are not to expect those accounts this fortnight yet. Sir John Topham in his letter of the 16th instant gives me this account in gross of the new contract—

£			
The whole sum amounts unto.. . . . .	300,000		
Whereof :—			
To Tangier is to be paid in provisions.. . . . .	8,000		
In money .. . . . .	53,000		
The establishment to be .. . . . .	204,000		

If this method be resolved on I cannot foresee but that Ireland must be destroyed; if 53,000*l.* must be exported in money out of this kingdom every year it will be altogether impossible that the trade of this country can be supported above two years, the cash will not be sufficient to answer such a consumption. How a Parliament in Ireland will relish this matter is not difficult to foresee; but I cannot suppose that any such thing can be intended when such dissatisfactions are made previous to such a meeting.

I do not hear that affairs in Scotland move forward as was expected. They begin already to impeach the best and

greatest men amongst them very severely ; and such warm beginnings seldom conclude to the advantage of the King or country.

The enclosed from Sir Maurice Eustace,\* though it signifies not much, yet in regard it refers something to your Grace concerning Sir Richard Stephens, I thought fit to transmit to your Grace. Who the courtier is that he means I cannot tell, but your Grace will not be in the dark therein, if, as Sir Maurice says, he hath writ particularly to your Grace about it. I find Sir Maurice in some mistake, as I suppose, for Sir Richard Stephens hath been in England, and is returned hither and is now upon his circuit.

When I had wrote thus far Sir John Champante came to me and he assured me that his vouchers should be all ready in the auditor's office by this day sevennight at the farthest, and he doubted not but a fortnight's time after that would perfect his work and have it in a preparedness for the Commissioners.

I find by Sir John Topham that the Lords of the Treasury are much concerned at your Grace's last letters about the Farmers. You have put the matter so home upon them that they seem to be at some loss how to extricate themselves, and therefore they are resolved (as is said) as soon as the Attorney hath prepared the contract to expose it to a debate before it pass the seal ; if so, I do verily believe that notwithstanding all this great fondness of the project it will come to the same issue with his former, or come forth so much changed as to appear another creature to what it was first designed. Pardon me, I beseech your Grace, this long scribble. I am heartily ashamed of it, and earnestly entreat your Grace's forgiveness.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF CONWAY.

1681, August 24. Rincurran Fort.—Yours of the 16th inst. found me here where I have taken a view of the best block-house to the best and most useful harbour that I ever saw. It is not yet so defensible to the landward as it may be made, notwithstanding the irregularity and disadvantage of the ground about it, and as the King intends it, but that must cost more than I have authority to lay out upon it, and more indeed than I doubt his Majesty will have fund for without the help of his subjects. But I hope it will be considered in the new establishment that the charge belonging to what is built will be at least 500*l.* a year more than the entertainment of the Governor and soldiers. There are other additions and alterations requisite which I do not mention, nor can properly unless I knew what fund there is in prospect, and what certainty there is of that fund. I have already inquired of some gentlemen of the county of Limerick of Capt. Brodnex, but can yet meet with nobody that knows any such man.

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\* See *supra*, p. 131.

As soon as I hear of him I will observe his Majesty's command in the best manner I can. I was too well informed of the disturbance your lordship lay under to expect a continuance of a correspondence that could not be easy to you in such a conjuncture, wherein I took the part that belonged to, etc.  
*Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, August 24. Bath.—On Saturday in the evening I went on board the *Swan* frigate, and it was this morning before I could reach Bristol, from whence I arrived here half an hour since and found my wife much amended in her health, which will encourage her to continue in this place a fortnight longer; but I intend the beginning of the next week for Court in order to the execution of your Grace's commands, and as soon as that is over I will step to London to my Lady Donegal to prepare my own affairs for my wife's return from hence, being resolved to spend as little time as I can in this kingdom, and consequently to hasten back into Ireland before the term. I have been here so little a time that I have not yet learnt how the world goes, only that in Bristol the Royal party much outdoes the other, as Sir John Knight confessed to me this morning. Jack Fitzpatrick is now with me, and presents his humble service to your Grace.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1681, August 26. Cork.—Since I received your last, which I think was here on Monday last, I have enquired after the trade held from these parts with those of Spain that are infected, and find that the traffic is most there; but they tell me withal that care is taken in Spain to keep the inhabitants of Cales where the plague rages most, from coming out of the town, neither are any suffered to go into it, yet I think it were fit that by Act of State some provision should be made to keep all vessels that come out of Spain from landing persons or goods till after a set time of probation of health; possibly the Farmers may ask defalcations for such an interruption of trade, as they will call such a restraint, but they will more reasonably demand it if the infection should be brought and spread among us, therefore I desire you would direct Mathew Barry to look for precedents in the Council books, and if you find any, to draw thereupon what may be proper in this case, and send it me.

Here lie in prison about a dozen persons upon account of the Plot, against whom bills for treason were found by the Grand Jury the last assizes, but when they were to be arraigned the witnesses, which were but two, could never be gotten together, though at several times they both appeared, and yet the Court and the parties accused took all the pains and care they could to have them and the accused are left still in prison, the Judges not thinking fit to bail them.

These men have petitioned me for their liberty upon sufficient security, but I have not held it convenient for me to give any order in it, only I have referred it to Sir John Meade and Mr. Worth to certify me the true state of each prisoner's case. The Judges with whom I have spoken are of opinion that a special commission should be issued for the trial of those men, that they may be acquitted or condemned, according to their own desire, due time and warning being given to all parties and witnesses. I desire your opinion in the case, and that a commission may be prepared if that be a proper and safe way. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, August 27. London.—I have your Grace's of the 15th inst., and since you are of the same mind you were in yours of the 9th concerning the person who has so misbehaved himself towards his Majesty and his government there, I will acquaint his Majesty with the contents of your two letters upon that subject before next Saturday's post, Sir Lionel being of that opinion, but I have not yet discoursed the matter with my Lord Arlington, and I am willing to stay a little for my Lord Longford's coming to town, who got to the Bath the 24th and from thence writ me word that he would be soon here, though he left his lady behind him, having papers of importance from you to deliver to his Majesty; if so, it will be a very proper time then to discourse of all together. His Majesty came to town this afternoon, but he had no public Council. The Attorney was with him, and the three great lords and Mr. Seymour, and I am told they dare not venture to bring a bill against my Lord Shaftesbury before the jury now empanelled at the Old Bailey, and it is not likely they will get a better. Sir John Topham will acquaint your Grace with what has happened since I writ last before the Lords of the Treasury in reference to the present Farmers. I cannot say the Lords of the Treasury, but my Lord Hyde will believe nothing against them, and without doubt will agree with the new proposals.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, August 30. London.—I have your Grace's of the 21st from Cork, and finding by it that you still persisted in that of the Captain's being removed, I showed the King that part of your letter of the 9th, which concerned that matter, and his Majesty was pleased to command me to go to the Secretary and get a letter drawn up for the putting him by both the employments, which he will accordingly do. I desired the matter should be kept secret, and thought it best to have two letters, because the one must be read at the Board, and the other matter must be to you as General. I told his Majesty withal that you were informed from good hands

that he has held correspondence with the Lord in the Tower since his commitment. His Majesty answered he did not doubt of it. I mentioned nothing at all of the other, but if he does not give you satisfaction he will be as easily laid aside, as the other.

The Lords of the Treasury with several others of the Board met this day about the new proposals and establishment, but they concluded on nothing. Some alterations were desired to be proposed to the establishment, but they not having the old one by them, nothing was done, but what they altered will be sent to you, and when they have your answer they intend to proceed upon the covenants, and my Lord Chamberlain thinks they will not be sent you until all is agreed on, but proceed upon what the King's counsel at law there have transmitted.

Doctor Oates was yesterday forbid the Court, and my Lord Mordaunt reconciled to it. Lord Conway has lately married Mrs. Stowell, a young [girl] of fifteen years old, daughter-in-law to Henry Seymour.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1681, August 30. Palmerston.—I send your Grace herewith a proclamation that was formerly issued upon the plague's being in the Low Countries, wherein there will be no need of any alteration, but only in the names of the places, if your Grace shall now find it necessary to set out any to the like purpose. I spoke with Capt. Stone yesterday, who tells me that it is very seldom that any ships come hither from Cales at this time of the year, and that he had a letter by the last post from Mr. Upton, the Farmers' collector at Kinsale, who had a son at Cales until upon the plague's breaking out there he removed to Seville, who lately writ to his father that the plague was very much abated at Cales, and that there had not died one person of it there in four days before he writ his letter, so that it may not perhaps be amiss to defer setting out the proclamation till we hear something further from thence, Capt. Stone having promised me that the Farmers would [send] to their officers in the several ports to hinder for some time the landing of any persons or goods out of any ships that shall come in from those ports.

The Judges of the Munster circuit have, it seems, been very wary in not either bailing or discharging any the prisoners at Limerick, leaving, as I hear, many of them in prison, where an *ignoramus* was returned upon the indictments against them, and putting it upon your Grace to order them to be bailed, to whom I think it did not so properly belong as to them. For those against whom the bills have been found, they must come to their trial, but I cannot yet advise your Grace to issue a Special Commission in order to it, unless I knew what the evidence is against them, and where the witnesses now are;

for the witnesses were, I suppose, bound over to the assizes, and upon their not appearing the Judges might have proceeded either to have tried them or bailed them as they should have thought fit. But if your Grace should now issue a Special Commission without any witnesses being bound over to appear before the Commissioners at their sitting, it may be said that this is done on purpose to have them tried, when there will be no evidence against them, and I do not see but that such Commissioners as your Grace shall appoint will have at least as much reason as the Judges of Assize had not to proceed to the trial of them when the witnesses shall not appear, and this course of issuing such special Commissions hath been usual when the King's evidence is ready, but seldom I believe made use of, only in favour of the prisoners when the King hath no evidence to produce against them. But in the meantime it seems to me reasonable that they should be bailed till the next assizes, which yet perhaps it may not be so fit for your Grace to order, without referring it first to some of the Judges to consider of the evidence and proceedings against them and to certify your Grace whether they ought in this case to be bailed, or at least until your Grace shall next sit here in Council, where the bailing of them may be fitter to be ordered than by your Grace alone.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 3. London.—I arrived here last night and kissed his Majesty's hands. He was pleased with great kindness to enquire of your Grace's health, and my Lady Duchess's, and having appointed me to attend him this morning, before I went to Whitehall I consulted my Lord Arran upon that paper your Grace gave me in commission to show his Majesty; and I did it the rather because having met Sir John Ernly at Newbury in my way hither he told me the farm of the revenue there was absolutely concluded on. So that upon this information, which in a great measure was confirmed by my Lord of Arran, I thought it no purpose to communicate to his Majesty that part of your Grace's instructions which related to Sir James Shaen, and the new farm, in which opinion my Lord Arran concurring I only read to his Majesty the first part of your Grace's paper concerning the factions on foot in Munster, with which his Majesty was so affected that he commanded me to tell your Grace he will turn out of the Council and Army those whomever your Grace thinks there in the least disaffected, and he particularly named the Bishop of Meath. His Majesty is also of opinion that the relics of my Lord Orrery's party are no friends to him, so that if your Grace would have Capt. Henry Boyle discarded, your Grace may have it done very easily, his Majesty having expressed his sense that there is no dallying now, and that there ought to be made a clean sweep of such

kind of men whose principles are averse to the Government. And I can assure your Grace that the impressions which his Majesty has received of Sir Oliver St. George (of whom I mentioned not one word) have made his removal very easy if your Grace thinks fit to pursue it, for when his Majesty told me the orders he had sent your Grace concerning Robin Fitzgerald, he then added he must trust none of *Shaftesbury's or Essex's faction*, saying God's fish if he did not *keep them under* they would *ruin him*;\* and by this your Grace may take a measure of his Majesty's resolution. This morning I waited upon my Lord Halifax, who inquired of your Grace with great respect, and after I had presented your Grace's service to him, he replied that he hoped your Grace had no opinion that he would supplant your Grace in that government, for he protested he never had, nor never would, entertain a thought of it. I confess I was very much surprised at the question, but I made him this answer, that as to your Grace's continuing or not continuing in the government your Grace would most cheerfully acquiesce in his Majesty's pleasure, and whenever his Majesty should think it for his service to remove your Grace from that government I was sure your Grace had rather his lordship should be his successor than any man in England, because your Grace had not only a great opinion of his lordship's honour and worth, but also that his lordship had so signalled his integrity and courage by adhering to his Majesty's interests so firmly in this late critical conjuncture that no man who loved his Majesty (of which number I was sure his lordship thought your Grace) would grudge at any mark of favour his Majesty should place upon his lordship. His lordship concluded the discourse with great professions of respect to your Grace, repeating again he never did, nor never would, entertain any thought to your Grace's disadvantage, and affirming that he thought no man so capable of serving his Majesty in that kingdom as your Grace.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins is entirely your Grace's creature and I am sure to the utmost of his power and skill will on all occasions serve your Grace. I was this morning also to wait upon my Lord Conway, but I came just as he was going to Whitehall, so that I had no time to discourse with his lordship. Four days since his lordship was married to Harry Seymour's daughter-in-law, with whom he has a portion of 13,000*l*. My Lord Hyde went yesterday morning by four of the clock post for Scotland (as it is believed) to acquaint his Highness with his Majesty's reasons why his Highness' presence here in this conjuncture may be inconvenient to his Majesty's affairs. And his lordship is sent because his discourse and arguments may satisfy his Highness better than a letter. Your Grace will in the prints (which I know Mr. Muly's sends your Grace constantly) have an account of the proceedings at the Old Baily and Hick's Hall Sessions, in both which the Court think they have got a victory:—first,**

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\* The words in italics are in cipher See Introduction.

by the *habeas corpus*, which was denied to my Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Howard; secondly, in preventing the indictments for subornation against the King's witnesses against my Lord Shaftesbury; and thirdly, that the Bench at Hick's Hall culled out fifteen of the forty-eight which were presented by the Sheriff in the panel for the Grand Jury. The King goes to Newmarket on Thursday next.

I find by discourse with Sir John Topham that all the pensions and temporary payments are to be paid out of what the Undertakers shall make of the revenue above 271,000*l.* per annum, which my Lord Hyde calls the latter column of the establishment now in project. Sir John Topham tells me that the King has directed my Lord Conway to prepare a letter to your Grace for the payment of his salary for the last year as Commissioner of Inspection of the Concordatums. I met George Legge this morning, with whom I had not much discourse (being interrupted by my Lord Halifax), but by what he said I find the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will be positive in the payment of the money for the arms and ammunition sent from hence according to the rates agreed on at the Council there, notwithstanding any representation your Grace shall make from thence.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, September 3. Whitehall.—I am not able yet to give your Grace any good account of the Postmaster's affair. The Duke's Commissioners here will not meddle in the removing of him. His power that he assumes to himself is from the managers of the revenue, and the remedy must come from his Majesty and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury here. There go herewith two letters of his Majesty to your Grace, relating to Mr. FitzGerald. The third is to restore my Lord Dunkellin (according to the Act of Parliament in that behalf) to the right of presenting to the benefices in my lord's father's gift and patronage.

My Lord Hyde is on the sudden gone for Scotland, whence all men here do conclude that the Duke is not to come into England upon the closing of the Scottish Parliament as was expected. My Lord Chamberlain, I hope, will bear me witness how earnestly I moved that your Grace might be acquainted with the progress of the new farm. His Majesty and the Lords of the Treasury did promise your Grace should be acquainted with it before it passes.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, September 3. London.—My Lord Longford gives your Grace so large an account this post of matters here, that he has left me little or nothing to say. The letters for disbanding and dismissing Capt. FitzGerald go over this night, and his Majesty has told my Lord Longford as he formerly

told me that you may have whom else you please served in the same manner that are guilty of the like faults.

Mr. Roberts has been with me since I writ last to your Grace, and I find by him that he has a great hand in the new undertaking, though he disowns the having any share in the farming. He says that these present Farmers will be able to discharge their undertaking, as he engages to make appear and therefore wonders how you came to be prevailed upon to represent matters so much to the contrary, and as to the new undertaking if what he says be true it cannot prejudice Ireland, for he tells me that, though they engage to pay off the establishment of Tangier, which amounts to 60,000*l.* a year, yet they will carry out no cash, but on the contrary import every year 40,000*l.* and to avoid the prejudice done by imprests they intend to pay the Army monthly. Upon the whole matter finding my Lord Hyde so fully resolved to protect the present Farmers, and so bent upon the new proposals that without doubt upon his return out of Scotland that matter will be agreed, therefore I have not said anything lately against it nor seemed displeased at it, and I think your Grace has done your part, and therefore I should not advise your saying anything more upon the account of the present Farmers or the new project.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 3. Kilkenny.—I have yet said nothing to yours of the 20th and 22nd of the last month, having received the one in my journey and the other since my return hither after the post was gone. I know not how it comes to pass, but I find by an application Capt. FitzGerald made lately to my Lord Primate he is informed that there is some intention to remove him from the Council and take his command in the Army from him. Whether the discourse arises from the reasonableness of his Majesty's doing so, or from conjecture upon my desire to discourse with the other gentleman (who is certainly less faulty and more valuable than he) I know not. However it happens, since the matter is fallen under question I desire you would offer it to the King as what I take highly to import his service and the more because of his quality and relations, who are some of them such as will take warning as well as others how they carry themselves. If his Majesty shall think fit to put the matter into my management, Mr. Secretary Jenkins is to offer him a letter directing me in the point, but leaving it in another letter to me to execute or not, as I shall find the gentleman sensible of his miscarriage and ready to redeem it, which I am confident he will incline to do by any discovery he can make, as without question some he can of contrivances in this kingdom suitable to those in England. The letter from the King and the other from the Secretary may be so privately sent that the whole matter may remain a secret till it shall be time to have it none.

As to the government of the Hospital, the question about the competitors may be laid asleep at least for a year to come, for the house must be built and furnished and a stock laid in before anything be laid out for any other use, and rules must be established by his Majesty's approbation which there will be some difficulty to contrive for that the fund for all the charge belonging to the Hospital arises not from a certain rent, but from deductions that will vary as the Army shall be greater or less. But whenever a governor shall be named it will certainly be most reasonable it should be out of some of those who have contributed to the foundation, and it will without doubt be better than the pay of a captain either of horse or foot. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, September 6. Dublin.—I am infinitely obliged by the honour of your Grace's of the 1st instant, which I received by Colonel Dillon. I cannot tell how to acknowledge your Grace's great condescension and kindness in that letter with any satisfaction to myself, your Grace's concern for me being beyond any return that I am capable to make on that occasion. But in short I am absolutely your Grace's servant by all the obligations in the world of justice and of gratitude; and though this can add nothing to your Grace, being but the same that I have ever been, yet it is as much as your Grace can expect from such a bankrupt as I am that have no more to pay.

I cannot say much of the lessening my distemper, it doth not as yet, I thank God, put me to great pain. Fountaine is very careful and hath been long acquainted with my constitution, but my conversation at present is more with the doctors than the surgeons: their business being rather to physic away the humour for prevention than to drive it away forcibly by outward applications.

I am just now informed that your Grace intends suddenly a visit to Galway, and from thence back again to Limerick; a bold (though perhaps a necessary) undertaking at this time of the year, but I know not what difficulties you cannot compass if you put your mind to it. I should gladly know how your Grace is satisfied with your Munster journey, but perhaps that may require rather a discourse than a letter.

I send your Grace here enclosed two letters. That without a subscription is the Bishop of Derry's, of which I shall give your Grace a further account when I have the satisfaction of attending you. The other I could not conceal from your Grace until that time. I do verily believe what his lordship writes. It [is] no more than what he hath professed and done when some of his brothers were on the other side. If your Grace will have me to say anything to him upon the account of that letter, I shall observe your commands, though

I have already acknowledged to his lordship the receipt of his letter and the handsome expression of his duty, which, though it was no more than was expected from him and which he had ever performed, yet his frank and voluntary declaration in such perverse times as those are, was very becoming himself and very obliging unto others. I heartily pray for your Grace and all yours.

*Postscript.*—Your Grace may be pleased to return me my Lord Shannon's letter, or to reserve it by you as you think fit. I must beg your Grace's pardon while I presume to mind your Grace not to promise the making of any particular Sheriffs until your Grace's coming to Dublin, for it is too evident that they have already got the trick of packing juries for their turns, who will find what they please, but not what is proved, especially in cases referring to the King as was lately in Wexford. And that your Grace may farther see the trinketting that is now practised with the justices and the jury, I send your Grace the enclosed from Mr. Tyrrell. He was lately Sheriff of that county and is an honest gentleman. If I am not mistaken there are some informations at the Council against Morley. If these be not made known in England, it is not only possible but probable that this certificate may get him the reputation of an honest man, and if so God only knows how far his testimony may be credited and what mischief it may produce. I acquainted Sir John Davys this evening with this letter, and he seems much concerned, but I have not yet seen my Lord Granard.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681, September 6. London.—Since my last to your Grace, little of importance has occurred here, save only some addresses presented to his Majesty on Sunday last. The first was from Devonshire signed by 14,000 hands of the best gentlemen and freeholders in the county, except Sir William Courtenay and Colonel Samuel Rolls. The other two were from Glamorganshire, to neither of which Sir Edward Mansell signed. I hear there is also coming up an address from the city of York. That from Devonshire is the loftiest in its style and the most reflecting on the proceedings of the two last Parliaments of any I have yet seen. Yesterday there was a very hot dispute in the city about the choice of an alderman to govern that ward which was under Sir Joseph Shelden's conduct, and though my Lord Mayor and the fanatic party used all their interest and skill for Alderman Shute (a man of their own stamp) yet the choice fell upon Sir Jonathan Rayman, a very honest gentleman, who upon the poll carried it in that ward by above 100 voices. To cross this election it is believed my Lord Mayor will make use of his privilege in changing his present ward for that where Sir Jonathan is chosen, which if he do, the honest party doubt not but to choose an honest man

in his stead, though Sir Jonathan may be disappointed by my Lord Mayor's changing of his ward.

I had this morning some discourse with his Majesty about my own office, and proposed to him that in the new establishment some provision should be made for the annual expense of powder, repairing of arms, platforms and storehouses, removing of ordnance and carriage of powder, etc., which his Majesty so well approves of that he has directed me to discourse with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about it, and I hope to hook in some establishment for Rincurran, if your Grace will please to recommend it to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, together with a provision for the annual expense of the ordnance, referring to the particulars upon both those heads which I shall present to their lordships. For by this means your Grace will be secured that the defence of that kingdom will not be in a worse condition than now it is, and that we shall not be necessitated to truckle as we now do under the office of the ordnance here. I had yesterday some discourse with Colonel Legge about that money the office here demands for the arms and ammunition last sent over, and argued with him the unreasonableness of the rates, to which he replied that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have designed that sum for the repairing of Tilbury and Sheerness forts, and have contracted with workmen for that sum ; so that if there had been no arms or ammunition sent, that sum must be paid to answer his Majesty's necessary occasions here ; by which your Grace may guess to what little purpose it will be to make any representation to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of the unreasonableness of the rates. . . . .

I perceive my Lord Arran intends for Ireland before the end of this month, but for the sake of good husbandry will leave my lady behind him. The King and Queen hold their resolution of going on Thursday for Newmarket. On Saturday night I hope to meet my wife at Hatchlands in her return from the Bath, but we shall both be in town here some time the next week.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, 9 September. London.—Since the removal of the Court from hence there is little news stirring, and though I have as little to say, yet I cannot forbear paying my duty to your Grace every post while I stay here. David FitzGerald is stopped from going into Ireland, and I supposed he stays here till *the trial of Shaftesbury is over*, which will be the next term, there being now a better prospect of fair play from the new *Sheriffs* in appointing *good indifferent juries* when they come into their *office* than was formerly ; and there is matter enough to do the work thoroughly, for besides those your Grace has already heard of, there are three

*substantial witnesses and a letter under Shaftesbury's own hand.\** Colonel Fitzpatrick (whom I find upon extraordinary good terms with the King) and Justin McCarty intend, I think on Monday comes sevennight for Ireland, where they both will make but a short stay; and before the end of this month my Lord Arran resolves to go to Newmarket and from thence to pursue his journey to Ireland. I purpose not to leave this place till a week after the King's return from Newmarket, that I may as far as is possible settle my proposal for an addition to the establishment to answer for the future annual charge of the ordnance and the provision for Rincurran fort according to the estimate of it which Mr. Robinson gave your Grace, and I am not out of hope that his Majesty may be prevailed upon to perfect the main fort at Rincurran to secure that harbour thoroughly rather than to build four frigates there, which I understand is part of the new undertaking. For I have already had some discourse with his Majesty upon this subject, which made such an impression that he advised afterward with Colonel Legge about it, and I have given Mr. Robinson an account of some queries they both made to me about that fort that I may be prepared to give his Majesty satisfaction in them at his return. But in this affair I expect opposition from the new Undertakers, who will, if it goes on, be disappointed in the advantage they propose to themselves by building of ships. As to the addition to the establishment for the annual charge of the ordnance it is so reasonable and necessary for his Majesty's service that if your Grace please to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury the making provision for it upon the new establishment I am very confident it will be done. I have also proposed to his Majesty the selling for his advantage all those unserviceable things which now fill up the stores and are of no use, which his Majesty approves of and if your Grace thinks it necessary to have direction from hence for it, I shall at his Majesty's return procure his letter to your Grace for it. I desire to know of your Grace how Mr. Tozier's new engine succeeds in the furnishing your Grace's house with water, for if it performs in throwing up fourteen tons in an hour it does more than Sir Samuel Morland's new engine at Windsor, and consequently your Grace will save the charge of that new engine you commanded me to bespeak of Sir Samuel here. Major Baily was just now with me and desired me once more to beg your Grace's indulgence to him till Christmas next, by which time he shall have despatched all his affairs here, which will be determined the next term, otherwise he shall be undone.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 10. Kilkenny.—I have little to say to yours of the 30th of August more than that I have received it, and attend what the consultation concerning the Farmers'

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

proceedings here and about the new proposals will produce, only I would be glad it might be understood that I do not affect the character of an adversary to either. I think it my duty to inform his Majesty of the state of his affairs and of his revenue, upon which they so much depend and when that is done I can very quietly acquiesce in what shall be resolved on. I send you the last account of the Farmers' monthly payments brought me hither by Sir John Champante. I do not think it necessary to enclose it in a letter to the Lords of the Treasury having nothing else to trouble them with, but I desire you to present it to them from me.

I find Mathew Barry's affair sticks upon a resolution his Majesty has taken to dispose of offices only during pleasure, which I think so good a rule that I will never propose the breaking it where an office is in his disposal, but where there are already lives in an office I should think the change of those lives or the addition of a life for the accommodation of two deserving servants to be [no] great or direct transgression of the rule, but I shall be no further importunate in the matter than that they may know his Majesty's final pleasure in the point.

My Lady Derby goes hence on Monday next in order to return to her husband ; by a late letter from him I find he is alarmed at a report that the King should ease him of his lieutenancies. When petitions went about to persuade the King to call a Parliament he opposed it where he had command and interest. I confess I have heard that when the election for Parliament men in Cheshire was in agitation he did not side with the better party, but if he be sensible of that miscarriage, and shall promise better for the future, I hope his Majesty will pass it by. You say nothing of late of your own coming or staying. *Copy.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, September 10. Whitehall.—There are going out of this kingdom several persons that have given evidence for the King into Ireland, and they have been earnest suitors to his Majesty for his protection. His Majesty hath commanded me to entreat your Grace that they may want no protection that the laws allow them. I shall take leave to transmit to your Grace by the next post a list of their names. I cannot hope to do anything about the Postmaster of Dublin before my Lord Hyde do return out of Scotland. There is nothing yet said of the time that his Majesty intends to return from Newmarket. His Majesty commanded me to mind your Grace of a letter written some while since in favour of Mr. George Weld, that he might have a company of foot.

#### VISCOUNT MASSEREENE TO ORMOND.

1681, September 12. Antrim.—In obedience to your Grace's commands of the 13th of August, requiring me that the

several persons named in a letter from one Charles Bingham (an unknown person) should be by me secured and examined, I have used all the care and diligence that I could to take the said persons, but can as yet take none of them except Francis McNamee, Popish priest of Desertmartin, who came hither casually and I examined him, but found out nothing thereby. The said McNamee produced a certificate from Mathew Barry, Esq., of his being under recognizance by order of the Council Board to appear there in fourteen days after notice, but for any of the rest named in Charles Bingham's letter, or the Popish priest who sent it hither, I can find none of them, which makes me apprehend there is something in the matter more than ordinary, else so many priests would not abscond, in which opinion I am the more confirmed because I hear from some of these neighbouring counties there are many others, who being suspected to be under the same circumstances, are, I hear, also gone out of the way, who were not long since daily seen in and about the respective places of their abode.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, September 13. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 3rd from Kilkenny, and suppose you have by this time his Majesty's orders concerning Capt. FitzGerald, which, though I desired it might be kept secret, I find is known by several here, the King having spoken of it himself to some who told me of it again; and though the letters to you are positive, yet if your Grace can get him to make any considerable discovery, I am sure his Majesty would be willing you should hold your hand, and, if I mistake not the gentleman, he will do that rather than lose his command. I wish the other person may prove that considerable man you take him to be, but I am afraid you have said so much to him that he will never be your friend; but of that your Grace is a better judge than I dare pretend to be; besides, I naturally incline to the merciful way. I presented Judge Renells [Reynell] to his Majesty the day before he went to Newmarket, and he was pleased to be very kind, and discoursed very freely with him; amongst other things he said the handle of the Plot was now broken. He bid him put the laws boldly in execution, and he would stick to him.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 14. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 3rd inst. and find you already discharge yourself upon my Lord of Longford for correspondence as you well may, he being as copious as you are thrifty of your pains. I have received three letters of his Majesty, two are in favour of my Lord Dunkellin, and two in displeasure to Capt. FitzGerald, and yet still they

are but three. I shall make the proper use of them and for the present proceed with nobody else. If the Bishop of Meath's bishopric could be taken from him as well as the captain's troop from him, it were not amiss, but to remove him from the Council and do no more is worth the thinking of for a while at least.

I send you a copy of a letter I received from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and my answer to the first part of it, the other parts I do not well comprehend, and have therefore taken time to make return to it, but I conceive the directions are calculated for the new farm, of the which being ignorant I must be to seek in the meaning of what is required. For aught I see a course is taking that it shall never appear whether the Farmers will perform their undertaking or no, but nothing can be more apparent than that they have never yet performed their covenants for their monthly rent. I do not say this that you should trouble anybody with such a truth as will not be believed or will not please.

My Lord Longford says you intend to move this way before the end of this month. If that be so this letter may come too late, and therefore I will take no more pains with it. My Lady Derby is by this time at Dublin and will embark in the yacht with the first wind. If that meet with your time you are to write to the captain to stay for you. *Copy.*

#### STATEMENT OF WILLIAM SMITH.

1681, September 14. Dublin.—Giving an account of the discourse that passed between Father St. Lawrence and him at his chambers in the King's Marshalsea, Dublin, on or about the 7th of July, 1681. He states that St. Lawrence came to him and after many discourses offered to procure him his liberty if he would declare that two ministers Mr. Jack and Dr. Harrison had asked him to make an affidavit that there was a Popish Plot, and to say that priests and others had told him that the Duke of York was so far concerned in the Plot as that he sided with the Pope and the French King to introduce the French to invade the Kingdoms of England and Ireland and to put the King to death and to murder all Protestants in his Majesty's dominions and to bring in the Popish religion; and that St. Lawrence further asked him to declare that the ministers had asked him to say that he had divers times heard Papists declare that they would bring it about to be a Presbyterian Plot and so suborn witnesses against the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Duke of Monmouth and divers other Protestants. *Abstract.*

#### *Endorsement—*

I received this paper from Mr. Page about six of the clock this afternoon and attended his Grace the Lord Primate with it immediately. September 15th, 1681. Hen. Midensis.

Read at the Lord Primate's house 16th September, 1681,  
present Lord Primate, Earl of Drogheda, Lord Blesington,  
Lord Westmeath, Colonel Dillon, Sir Charles Meredith, Lord  
Chief Baron, Sir Oliver St. George, Sir John Cole, Sir Maurice  
Eustace.

*Also a printed copy\**

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 15. London.—All that I have to add to the story I wrote to your Grace last post of my Lord Shaftesbury's application to his Majesty is, that in case his Majesty would think fit that Carolina should be the place of his lordship's retreat, then he proposed his Majesty should give him 3,000*l.* for the charge of transporting himself and family thither and allow him such a captain and ship as he could confide in for his safe conveyance thither. The Sheriffs of Middlesex not appearing on Wednesday last before the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions, Sir George Jefferyes fined them each in 100*l.*, not allowing it as a sufficient excuse for their absence that they were attending upon my Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, as was alleged in their behalf; and the court was adjourned till Monday without swearing the Grand Jury, and when the court meets, then, it is said, they will proceed without a Grand Jury to discharge persons bound over, etc. The next day there being a Common Council called to consider of inviting the King and Queen upon my Lord Mayor's day, after the invitation was resolved upon, and most of the honest party of the citizens gone away, the fanatic party moved that the charge of the Sheriff's defending themselves at law against the fines laid upon them by Sir George Jefferyes should be defrayed out of the public stock, and being far superior in number carried it by vote. That evening Mr. Recorder came to Whitehall according to the usual custom attended by both the Sheriffs to invite his Majesty and the Queen into the city upon my Lord Mayor's day, and after Mr. Recorder had ended his speech, the King answered that he was always glad to receive an invitation from my Lord Mayor and the City of London, and to demonstrate it, though the messengers that brought it (naming the two Sheriffs) were the most unacceptable and unwelcome to him, yet he desired Mr. Recorder to assure my Lord Mayor that he would come to his and the City's invitation. It is said that since the Sheriffs of Middlesex or London are so obstinate in their returns of packed juries it is resolved that before the Grand Jury stirs from the King's Bench bar the bill of indictment against the Earl of Shaftesbury shall with the witnesses be presented to them in open court, that the world may be witnesses of their perjury in case they do not find the bill. On Thursday one Wilson, my Lord Shaftesbury's secretary, was committed to the gatehouse for high treason, and yesterday one Clarke

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\* There is one in the British Museum. See William Smith's "Discovery of the Popish sham Plot in Ireland, contrived to correspond with their sham Plot in England." Lond. 1681.

a *camarade* of his was also committed to the same place for the same fault, against both of which, it is said, there is positive and home proof. Neither Morley nor Nichols have yet appeared at the Council, but the last is ordered to attend on Monday next. This day one Nicholson was examined, against whom one has sworn that he told him that he had a commission for captain to command a troop to seize the King's person at Oxford and that he had spoke to him to be one of his troop. Nicholson denied the thing and seemed very resolute, and perhaps it was the virtue of brandy (of which he smelt sufficiently) that made him so then, but his commitment and sober reflection may persuade him to a confession.

Sir George Jefferyes and a numerous train of Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex waited this morning upon the King, and after they had congratulated his safe return, represented to his Majesty that they had taken into their consideration, the suppressing of some meeting houses and school-houses of late erected and set up by factious Dissenters contrary to law, and that they were informed amongst his Majesty's officers of his household there were several Dissenters crept in that did not frequent the Church, whom they hoped his Majesty would take care to discard. They also acquainted his Majesty that several of the churchwardens were Dissenters, who distributed the collections for the poor to those of their own persuasion, for the prevention of which for the future they had ordered that no churchwarden hereafter should be allowed upon his accounts any money he should pay to any person whatsoever that was not found a very poor man and a frequenter of the Church. His Majesty returned them thanks and assured them he would show good example by beginning to purge his own family of any such ill officers as they had represented to him to be in his household, and recommended to their care the suppressing of conventicles and factious school-houses which were the nurseries of rebellion, and he further added that he found the fanatics were very zealous and conscientious to take oaths on purpose to qualify themselves to be of juries, but with design to perjure themselves to do him mischief. However, he was resolved to observe strictly the law, and would allow the benefit of it to his subjects, though himself was the only man in England that now could not have the benefit of the law, by the practice of the fanatic party.

This day the Lords of the Treasury and those of the Council who are joined with them in the Committee for Irish Affairs had before them the new establishment, which they have read over, and (as I am told) approved of all the project, and have only referred to be considered on Monday whether in the establishment for Tangier the forces there shall be paid twelve months in the year, as the forces here and the army in Ireland are paid, or whether they shall be allowed thirteen months as has hitherto been paid to them. The King is to be then at the Treasury Chamber when it is thought that matter

will be concluded, though my Lord Ranelagh and his friends brag that his lordship will turn the whole project into ridicule and bring in a more solid and beneficial proposal for his Majesty's service. The establishment as it is now drawn up will amount to 307,000*l.* per annum. If the King approve of it, it will be sent to your Grace by my Lord Arran for your Grace's further approbation. I cannot yet learn whether my proposal will be accepted, but I am sure whether it do or no I shall be satisfied in having done my duty. Ned Vernon, who in compliment to your Grace forbears troubling your Grace with his ill hand, desired me to acquaint your Grace that when he was at Newmarket the King desired him to write to [your] Grace for some hawks, because he found your Grace had sent good hawks to other persons, and he hoped your Grace had some to spare him. My wife presents her humble duty to your Grace and my Lady Duchess, she is the most amended in her health within this week that ever I observed anyone in the condition she was. But she is not yet well enough to write, and begs my Lady Duchess's pardon. My Lord Chamberlain will be in town on Tuesday night.

**EDMOND TYRELL to PRIMATE BOYLE.**

1681, September 15. Longwood.—Concerning the certificate in favour of Morley from the county of Meath. The writer says that on the previous day his brother Loftus had received a letter from the Bishop of Meath asking for an account of the certificate, and that the messenger told them that it was his lord's advice to them that they should search the house of the promoter or procurer of the certificate, and send such writings as they might find to the Bishop. Not knowing how far it should stand with his Grace's liking that the Bishop should have full information of that affair, Loftus had returned a civil and cautious answer to his lordship which no way did inform him. The subscribers to the certificate were for the most part Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers and one of the subscribers said that they were all a rock and that if anyone did concern himself against one of them, all of them would be concerned against him. The promoter of the certificate had told Loftus that the certificate was to be made use of in England for Morley's interest and the writer says that though the certificate had been quashed by Loftus at sessions it had come on more vigorously at the assizes which he is very confident was by the countenance of some person of greater authority than the subscribers, as his brother was pressed to sign it by some of the ablest of the county. When tendered to Loftus it was subscribed as he conceived by about thirty persons. *Abstract.*

**EXAMINATION OF ELIZABETH WESTON AND HER HUSBAND.**

1681, September 16. Dublin.—Elizabeth Weston says that William Smith of Wells in Somersetshire, gent, now a prisoner

in the King's Arms, sent her for St. Lawrence a priest, saying that he had business with him, and that she brought St. Lawrence to Smith and left them together.

John Weston of Kiltilly in the county of Wexford, cordwainer, says that he has seen St. Lawrence come into the King's Arms, and many of the Romish religion therein prisoners gather about him, and believes that St. Lawrence daily says mass there. The deponent further says that about the time the Earl of Shaftesbury was clapped up in the Tower these prisoners threatened him.

Sworn before Richard Ryves. *Abstract.*

#### **EXAMINATION OF BARTHOLOMEW ST. LAWRENCE.**

1681, September 17. Dublin.—Bartholomew St. Lawrence, Popish priest says that he is a native of this kingdom, that he was in Spain from 1630 to 1646, when he was a student in the college of Jago, and from 1652 to 1664, and that he now supplies the place of the Popish priest in the parish of St. Audoen's, Dublin. For four years he has resided in the house of John Barron, a pewterer and Protestant, in Cook Street, and about three quarters of a year before Dean Harrison came there to christen Barron's child but he had no discourse with him. He goeth to the Marshalsea to visit several of the prisoners and to officiate according to his function, but has never said mass there. About six weeks before the wife of one Weston, a prisoner in the Marshalsea, came to him and said that Mr. Smith sent for him. Smith told him that he was a Roman Catholic and had been so for ten years, that his father was dead, and that his mother, who had married another man and would have had Smith to settle his estate upon her second husband's children, had cast him into prison at Waterford from whence he removed himself by *habeas corpus*. Smith desired some pious books but the deponent had only a life of Christ in Spanish. At a subsequent visit Smith said he wished to communicate something privately to him and asked him to come again, but the deponent had not gone although sent for by Smith. He denies that he made any proposal to Smith, or that there was any discourse between them concerning Dean Harrison or Mr. Jack or mention made of any plot.

Taken before Hen. Midensis, Cary Dillon, and Henry Hen. *Abstract.*

#### **PRIMATE BOYLE to EDMOND TYRELL.**

1681, September 17. Dublin.—Acknowledging his letter of the 15th instant, and giving him an account of the Bishop of Meath's appearance in that business. The Primate had sent an intimation of what Tyrell had previously written to him to the Lord Lieutenant, and his Excellency, who said that Tyrell writ not only like an honest man but as an intelligent person, had spoken to Sir Theophilus Jones, who had come to

Kilkenny, of the certificate, but never gave the least hint of his intelligence having come from Tyrell. On his return home Sir Theophilus acquainted his brother the Bishop, and this was the occasion of the Bishop writing as he did. The Primate advises that the Bishop should be sent an account of the certificate and of the subscribers, but says that the Bishop must not be let know that Tyrell had written to him, and that the more Tyrell keeps himself private the better will be his intelligence. *Abstract from a copy.*

HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF MEATH, to \_\_\_\_\_.

1681, September 20. Dublin.—On my brother Sir Theophilus Jones's return from attending his Grace lately at Kilkenny, he intimated to me that there had been in Meath subscriptions to a certificate for Morley's loyalty, etc., and desired I would inquire into the proceedings of that business of which an account was to be given to his Grace. Thereupon I did immediately by an express write to Mr. Loftus, one of the justices of that county, concerning the reducing to heads the several parts of that enquiry. From him I had the enclosed, which I put into your hand for his Grace. This being short of what I expect, and all that in so short a time (as on the reading of a letter) I could yet hope for, I shall on further information give his Grace move of it shortly.

Yesterday Colonel Dillon, the Lord Chief Baron and I took the examinations of three persons who deposed their being tampered with about a year since by Florence Weyer, John McClare and John Moyer to join with them in charging his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, Sir John Davys, Sir Hans Hamilton and George Blake, with something criminal, not naming what; their proffers of money to these persons being rejected. Of this Colonel Dillon promised to give his Grace the particulars, to which I refer.

There is one Smith, an Englishman, sometime a Papist and sometime a Protestant, which at present I cannot resolve. He hath this week informed against one St. Lawrence, a Popish priest in Dublin, as dealing with him for charging some with a plot. That Smith was some years a prisoner at Waterford, whence he was removed by *habeas corpus*. We know not yet how to proceed in examining him out of the Black Dog, where he lies under two executions. But the priest is secured at Marshal Davys's prison.

About the 13th of the next, God willing, I purpose to wait on his Grace at Kilkenny, when I may give his Grace an account of all more fully. I shall not be unmindful of your commands concerning Mr. Chetwood.

*Encloses—*

(I) HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF MEATH, to THOMAS LOFTUS.

1681, September 14. Dublin.—Asking for particulars of the certificate importing Mr. Morley's good behaviour, which

he understands Loftus had refused to join in. He assures him that his standing is well accepted at Court and desires a full reply which he will improve to Loftus's advantage.—*Abstract from copy.*

(II) THOMAS LOFTUS to HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF MEATH.

1681, September 14. Killyon.—Acknowledging letter received by his cousin FitzGerald. As the business requires some recollection cannot give such an account as his lordship expects. The certificate was full, though in few words, importing Morley's loyalty and integrity. The messenger seemed to say that the Bishop would have him and his brother Tyrell to seize some papers in order to a discovery of the matter. It should be done if they had a warrant signed by some of the Privy Council, but without that it was not safe. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, September 20. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 10th, with a copy of the state of the farm rent to the last of August, but it is not signed by the Deputy Vice-Treasurer, and that makes me pause a little upon the delivery of it, especially finding my Lord Hyde upon all occasions relating to the farm very much favouring the Farmers, and little apt to believe the representations made by Sir John Champante or what has been said by Sir John Topham here. My Lord Hyde has been in Scotland, and is expected here this night, and what his errand was is kept very secret. It is much wondered that the Vice-Treasurer's account is not made up and transmitted over. It gives occasion to some to think you and my Lord Chancellor partial to my Lord Ranelagh, and upon his account so little favourable to the present Farmers. My Lord Hyde's last discourse with me seemed to hint a little at it; I have reason to believe that until that account be sent over the new undertaking will not be perfected.

The depositions sent me by your Grace's directions by Mr. Secretary Gascoigne are lodged with Mr. Secretary Jenkins, who will communicate them to the Board if he finds anything more in them than what your Grace formerly transmitted hither. I purpose to go for Ireland the middle of next month, and before I take my leave of the King, I will once more speak about Mathew Barry's affair. I have given my mother some of the reasons that bring me over and have induced me to leave my wife behind me; if the yacht may be spared at Holyhead about the 20th of next month I will take her, else the dogger will serve my turn. I am confident my Lord Derby is alarmed without cause, but I will give my Lord Chamberlain notice of it, who is now treating his Majesty at Euston.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, September 20. Whitehall.—The persons that I should have named in my last as recommended to your Grace's

protection are Florence Weyer, John Moyne and Hugh Duffis : the first charged my Lord Blaney with treason, but my Lords of the Council have thought fit to dismiss him, the treason being spoke in '76 when that lord was but sixteen years of age.

My Lord the Earl of Arran having put into my hands some further informations, I shall produce them to-morrow in Council. Those that your Grace was pleased to send me have had that effect as that an order is gone out to take Morley once more into custody. All is quiet here at this time, and his Majesty, blessed be God, in very good health at Newmarket.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 20. London.—The King's being at Newmarket makes this so dull a place that it affords no matter to fill up a letter. Upon discourse the last week with Sir Edward Deering I find the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have once more recommended to your Grace the bringing my Lord Ranelagh to his account as Vice-Treasurer, the delay whereof I assure your Grace is much wondered at here, since there have been so many representations of the Farmers' accounts, and yet no notice taken of his lordship's.

Mr. Morley was yesterday with Sir Richard Reynell, who was so far from encouraging the visit, that when he sent to him in the morning a message that he desired to wait upon him, Sir Richard sent him word by his servant, who brought the message, that he desired him to spare that pains for he had no business with him. Yet notwithstanding this rough answer he came to his house as he was sitting down to his dinner, and sending in his name Sir Richard went out to him taking his servant with him to be a witness of their discourse. Sir Richard told him [that] he might well have excused himself from that trouble, since he had no business with him, and added that he was under so ill a character in the world that he did not think it convenient to have any manner of conversation with him. Upon this Morley desired to know what was objected against him, and he did not doubt to justify himself to him. Sir Richard replied he heard he had behaved himself very unhandsomely towards Sir John Davys, in not only swearing against him before the committee of the House of Commons and attesting the false copy of an order, but also in being busy in the managing of the whole evidence against him, which also accused my Lord Primate and arraigned the whole government there. He denied positively the swearing against Sir John Davys at the committee, and he said true in it (for the House of Commons cannot give an oath) nor did he intermeddle with the evidence, and said this information against him was the design of the Smiths (who accused Sir Richard at the Council table there) to reflect upon him, and did with great protestations assert his innocence. Sir Richard told him [that] he doubted those persons with whom he had been tampering to injure innocent persons, had laid open all his transactions

with them, and [that] for his part, as he had no business with him, he hoped he would pardon him if he did not, while he lay under that imputation, hold any correspondence with him, and therefore desired [that] he might have leave to go to his dinner and to some company who stayed within for him. So they parted, the other professing his innocence and saying it might be any man's case to be sworn against as well as his. Sir James Butler, who is now with me, tells me he has given order for an extent against my Lord Privy Seal's estate in Ireland, having pursued all fair ways to no purpose. Your Grace sees with what stuff I am forced to fill my letter. My Lord Hyde is expected here this night.

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to ORMOND.

1681, September 20. Chatsworth.—I had the honour of your Grace's of the 5th by my daughter's servant, and must humbly beg your pardon that I have not often presented my humble and unfeigned respects, being not only prevented by sickness, but those discouragements I would not willingly give you the trouble of. I did not believe Will had any real intention of going into France, which he mentioned in a letter to my wife two months since, but his ague having left him, and not hearing one word of it, I believed he had laid those thoughts aside. At least I do not believe that journey necessary in order to his health, the advice of his physicians being only, as I learn, that he would go out of town for two months, both for the benefit of country air, and because the ill hours he keeps there may destroy him. I wish he would apply himself to what your Grace intimates, the providing for his family and to serve the King and country. He acquaints me not at all with his intentions, and I humbly beseech your Grace to enquire whether I have omitted anything to obtain his good opinion. I lately paid for him a debt of 1,500*l.*, most of it due to Parziter, a goldsmith, of whom he takes up jewels infinitely more than their worth to sell again, and I put the money into Chancery, and he is very angry after it was done, though it was his desire before, and he would not stir out of town to prevent being arrested, which he would certainly have been. I cannot obtain a clear list of his debts, what he received and upon what terms, having already paid more than he gave in. I am sure his ill behaviour towards me gives me greater grief and trouble than my infirmities can bear. Though I am sorry my daughter and her husband should be at so great a distance, yet I cannot deny her the satisfaction of being with her best friends, nor my Lady Duchess that of her company. I wish Will could be brought to wait upon your Grace, I should very willingly excuse his faults to me. I am so weak that though my business require my going to town I know not how I can get thither. The children, God be thanked, are what I can wish them;

I should not willingly part with them but to your Grace, though I doubt their being with me may prejudice them as to their education. I wish your Grace all the happiness you are worthy of.

MURTAGH MAGENIS to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1681, September 24. Green Castle.—The great favour you were pleased to do me last year in recommending me to the shrievalty of our county of Down having proved ineffectual makes me at present presume to give you this trouble. The reason I was then put off. Mr. Gascoigne, and Mr. Ellis told me, was that my Lord Lieutenant was by his promise to Sir Robert Colvile pre-engaged to continue Captain Lesley High Sheriff for this year last past. But now I presume there is no pre-engagement on his Grace, and my Lord Chief Baron has promised to return me on the lists as Sheriff for this county for this next ensuing year, and if I may speak one truth for myself, I am sure his Grace cannot place or employ a more faithful subject and grateful friend, or perhaps one more acceptable to the country. Honoured sir, I cannot enough beg your pardon for my boldness with you. I would not give you this second trouble, nor ever desire to be Sheriff (for the game is not so considerable) but that I understand by Mr. Bagenal he is desirous I should be so. Concerning which I shall never presume to give you any further trouble. But I must now give you an account what I found out here lately, which I hope may be serviceable to his Grace ; as soon as the rumour went about that some of the north country witnesses in London did pretend that they had not encouragement from his Grace and did begin to say some other things against him, I made it my business to enquire what they were, and how they came to say such villainies and falsities. I found the aforesaid informers to be all along profligate wicked rogues, and of late I found good substantial evidence that can clearly make out private conspiracies and confederacies entered into by those rogues to do his Grace harm, as that they tampered with others to suborn them against his Grace. I can likewise get people to make out their tamperings, subornations and conspiracies against Sir John Davys. If this may do his Grace any service, I shall be ready to do my endeavours in it ; and in order thereunto when I receive your commands and the favour of your answer to this, I will take such course herein as you will direct me, either by sending the said evidence to Dublin, or to some Privy Councillor here that they may give in their evidence against the said informers. In the meantime God preserve his Grace and give you long life and happiness.

*Postscript.*—I am sorry my worthy friend Mr. Dudley Bagenal is not now in the kingdom. There is none alive wishes him more happiness than I do.

## HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF MEATH ——.

1681, September 24. Dublin.—Sending further letter from Mr. Loftus and the names of the Grand Jury by all of whom except Mr. Loftus the certificate was signed. He suggests that the papers of William Howard, one of the jury and the principal agitator, should be searched for a copy of the certificate and list of subscribers. *Abstract.*

*Encloses—*

## (I) THOMAS LOFTUS to HENRY JONES, BISHOP OF MEATH.

1681, September 21. Killyon.—Pursuant to his promise in his last he has made it his business to inform himself further in the matter of the certificate and went the previous day to the Fair of Trim expecting to meet at so great a concourse of people some of the persons concerned in the affair, but could only meet with one or two of them, and though he talked at a distance of the business, they smoked the matter and were very cautious in it. The certificate had gone to England but he remembers perfectly well its terms to have been—"We whose names are underwritten do hereby certify that we have known James Morley these twenty years past and always knew him to be a very honest loyal faithful subject to his Majesty and a great encourager of all those who are such, and on the contrary a great discourager of all those who were otherwise inclined." It was signed by near forty persons the 27th of August last, which was the last day of the assizes. Loftus adds that at the last sessions of the peace which he was managing, William Howard of Galtrim who was Morley's agent tendered him, Capt. Lightburne, and Capt. Wesley a large and reflecting certificate to sign for Morley, which having read he did with some disdain refuse, but the next day Howard came with another drawn after this form which he likewise refused and with all the arguments his reason or experience could dictate dissuaded the thing, and Capt. Lightburne from signing it. At the assizes he was vigorously pressed by Capt. Wesley and Capt. Lightburne to sign it, which he declined to do. It was signed first by Capt. Wesley, then by Capt. Lightburne, then by the Port-reeve of Trim, Tom Ash, and by most of the Justices of the Peace, and by many of the Militia and best quality of the county, Mr. Wade, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Bull, Capt. Parry, Mr. Bligh, Capt. Stopford, both the Pratts, and a great many others. *Abstract from original and copy.*

(II) THE GRAND JURY AT THE ASSIZES HELD AT TRIM,  
25th AUGUST, 1681 :—

Garrett Wesley, Esqr.  
 Charles Meredith, Esqr.  
 Thomas Loftus, Esqr.  
 James Stopford, Esqr.  
 Stafford Lightburne, Esqr.

Samuel Bull, Esqr.  
 Joseph Pratt, Esqr.  
 Darcy Wentworth, Esqr.  
 Thomas Loftus, Esqr.  
 Thomas Tandy, Esqr.  
 Henry Gwythers, Esqr.  
 John Shelly, gent.  
 Benjamin Pratt, gent.  
 William Howard, gent.  
 Lancellot Dowdall, Esqr.  
 William Alcock, gent.

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 24. Kilkenny. My Lord of Longford's letter of the 10th inst. says you intend by the end of this month to take your leave of the King at Newmarket and then come forward towards Ireland, but yours of the 13th saying nothing of it I know not when to expect you or provide for your transportation.

Capt. FitzGerald is dismissed from his military employment and shall be from the Council as soon as it meets. The troop is given to my Lord Dunkellin, which it were fit for him to look after, his lieutenant, Sir John Peyton, being absent, and I think a stranger to horse command.

I am very glad you presented Sir R. Reynell to the King and that he was so favourably received; he is a man fit for his Majesty's service in his profession. Your mother is in better health than she has been this twelve month, and I hope she will continue so since she resolves to winter here. *Copy.*

ORMOND to the EARL OF LONGFORD.

1681, September 24. Kilkenny.—The last I had from your lordship was of 10th instant; others had letters of the 13th and 17th, but I suppose the Court being at Newmarket and most of quality in the country, there is little matter to entertain a correspondence.

I shall be glad your lordship may obtain full provision for the dependency of your office in the new establishment and should be as well pleased his Majesty would cause Fort Charles to be perfected to the full extent of the largest design (for that is it, I suppose you mean) if there could be any reasonable expectation of finding money to finish it, or if out of this little Army it were not impossible to man it when finished, and there appears to me little appearance of increasing the Army, so that though I am ignorant what the new proposals are, yet I am sure four frigates as they may be employed will be more for the service of the King and both kingdoms than a fort that will not probably be erected in seven years, nor then sufficiently manned, considering also that the batteries already

finished do, or may when furnished with guns, secure the harbour to the seaward, and that the lesser design when complete will be defensible against any home or foreign forces till we may bring it to a trial who shall be master of the field, for whoever is that, and can keep himself so, will in a short time be master of Ireland. These are my conceptions on the subject, which as occasion serves may be imparted to whom you think fit, but I must put your lordship in mind that it is not like a week or a fortnight's time, after the King's return to Whitehall, will settle the new farm or undertaking or the new establishment. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, September 24. London.—All that I have this post worth your Grace's trouble, having had none from you since the 10th, is to inform you that my Lord Ranelagh has given in to my Lord Hyde and [the] Commissioners a copy of the same state of the farm rent [which] your Grace sent me with your last, which I think was properst for him to give, especially since I have often declared with your permission that you would interpose no more in that affair, and though I confess you have had no great reason to think well of Sir James Shaen, yet I think it is not prudent at this time to exasperate him, for he does influence the affairs of that country as to what relates to the revenue more than you can imagine, though he does not yet own [that] he is concerned in the new undertaking. My Lord Hyde upon my telling him that I was sure you were no enemy to him was much freer with me than before, and I am confident you will be used hereafter with more decency than you have been. A farther account of this matter I hope to give your Grace by the next post. Doctor Tongue's papers were this day brought to the Council, wherein they say strange practices will be discovered. If I forget not your Grace had some papers relating to him when FitzGerald *alias* Egan was sent over, which may be of use if transmitted hither.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 24. London.—My Lord Arran having prevented me in giving your Grace an account of some things I intended to have written, I shall only acquaint your Grace that the coffee houses in this town are full of the discourses of a Parliament to be soon called there, for which I know as little reason and ground as for their confidence that a Parliament will be called here soon after Christmas, in expectation of which in Kent, Berkshire and some other counties they are already making voices. The project is that (as they say in Scotland) all bygones should be bygones, and that they should after an Act of Indemnity begin upon a new score, and damn all the witnesses on both sides. Thus

our politicians in the city design to govern the world ; but this morning *Secretary Jenkins* assured me *the King has no such intention*. It is now confidently believed that Sir John Moore will carry his election of Lord Mayor, notwithstanding all the opposition the fanatic party make against him ; in which, if he have success, it will be no small point gained. My Lord Hyde's return has not yet opened the Treasury and consequently the project for the new [farm] lies asleep, but it will certainly awake, and without doubt your Grace will not be kept such a stranger to it, as now you are, before it be closed. If your Grace will but please to recommend to the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury the making provision for the annual expense of the ordnance, repairs of carriages, storehouses and platforms, together with the new establishment for Rincurran, which your Grace once thought necessary, all this will not cost above 2,000*l.* per annum, and will be provided for upon the establishment if your Grace please to interpose in it, and then the concordatum money will be left free to answer other contingencies of the Government. *The King* and *Duke of York* have so effectually recommended *Colonel Fitzpatrick* to *Lord Hyde*,\* that he now is upon as good terms as his heart can wish, having received large promises from all of them, and when he arrives in Ireland your Grace will be better satisfied by his own story.

#### ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, September 27. Kilkenny.—Yours of the 20th has for a time freed us from the care of your transportation and a second intimation will be expected before it be resumed.

The information of the Duke's coming hither came out of Scotland to me, but without giving me the least alarm. If he thinks fit to see this country, his reception shall be as good as I can make it in what capacity soever I shall be.

Black Dog Nichols was here so lately that I could not imagine he was gotten so soon to London. When he was here I had a great deal of better company to entertain, and neither then or at any other time had any private discourse with him, and yet if he pleases he may swear we lay together, which is as true as what he reports of our conference about the Parliament and the two lords. I wish it could be proved that he reported of me what you write.

Now at length my Lord of Ranelagh is in effect superseded and Mr. Taylor is to execute the office of paymaster. How long it will last so I know as little as I do of the new bargain and new establishment. On the 24th of the next month I take my journey toward Dublin to meet the news and the directions that probably will be then sent. *Copy.*

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, September 27. London.—I have this night your Grace's of the 14th with the enclosed copies of letters that have passed lately between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and your Grace, but before I observe anything upon them I must desire your Grace to believe that if my letters are not for the most part so long as you expect them, or indeed as they ought to be, that it is not to spare my pains or that I affect a short style, but because I have not skill to write otherwise, for I am confident if I went about to write more copiously my letters would not be intelligible.

I have not met with my Lord Hyde since I writ my last, but I thought it for your service to meet with Sir James Shaen, he having made advances to me, and this I did with the advice of your friends here now, and had my Lord Chamberlain's advice for it before he left this town. He made the greatest professions of service to your Grace in the world, and professed he never publicly or privately endeavoured to do you any prejudice, though he thought you had been very severe upon him, and as for the new undertaking he swore he was not the first proposer nor is in it now, but has made it much more for the advantage of that kingdom than was at first given in, and he is sure that when you see it knowing you so much inclined to serve his Majesty in the improvement of his revenue you would be for it, and he said he told his Majesty that whatever prejudice you might have to him you would promote this when you see it so advantageous to his Majesty. It is in my judgment not prudent for you to write any more so sharply against the present Farmers, for the Lords of the Treasury are fully satisfied that they will perform their undertaking, and that this proposal whatever it is is very advantageous to his Majesty in both kingdoms. That part of the Lords of the Treasury's letter to you which is so hard to be understood is, I believe, penned so obscurely on purpose, but I have reason to believe their design is that all moneys should be paid to Taylor, and no more to the Vice-Treasurer, whom they intend speedily to lay aside and choose this way until you have forced him to account, the doing which they press again in this letter. Your Grace may be pleased to write still to me until you hear from myself when I leave this place.

## ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 27. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 20th, which got hither in five days, the account I sent you was the copy of one in my hands signed by Sir John Champanete. Whether what I represent have credit and value, or whether they have not I shall not forbear them, being my duty upon such transactions as I hear are in hand to send the best

information I can. It is news indeed that I am suspected of partiality to my Lord of Ranelagh, and the grounds for it are very slender, as will appear to you if you can get a sight of my letter to the Lords of the Treasury, there being at this time no leisure to send you a copy. Morley accused by the depositions sent you, has obtained a certificate of his loyalty and other good qualities from many Justices of [the] Peace and others in the county of Meath. I am not yet fully informed how or by whose solicitation it was obtained, but it is a greater argument of the subscribers' dissatisfaction than of his honesty. I shall know more in time.

The yacht shall be at Holyhead the 20th of the next month, but if you should not hold your day as you seldom do, send the captain notice that he may not stay for you. Perhaps it has done my Lord of Derby no hurt to be alarmed.

*Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 27. London.—This packet brings your Grace the surprising news of the King of France's proceedings, which arrived here yesterday. He has besieged Strasburg, whither he has gone in person with an expectation to be master of that strong place and the Rhine within fifteen days. He is also in possession of Casall, which alarms Italy, and has also possessed a strong place near Geneva, which he now bridles by it, and has sent a threatening message to the Switzers to dare them into an observation of the peace with him. It is said he has also invested Philipsburg, and having by his instruments in Strasburg prevailed with the burghers not to admit of an imperial garrison which was offered them for their security. It is believed his conquest of that place will be very easy, since in so short a time as he hopes to be master of it, no league can be formed time enough for the relief of it. Last week the Count D'Avana, his ambassador at the Hague, told the States that he was commanded by his master to acquaint them that he was no stranger to the league they were forming, in which if they persisted he would look upon it as a rupture with him. Thus whilst he is hectoring the Christians, his Admiral, Monsieur Du Caine, being in pursuit of seven Tripolins who sheltered themselves under the protection of the Grand Seignior's fort at Chioz, he not only fired the Tripolins, but also battered the fort, which so exasperated the Grand Seignior that he commanded the Grand Vizier to seize on the French ambassador, the consul, and the effects of all the French merchants in his dominions, of which the consul having some intimation, he made his escape in a boat and Du Caine, having notice of it, he sailed up with his frigates and galleys to the port of Constantinople, from whence he demanded his Master's ambassador, otherwise threaten[ed] a retaliation to all the Grand Seignior's subjects that should come within his

reach. Just now I received your Grace's of the 14th instant, and am very glad your [Grace] is so well pleased with my conduct in that part of your Grace's commands I communicated to his Majesty. I am sure in whatever particulars I have the honour to receive your Grace's commands I shall do my duty with all faithfulness imaginable, and shall acquiesce in any measures your Grace shall please to take.

I suppose your Grace will be no longer a stranger to the intended new establishment than till my Lord Arran's arrival, who, I am confident, will carry it for your Grace's perusal, and if your Grace finds room to make provision for the annual expense of the ordnance I hope your Grace will think it essential and necessary for his Majesty's service to represent it. For my own part I shall have no other advantage by it than the satisfaction of having the Government freed from those reproaches ill and disaffected men made while his Majesty's stores there were in so ill a condition, which I confess I would be glad to have in a better posture while I have the honour to serve his Majesty in my present station. I know your Grace will have larger and other hints from my Lord Arran and Colonel Fitzpatrick, which makes me give your Grace no further trouble at this time. My Lord Hyde and Lord Halifax went yesterday together to Newmarket.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF LONGFORD.

1681, September 27. Kilkenny.—I left a great part of your lordship's of the 10th unanswered by the haste I was in to go a hawking, but his Majesty being still at Newmarket, and the Lords of the Treasury, I suppose, dispersed, I believe it may yet come time enough.

I told your lordship in a former letter that not being consulted with in the new establishment I would not speak or write of any part of it, which is not out of sullenness, but because a man cannot propose pertinently in part unless he have the whole before him. I have intimated to one of the Secretaries, I think to my Lord Conway, that there are several things amiss in the establishment now on foot that ought in my judgment to be amended in the next, but those may occur to those that have the composure of it, or may not be agreeable to the main scope of it.

I approve of your lordship's obtaining warrant for the sale of the useless and incumbering lumber in the stores. Tozier says his engine will [do] that your lordship says Sir Samuel Morland's will not, so that the expense of a new device may be spared.

Your lordship was long enough Vice-Treasurer to know that you were exempted from being called to account by the Chief Governor, that others had power to call you to, and take your accounts, and that it was both your duties not only to do it once . . . but to transmit duplicates to the Treasury

in England, so that of all things relating to the government the Governor had least to do with the Vice-Treasurer's accounts, and it seems to have been affected by the policy of England that the revenue and the chief minister of it should have as little dependence as was possible on the Chief Governor.

Your lordship I think might also remember that as soon as I received directions for it I sent orders pursuant thereunto to the Vice-Treasurer and the Commissioners of his accounts, which if they have not obeyed, or not so soon as was expected, it was not in my power to compel them or to punish them now, nor have I, that I know of, sent anything relating to the Farmers that was not required from me or pertinent to what was required, and sure this is the first time that any man was reproached for his obedience or that the Treasury of England have complained of too much information. *Copy.*

#### JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD to ORMOND.

1681, September 29.—The time now draws on when your Vice-Chancellor is to enter upon his office for the following year. It had been with some advantage if it had been done by our Excellency's immediate designation, but I hope the affair will be so ordered that it shall be to general satisfaction. In a time of faction and disturbance the being quiet is, I think, the best account that can be given, whch thanks be to God, is the condition of this place, and your Excellency will not be displeased, if instead of a long account of news, I assure you that we have none at all. I understand that your Excellency has spent several months in progress, and hope have received thereby advantage in your health, for the continuance whereof, with the accession of all other blessings, your Excellency will ever have the prayers of, etc.

#### ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, September 29. Kilkenny.—Since Mr. Burnet went hence I am informed out of England that he is in full orders, that is a priest, and that my Lord of Canterbury and some others of the prelates are not satisfied that he neglects the function and betakes himself to secular employments. I suppose this was not known (if it be so) to the Dean of Canterbury or that he thought it no impediment. But I think the attendance upon a youth of that quality and nature may engage him in company and conversations not altogether agreeable to his other character. I pray discourse with his Grace of Canterbury and Mr. Dean upon the subject, who are most capable of advising Mr. Burnet and me in the case that I may accordingly either call him over to his charge or provide myself elsewhere, still considering Mr. Burnet for his pains and charge. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, September 30. Kilkenny.—My brother Fitzpatrick having written a letter to my wife recommending to me to be easy to the Ministers and that being so, I should be easy in my government, I have made him an answer describing my thoughts and temper in that matter which he will show you. I have said nothing of Sir James Shaen particularly, but my Lord Hyde may be assured that it is impossible for that knight to make me angry or incline me to do him hurt, and I think it very possible a man so fruitful of invention may light upon very useful notions, and wherever I find he proposes anything of that kind I shall never decline it, because it comes from him, as on the other hand I do not think it safe to conclude that because he hits right in one or two things that therefore he can fail in none.

I send you the copy of a late letter I writ to Mr. Secretary Jenkins upon occasion of the arrival of two of the King's frigates at Kinsale with money and orders for Tangier. I wish to know how it came to pass that two officers should be commanded from their duty here to such a voyage and no notice given to me of it. There must certainly be some mistake or omission in the matter. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, September 30. Kilkenny. I writ to you yesterday and have since seen your letter to my wife mentioning that you had received none of mine since you writ two to me. The reason may be that I was in Ormond taking some order for the better improvement of Nenagh and making it a security for an English plantation which the Gazetteer thinks worth a place in his intelligence.

I am always ready to receive the advice of my friends and to follow it when they give it upon knowledge of the true state of the thing they advise in, nor have I ever affected opposition to Ministers for opposition's sake. On the other hand, I will never forbear giving my master true information in relation to what I am trusted with, whomever it may displease or whatever it may cost me, but I will do the best I can that my representations shall be seasonable, true, pertinent and for the manner dispassionate and respective. I am in no degree impatient to know the new proposals or establishment; if they are sent me before they are concluded I will give my opinion of them for the King's service to the best of my understanding without animosity or partiality. If they shall be concluded on before I am made acquainted with them, I take it to be my duty to make the best of what the King has done and rather justify than find fault with what is past recalling. If this disposition and temper will satisfy I shall be at the ease you mention, and if it will not, it will yet be hard to disquiet me who have seen so many traverses in affairs and felt some of them myself.

It is my desire to be easy to all I have to do withal, and it is my interest to be easy to Ministers, so that the only questions are how and wherein, and therein I am prepared to receive instruction. If after all this, men will believe that I am in mutiny because I am not consulted with in all things and that I am partial to my Lord of Ranelagh, for which the world knows I have no reason, and discountenancing the Farmers, for which I have as little reasons, I cannot help it otherwise than by professing the contrary. This letter must at this time serve my Lord Longford, Arran, and you. *Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, October 1. Dublin.—I humbly beg your Grace's pardon (as I must do that lady's who writ it) that I presume to send your Grace the enclosed; it is from Baron Worth's wife to Denny Muschamp, her husband being in no condition to write by reason of his sister's death. The recordership of Cork is doubtless inconsiderable in itself, yet the consequence of that place may be much otherwise. I do not know this Evans (though perhaps I may have seen him) whom your Grace has recommended thereunto. Nor have I heard anything to his advantage which I must have done in the Chancery if he had been anything considerable in his profession, but this I know, that his father hath been ever esteemed one of the most remarkablest rough fanatics in the whole kingdom, so that I much doubt whether the King's interest in that city will be held together, or the fanatic party discreetly managed if such a raw young person, who must of necessity be influenced by his father, for he hath a great estate, should be admitted there Recorder. When I have thus acquainted your Grace with what I think was my duty to let you know, if your Grace will be pleased to let me receive your pleasure therein, I doubt not but Mr. Baron Worth will observe it to the utmost of his abilities.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, October 1. Dublin.—I am in a handsome forwardness of being both lame and blind, the doctors have made a shift to translate my distemper from my leg to my eyes, and yet not to that degree but that I am lame still, and either the same humour or some other hath so fallen upon my eyes that I am not well able to see. I must therefore beg your Grace's pardon if I do not give your Grace as full an account of the several particulars of your Grace's letters as I intended.

I shall begin with your Grace's of the 29th of September, which I received last night by Dean Lesley, wherein you were pleased to send me a copy of your letter to the Lords of the Treasury in England, which I herewith return to your Grace with those others that accompanied it. My Lord Chief Justice

Keatinge being my neighbour upon the receipt of your Grace's, I desired to speak with him and I showed him your Grace's letter to the Lords of the Treasury, and we are at a loss how to understand this clause in that letter—"In what state that remains will appear to your lordships by the copy of a letter upon that subject sent me by the Commissioners of the Vice-Treasurer's Accounts." We cannot recollect what letter you refer to, which was sent to your Grace by the Commissioners of Accounts. We do not know of any of that nature since the taking of Sir John's accounts, but what I herewith send your Grace signed by all the Commissioners. I very well remember that I gave your Grace a private account of what then appeared unto me, but in the same letter I presumed to refer your Grace to a more authentic account which I hoped to send your Grace by this night's post, wherein Sir John Champante seems to come to some little better terms than formerly; as his prefixing of a time for bringing in his accounts until the end of April, into which he would not be brought into before. Upon this consideration, I shall presume to make a stay of your Grace's letter to the Lords of the Treasury, if I can retrieve it out of the post house, until I hear again from your Grace, for perhaps your Grace may think fit to make some alterations in that letter upon this certificate from the Commissioners of the Account. We are both of opinion that your Grace should have the King's particular orders for the payment of the moneys to Mr. Taylor, which we presume may be had time enough without any prejudice to their present intended method; for Sir John Champante and the Muster Master General find that matter so perplexed and so difficult to be adjusted by reason of some payments and deductions which have been already made to particular persons (as Sir John saith) that there is no great likelihood but that your Grace's authority from the King may come to you before any moneys shall be ready to be paid to Mr. Taylor. And in my humble opinion your Grace ought to be more than ordinarily concerned in this authority, because the Vice-Treasurer's patent lies out against that payment to Mr. Taylor; and I know not how far that may be enforced to your Grace's prejudice hereafter.

I have now received the honour of your Grace's of the 30th of September. Your Grace's directions shall be observed about transmitting the books of accounts; at our last meeting we acquainted Sir John Champante that it was the particular duty of the Vice-Treasurer to transmit a duplicate of his accounts every year.

The witnesses which were to be examined upon the account, I answered your Grace in my last letter, were gone out of town but I hear that they are now returned again, and the managers of that business intend to carry them before my Lord Mayor to be examined, who doubtless will return their examinations unto your Grace or Council if he finds them considerable.

And this in my humble opinion is a clearer way than to have it done by any of the Council (since the Committee of the Council refuse to do it) forwarding to my confirmation. The Government is likely to be touched and particularly your Grace by some part of the information ; and, if so, it is I think much better that the information should come from my Lord Mayor than from any of the Council, who may be looked upon as parties, but that informers are such prostituted villians that there is no reliance upon anything they say or swear.

To your Grace's commands by the 27th of September the Commissioners have called upon Sir John Champante for a true state of the Farmers' monthly accounts as they stand at the end of this last month. And Sir John told me that he would bring me such a state this day, but I do not yet hear of it, and I doubt by what was discoursed when I spoke to Sir John that the Farmers and he will not readily agree upon it. However, as soon as I receive it I will call upon the Farmers to consider it, and to object what they can against it. I shall likewise bring Sir John and the Farmers together to agree the state if I can ; for thus your Grace has directed me ; but I doubt this work will take up some time. It will be no easy matter, as I supposed, to make them agree in the point. I shall also call upon Sir John Chanpane, the Muster Master General and upon the Deputy Auditor to prepare a true state of the arrears due to the establishment as it was the 29th of September, 1681. I spoke to them altogether ; and they tell me that it requires some time to peruse their several books and papers but that they will endeavour to prepare such a one, and to have it by this day sevennight in readiness.

I think there is nothing more that lies upon my hands to answer of your Grace's letters ; but am mightily confounded at the supply of the Tangier by moneys from this kingdom. The consequences may be dreadful. This country will be drained dry of money. The establishment I doubt will not be well paid. The soldiers may be disordered for want of their pay. The whole country unsatisfied to send their moneys into another kingdom, no expectation of a Parliament that will recruit us, and what seems much worse than anything that can arise from thence to our present sufference, I very much doubt that when the Parliament of England shall see that the King hath been able to supply Tangier out of his revenue of this kingdom, they will hardly be prevailed with to raise him any moneys there for the support of that place, but will endeavour to leave it always upon this kingdom which is not able to bear it, and so the King by this mistaken advice may run an extreme hazard of undoing not only Tangier but Ireland also. By what discourse I have had lately with Sir John Topham, I have reason to believe that those pieces of eight, which were shipped by Sir James Shaen in England in this vessel that now rides at Kinsale, are to [be] paid likewise in this kingdom by the Farmers, besides that 5,000l. they are to

send away by Thistlēthwaite, for Sir John tells me that some persons in England who were to advance this money came to him to enquire whether the bills which Sir James is to draw upon the Farmers here (for which he is to pay 7*l.* per cent. as I suppose) were to [be] depended on for good performance. I presume I have by this time tired your Grace with my long letter. I could not help it and beg your pardon.

I cannot find any letter of your Grace's directed to the Lords of the Treasury; but I found one directed to Mr. Muly's which was sent by Dean Lesley, and possibly it may be enclosed in that, and therefore I keep that in my hands until I received your Grace's pleasure how to dispose of it. Here is one of your Grace's to Mr. Secretary Jenkins; but I suppose it is not in that.

I suppose that the Bishop of Meath will attend your Grace this week at Kilkenny. He is now gone into the county of Meath upon his visitation, and I doubt not but he will learn the full progress of Morley's certificate, for he seems to be very full of it, and zealous to compass it as an acceptable service. I have therewith sent your Grace the names of the Grand Jury as I am informed; a very extraordinary number of extraordinary persons, most of them being Justices of [the] Peace, unless upon very extraordinary business, and I can learn nothing of moment but Morley's certificate. I have acquainted my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge herewith, and he tells me that one Wesley, who is the first that signed the certificate, is a relation of his and an honest man, though he hath miscarried in this particular; and he hopes by his means to get the original certificate, for it is not yet sent away.

Since my writing this letter Sir John Champante hath brought me the state of the Farmers' monthly payments. I would have sent your Grace a copy of it but he saith that he sends a duplicate thereof unto your Grace by this night's post. I shall show this to the Farmers upon Monday next.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, Oct. 1. London.—My Lord Hyde having been all this week at Newmarket has hindered any further progress in the new undertaking since the last post, but I am told by one in the Treasury Office that he will be in town this night, and that the beginning of next week the Lords of the Treasury with the Lord Chancellor, Lord President and others of the Council are to meet about the Irish affairs, and then it is likely they will come to some conclusion about the new bargain and establishment. The latter will be sent your Grace as I am told, and by it you will easily comprehend what the undertaking is. My Lady Barnewall is come to town and has brought me your Grace's letter. I shall not be wanting to her all the service I can in her business, which though I know by the method the establishment is to be in, I shall hardly

be able to get anything by way of preference done for her, yet I gather by her discourse that she will not be satisfied and says it was by your advice that she came over, when by your own letter I find you neither advised her to it nor dissuaded her from it.

Major Baily finds he must be forced to spend so much time here that he cannot attend his command, and therefore has desired me to procure your Grace's leave that he may sell his company. I told him I believe your Grace would not refuse his request.

SIR OLIVER ST. GEORGE to ORMOND.

1681, October 1. Dublin.—I account myself unfortunate that my name is so often made use of to your Grace with so much injury and disadvantage to me. I am told that your Grace is informed that Capt. Henry Nichols should in London report that your Grace told him that the Parliament of late at Oxford was worse than that of forty one, and for the confirmation of this story he vouches me for having told him that I also heard your Grace say so. I have not seen Capt. Nichols, as near as I remember, for more than this three years past but in your Grace's company when I was last in Kilkenny, where there was no discourse of that kind nor anything like it that I heard. I did not see Capt. Nichols that night longer than he was in your Grace's company. The next morning, which was Sunday, Capt. Nichols lying near my lodging came into my chamber before I was out of my bed. He was booted, and stayed for his horses to carry him out of town. He stayed not near a quarter of an hour with me, where I am sure there was no mention of your Grace's name, all that he discoursed of was of the nature of the addresses made to the King and of the petitions that were to the King for calling a Parliament. I do assure your Grace, on the faith of a Christian, I never heard Capt. Nichols say that you told him so, nor could I with truth tell him that I heard your Grace say so, nor did I ever exchange a letter with him in my life that I know of. Though lying be the sin of that age, if I may want religion to protect me against that ungentlemanlike sin, yet I have vanity enough to scorn knowingly to tell a lie, or to make so ungrateful a return to your Grace in Kilkenny, at the instant where I was so liberally obliged by your favour and kindness. I must be evermore an humble suitor to your Grace that you will protect me from liars and whisperers such as murder men with wind guns; I shall not then doubt I may peaceably live in the esteem of your Grace as, &c.

SAME to SAME.

1681, October 1.—Since writing the above Sir William Stewart had acquainted him with the allegation that he

refused to join Colonel Dillon in taking William Smith's second examination. He complains that as Smith made it a condition that he was to be protected from arrests and suits, he did not think himself warranted to undertake the matter. It had been arranged that an informal meeting of Privy Councillors should be held to advise how to manage this affair with most advantage for the King's service, but finding this meeting had been given up, he thought that he had sufficiently done his part and had not left room for the most jealous and most malicious to accuse him. *Abstract.*

SIR WILLIAM STEWART to ORMOND.

1681, October 1.—Acknowledging letter from his Grace, which he had shown to Sir Oliver St. George. In his heart he thinks Sir Oliver never made application to Lord Shaftesbury in the time of his greatness. *Abstract.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 2. Kilkenny.—This is only, my good Lord, to tell you with what impatience I wait your lordship's coming over, which I have great hopes of since I hear your lordship has ordered the yacht to meet you the 20th instant, by which time, or two or three days after, we may happily be at Dublin. My Lady Duchess continues firm in her resolution of staying here all winter which she looks upon as better for her health, also to avoid the many visits which, though out of kindness and respect they are paid her, they are not without their inconveniences. Your lordship's deeds concerning the lands in the park are made an end on as Capt. Mathew told me yesterday at dinner drinking your health, so that that may prove a good snip when you come over. Pray forget not the lute and Nicolas' new books and some strings, for here is none to be got. God bless your lordship and send you safe to your own faithful poor Thomas.

ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, Oct. 3. Kilkenny.—Referring to you what I have written to my son Arran concerning Mr. FitzGerald and to what I have lately writ to yourself, I have little to say to yours of the 27th of the last month though it contains matter of great information and importance of which I am too busy and shallow to make reflections. I hope England will consider what the French are doing, how they hector and awe Christian and Infidel Emperors, the Turk, the Pope and all Europe at once, whilst we are squalling about mayors, sheriffs, justices of [the] peace, jurymen, and shall be about burgesses and knights of the shire if the proclamation you mention come forth. I fit myself as well as I can to remove at short warning

to Dublin but unless I am called thither my purpose is not to remove till the 24th of this month. *Copy.*

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 3. Kilkenny.—About a week after Mr. Fitzgerald received notice of his dismiss from his command in the Army he came hither, which by the way he had till then forborne during the three months I have been here, though others came much faster and many of them such as had no other dependence than that of subject upon the Government. The substance of his discourse to me was the great affliction he was in for being fallen into the King's displeasure, great professions of his loyalty and absolute ignorance of anything he had done to deserve such a mark of his Majesty's disfavour. I told him that though I could give no particular reasons for his Majesty's proceeding with him, yet I would not so far dissemeble with him as not to own that his conduct hath been such as I could not approve of. That for his professions of duty and loyalty, though I hoped they were more real, yet they were no more in words than had been made by some that had suffered for treason and by others to whom perhaps the King gave as little credit. This morning he is gone as he says for Dublin and thence into England in order whereunto he desired he might have a licence under the great seal, a thing necessary for a patent officer departing the kingdom. I thought it not proper for me to refuse him, lest it might be thought hard and [false] in me for fear of what he could say or do there, so that when he calls for it he shall have it. I hope I need not mind his Majesty how to carry himself, or how fatal it may be to his service if he should be prevailed upon to recall any of his proposed and declared pleasure concerning him, at least till his affairs are better settled than yet they are. Then I shall in compassion to his numerous family and in consideration of his quality as soon interpose in his behalf as any man shall think it reasonable, and though it should fall out that his place of Controller of the Musters might be taken from him or rendered unprofitable to him, yet I should not propose it because it is I think a considerable part of his subsistence. But it may be fit the execution of it should be put into the hands of some person to be approved for by the Government. This is all I have to say on this or any other subject at this time. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1681, October 3. Kilkenny.—Soon after I had ended my other of this date I received yours of the 27th of the last, and one from my brother Fitzpatrick in which he advises the delay of executing the King's command concerning Capt. Fitzgerald. You may show him my letter on that subject and that will serve for answer to so much of his letter.

I find no fault with the shortness of your style but I doubt there may be particulars you omit that might be useful for me to know. I think you did well to entertain discourse with Sir James Shaen, who may be sure I will approve of nothing relating to the King's affairs that I do not really think to be for his service, nor disapprove of any proposal that I believe to be for the advantage of it from whomsoever it comes. Nor do I know or remember any severe expressions I have used on him since upon occasion of the bills transmitted in order to the calling of a Parliament he arraigned me and the whole Council with me and turned us *en ridicule*. Let him keep fair quarter and he shall have it.

The Lords of the Treasury having sent for several accounts, I hope they are not angry that they are remitted to them, and unless true representations be called sharpness I know not wherein I have used any towards the Farmers.

Possibly such truths may not be seasonable in regard to what is in agitation. But if I am ignorant of what that is I may be pardoned the error. The Lords may be satisfied that the Farmers have punctually performed and will do so to the end ; I cannot help having other apprehensions ; but having declared my sense and given my reasons I can for the future hold my peace unless I am called upon and then truth must out. I have, upon their lordships' signification of the King's pleasure, issued orders for payments to be made by Mr. Taylor whilst my Lord of Ranelagh's patent is still in being. But I hope I shall have better warrant for it as my learned friend's advise is necessary for me, and I have passed over the scruple that restiness or the disappointment of the King's service may not be laid to my charge, though I am utterly in the dark and cannot guess what is designed.

The Vice-Treasurer's accounts to the 20th of March last are closed and I think by this time transmitted. The accounts from that time to the 1st of May are in preparation, and it is undertaken they shall be ready within ten days after the 29th of the last month. I gave order for them as soon as I received direction for it, but if it were known or remembered that my commission bars me from calling the Treasurer or Vice-Treasurer to account, it would not be expected that I could compel either of them to it, and those whom the King has authorized to take those accounts have as good and as independent a commission for that purpose as I have for the Government, and ought when they find any backwardness or affected delay to represent it. At the furthest I shall God willing be at Dublin on the 29th of this month. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF LONGFORD.

1681, October 3. Kilkenny.—Having written pretty largely to my son Arran and so lately and fully to your Lordship concerning the establishment and your share in it as you are

Master of the Ordnance, I have scarce matter enough to justify my writing to you now anything but to own my receiving yours of the 27th of the last month this morning. If the projected establishment be sent me, you may be sure I will for the King's, your ease, and my own, propose fitting provision for the office of the ordnance. In the mean time, all the money I gave order for saved out of pensions suffers a stop, by reason of the directions I have received out of England to call in all warrants for money grown due, or for which warrants are issued since the last of April last, in which I doubt those payments are comprehended. And so the repair of forts, storehouses, and all other works depending on those payments will I fear be at a stand. *Copy.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, October 4. Whitehall.—I have the honour of one from your Grace of the 14th past, to acknowledge which I do with all humble thanks. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are all out of town at this time, it will be in vain to attempt the remedying that which your Grace complains of in the Post House, till they do sit again, and then it may be (such is the prevalence of the Farmers) little or nothing of redress is to be had. However I shall not be wanting on my part to lay it fully before his Majesty and their lordships as soon as they sit down to any business.

Just now, as I am writing at nine at night, comes Sir Robert Clayton to me, much to my wonderment. His business happens to be to show and leave with me several letters and papers sent him last post out of Ireland; they contain the information of one William Smith, prisoner in the Marshalsea at Dublin for debt, who informs that one St. Lawrence a priest would have suborned him to swear against Jaques and Dr. Harris or Harrison, ministers in Dublin, &c. These papers being to be showed to the Council to-morrow will, I suppose, be transmitted to your Grace, though it be insinuated that there is little justice to be had in Ireland against Romish priests, so that I need not anticipate what your Grace is to gather from the papers themselves when they come. Sir Robert asked me one question which surprised me, it was whether a Parliament be not to be called, and to sit on the 28th of the next month. I could truly answer him as I did that I knew nothing of it. This report was hot upon the Exchange this day, and it arises probably from the present motions of the French. Our Holland letters say that Monsieur Van Beuninghen will be here in very few days, that he is to land at Harwich and go straight to Newmarket.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 4. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 24th of the last month, and by it I find Capt. FitzGerald

is put out of his military employment of captain of horse, of which I acquainted my Lord Dunkellin, who will make what haste he can over to take possession of the command his Majesty has given him, and if I find his Majesty inclinable I think it may not be amiss that he should succeed him in his Privy Councillor's place. I am told the Lords of the Treasury will not meet upon any business until the King's return from Newmarket. My Lord Hyde is at his country house, where he intends to stay till then, I shall not go to Newmarket, but stay until his Majesty comes to town, which they say will be the middle of next week, and then he will find the new undertaking and establishment so prepared for him that nothing on this side will be altered or so much as debated. Your Grace will be desired to keep the establishment secret, which I believe you will very willingly do to avoid the troublesome solicitations of pensioners, etc. I believe I shall carry it over with me, but I desire you would say nothing of it, for which I shall give you my reasons when we meet. I have had another meeting with Sir James Shaen, and what has passed is fitter for a discourse than a letter.

Major Baily tells me that he has sent order to deliver a cast of the Isles of Arran hawks to Tom Flower for my use. If your Grace likes them and wants any, I beg that you would take them.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 7. Kilkenny.—I send you the copy of my letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins upon occasion of the death of the Bishop of Derry. What I propose was offered to my consideration by my Lord Primate, if it take room will thereby be made to provide for some of the inferior clergy that deserve encouragement. You know [that] it is not convenient that I should pass by all the clergy of Ireland in my recommendation, and yet if a very eminent man should be sent out of England, I should very cheerfully submit to it, though I thereby lose the advantage of preferring very worthy men that are my chaplains, for it will be the addition of one able person to those we have. I am no otherwise acquainted with Dr. Tillotson than by having heard some of his sermons, and by reading all I could get of his preaching and writing, which together with his reputation are arguments to me of his virtue and capacity and particularly for the bishopric of Derry. It is the best in this kingdom next to the primacy and Dublin, and I think all things considered it is not worse than the latter. If he will be content to be transplanted so much further from the sun to a place where he may do God and the Church and the King great service, I shall be very glad his Majesty would send him. But if he shall decline it I wish it may not be known any such overtire came from me, that I may not at once lose my design and some part of the good opinion this clergy have of me. *Copy.*

## LODOWICK JACKSON to ORMOND.

1681, October 8. Youghal.—Announcing the arrival of a small bark from St. Martino with forty-eight persons, who fled, as they say, from persecution. They are very poor and accept of the charity of well-disposed persons. He took Lieutenant Hamilton, one of the Scotch officers, to his assistance in an examination which he encloses. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 8. London.—The information of one Smith a prisoner in the Marshalsea in Dublin is printed and makes a great noise here at this time, it is called by the name of the Irish sham plot. Your Grace will by this, or the next post, have directions from the board here to examine that matter farther, and in order to it all the papers that were given in by Sir Robert Clayton will be transmitted to you. There are some letters without names to them, which were sent Sir Robert at the same time with the examination, that reflect very much as I am told upon the government there. There is a report likewise here that my Lord Shaftesbury has petitioned the King to be favourable to him and he does engage never to meddle in business any more, and this petition was delivered to his Majesty by my Lord Chamberlain. My Lord Longford is my informer, and therefore I may very properly refer your Grace to him, but it is very certain that he has petitioned, and that his own party do now wish him ill.

## SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, October 8. Whitehall.—I have received a command from the Council to transmit those papers I mentioned in my last (as having received them from Sir Robert Clayton) to your Grace. They are already, as I am told, in print here, therefore they are no secret. My Lord Shaftesbury hath offered at some sort of address to the King for his liberty upon condition to retire into the country, but the King answering that he will have the law to have its course against his lordship, he is endeavouring to persuade his party that his end was not to cry *peccavi*, but to purge himself of a charge laid upon him that he hath a particular malice against the King's person. The Court will be here on Wednesday next (the 12th). Monsieur Van Beuningen is not yet come.

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1681, October 8.—His Grace the Lord Primate, when I waited on him last shewed me in a list some gentlemen of the county of Meath's names, who had signed a certificate of Mr. James Morley's loyalty, integrity, and what not. Mr. Gerald Wesley's name being in the front of them. I sent to speak with him being my near relation, and began to enquire of him

concerning the certificate. I found by him, that he and divers who had signed it had done so of course, as they sign certificates of fires to procure briefs or for poor widows to excuse them from the hearth money, without consideration, but being made sensible of the consequences of such inconsiderate actings, he assured me he would get the certificate signed as it was into his hands, and in order thereunto took horse forthwith and returned yesterday bringing me instead thereof the enclosed letter. I am told that some names, and in particular Mr. Charles Meredith's and Captain Stopford's are put to it, though they refused to sign. In my poor judgment this unusual way that Mr. Morley hath taken argues strongly his diffidence of his honesty, but is according [to] the method of the late agitators of whom he was a notorious firebrand. If your Grace shall upon consideration think it worth your Grace's commands (which I confess I do not) you may have a certificate from the gentlemen who signed the first how they were surprised in what they did. I hope the next week the Vice-Treasurer's accounts until the last of April last inclusive will be finished, and that it shall most evidently appear, that your Grace's part relating to the revenue hath been performed with so much care and as little loss of time as ever affair of that nature was. This being to no other purpose I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the trouble of this.

*Encloses.*

ROBERT LIGHTBURNE and OTHERS to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE.

1681, October 6. Navan.—Representing that they were taken by surprise when asked to sign the certificate in favour of Mr. Morley, being at the time full of assize business, and that they were informed and apprehended that Mr. Morley was only at law with one Mr. Smith and not as since they were informed impeached for high treason. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 9.—Your Grace's of the 24th of September, I received on the 5th instant at my return from Surrey, where I spent a week, and where I was for some days, a fortnight before, which occasioned my omissions in writing so constantly to your Grace as otherwise I should have done. I have not yet given in my proposal to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury about the annual expense of the ordnance, nor do I intend to do it, till the King returns, because I hope his Majesty will recommend it to their lordships, who I am confident will reserve room for that and for other matters, which your Grace shall think necessary for his Majesty's service to be inserted in the new establishment, a sight whereof your Grace will have before it is closed here. And therefore

when I have given in my proposal I shall not stay here to wait the issue of it, for if the reason of it will not carry it through, I shall acquiesce in having discharged my duty. As for the building of the larger fort near Kinsale, I shall press it no further, being fully convinced with your Grace's reasons.

The discourse here is that my Lord Shaftesbury has by my Lord Chamberlain's introduction in most submissive terms petitioned the King for his liberty, to which his Majesty has given no positive answer. His friends say that no advantage can be taken against his lordship for any words upon the late Act for preservation of his Majesty's person, because the time limited by that Act for proceeding against him upon words is elapsed, so that if he be brought to his trial now, it must be for some overt treasonable acts. This week the Grand Jury of Westminster was presented by the Sheriff at the Quarter Sessions, where Sir George Jefferyes was chairman who excepted to several of the jury, and would have made a new foreman instead of Mr. Charleton, but the Sheriff positively refused to make any alteration of the panel returned, upon which Sir George put off the swearing of the jury till next Monday, intending (as is supposed) in the meantime, to consult the judges about it. It is verily believed *Shaftesbury will have his habeas corpus there not being matter sufficient against him*, the truth of which will appear now in a few days. It is also said *the Presbyterian party endeavour to capitulate with the King for a Parliament and that Halifax presses it*, but it is certain the *hope of success in this* much elevates *the Presbyterians.*\* Captain FitzGerald's relations here much exclaim at his being removed from his command and the Council Board, without being heard to acquit himself of what was to be objected against him, and they say he intends to come over hither to justify himself to the King, and they say his hardship is the greater because he bought his command. My Lord Hyde seems surprised much at it, having this day talked with Sir Robert Hamilton about it.

There is a warrant out for apprehending of Harry Nichols for treasonable words spoke by him to three or four persons as he was coming from Chester to this town in the stage-coach, which persons have been examined upon oath against him. My Lord Arran tells me he has give your Grace an account of the noise is made here of Smith's confession against St. Lawrence the priest, which saves me the writing further to your Grace upon that subject. Mr. Morley is to appear next Council upon the treasonable words sworn against him by Brogan and Tyrrell. But as to his conspiracy or subornation against your Grace, my Lord Chancellor and Sir John Davys, the Lords of the Council seem not here to credit it as your Grace will find by their order to your Grace upon it, which yesterday morning I desired Mr. Secretary Jenkins

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

to move their lordships to recall, because your Grace's intentions in sending those examinations was only to let their lordships see what a dangerous and busy man Morley was. Besides their lordships' order seemed to me impracticable, the law not permitting your Grace to question Morley there for his practices here, which Mr. Secretary promised me to represent to their lordships. My wife presents her humble duty to your Grace and my Lady Duchess, whose pardon she humbly begs for not acknowledging the honour of her Grace's last letter, which her want of health will not allow her to do, for she is not yet fully recovered of a fever, she lately had, which has brought her so low and weak, that I shall be necessitated to leave her here this winter.

#### ORMOND to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE.

1681, October 10. Kilkenny.—I have your lordship's of the 8th instant with the enclosed letter to you from some of the gentlemen of the county of Meath of whom I do not remember I know one. I confess I wondered to find Mr. Wesley's name in the head of those that had signed a certificate in favour of so detected a fellow as Morley. I thought so ancient a gentleman had not been of that gang. For them now to certify that they knew not the man was under an accusation for foul practices would signify little. All the hurt their certificate can do is done, unless it be to themselves, who will rather be suspected to be such men as Morley is, than persuade any that he is an honest man. I have hitherto laid great weight on the certificates of Justices of the Peace and Grand Juries, but I shall hereafter doubt more of their value especially when they come out of Meath. They own they were surprised, but they do not say how or by whom, which it were good to know. In the mean time it will be worth the considering whether men subject to such surprises are fit to bear office for which there will be time enough. *Copy.*

#### WILLIAM SMITH to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681, October 10. Dublin.—Concerning the information made by him, a prisoner for debt in the Marshalsea of the Four Courts, against one St. Lawrence, a popish priest; he prays that some person or persons may be deputed to examine him and others. *Written from The King's Arms in Corn-market. Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 10. Kilkenny.—When I writ to Mr. Secretary Jenkins and you upon occasion of the death of the Bishop of Derry, I had but just then received notice of it, and made haste to prevent applications to his Majesty, by persons less fit for so important a charge as the bishopric of Derry is, and

so omitted to mention Dr. Marsh, Bishop of Kilmore, as a man fit to come into the election and to be offered to his Majesty's choice either for Derry or Raphoe, which latter is a better bishopric than Kilmore. Marsh is questionless a very worthy man, and as I am told, well known and esteemed by my Lord Hyde. However, [tell] the King of those I have now and formerly named an ill choice cannot be made. Sheridan declined the bishopric of Killala as being at more ease where he is, and I cannot think him so fit in all respects for Derry, as any of the other. It is at present worth 1,800*l.* a year, and will be much better in some years, which made me think it worth the English Dean's acceptance. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 11. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 1st and 4th of this month, but none of either date from my Lord Longford, which makes me believe he was out of town or fear he was not well. The yacht will be at Holyhead about the 20th of this month, and stay there for your coming or dismissal. Your mother continues in better health than I durst hope ever to see her, which makes me willing to allow of her staying here all the winter. This day fortnight I purpose, God willing, to set forth towards Dublin and hope about that time to meet you there. I thank you for your hawks, but know not how I shall like them till [I] see them fly. Major Baily if he find a fit man shall have leave to sell his troop. My Lord Dunkellin may I hope make a good captain of horse, and a good councillor as long as he holds his peace. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, October 11. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 1st instant, and have either to my Lord Longford or my son Arran said enough upon the subject of my Lord Ranelagh's accounts to show that I have done at least as much as I was directed, and as much as belonged to me to get them brought in, but I am sorry and amazed to find I can be suspected of partiality to his lordship or indeed to anybody else, when the King's service requires the contrary, and I am bold to say whoever suspects me, neither knows me nor understands our affairs, but I know my duty and will do it in all things, let it anger whom it will. I thought Captain Nichols had been there when you writ me word what he had given out of my discourse with him, but it seems he was not, but arrived there since, and is making haste back again. What his so frequent posting backward and forward may mean I know not, nor well how to learn considering the company he most keeps, but I should think there can be no great depth or danger in a design managed by him. This day fortnight I return to Dublin, by that time the King will have been about a week at Whitehall. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 11. London.—All that I have to say worth your Grace's trouble, the King not being yet come to town (but will be here before he breaks fast to-morrow) is that Captain FitzGerald's friends intend to make a great business of his being turned out of his employments and have already advised him to come over. My Lord Hyde being gone for Scotland, when the King sent his commands for his dismission, his lordship enquired of the Secretary how that matter came about, and he by mistake said you had writ to him about it, when as really it was upon your letters to me. I had the good luck to meet his lordship this morning, and after I had told him that I intended soon for Ireland, and his answering, that the business now on foot would be soon ready for me to carry over, we fell upon the discourse of Capt. FitzGerald. I told him that he had carried himself very ill as to the King's interest in this conjuncture, and that you had often endeavoured to bring him to his duty ; but not being able to prevail with him you thought it your duty to acquaint the King how he had behaved himself, upon which the King ordered his being turned out. I observed to him that the King had put out of employment several great men in this kingdom without giving his reasons for it, and therefore I hoped he would not do himself that prejudice as to condescend to it in this case, though there is enough to be laid to the captain's charge, and what I now told his lordship was for his satisfaction only, but I was resolved when any other person should ask me the question, I would only say it was the King's pleasure to turn him out. His lordship said I was in the right and did not seem much concerned for him, but I hear my Lord Burlington, who is lately come to town, rails mightily at this proceeding. I intend to make his lordship a visit, and if he speaks to me of this matter, I hope I shall behave myself as I ought to do. I shall speak with the King to-morrow upon this subject.

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 11. London.—By the last packet I gave your Grace a hint of my Lord Chamberlain's, presenting my Lord Shaftesbury's petition to the King at Newmarket, which for your Grace's further information in that particular, I think fit to explain. My Lord Shaftesbury in his letter to my Lord Arlington took notice, that he understood the King was informed he was too high in his humour to make any submission to his Majesty and scorned to petition for his liberty, but would rather choose the next term to secure himself by the law in contempt of his Majesty, and the next term resolved to move for his *habeas corpus*. This he told his lordship was the mere suggestion of his enemies, for he was not such a fool as not to know his duty, and the great distance that was between so great a Prince and so mean a

subject as himself, and he was so far from having any contempt of his Majesty, that no subject whatsoever had a greater veneration, greater affection, or more deference for his Majesty's person than himself, or should outdo him in duty or loyalty, and as an evidence of it, though he knew himself innocent of those crimes he was accused of, yet he besought his lordship as his particular friend to present the enclosed petition to his Majesty with this condition (relying upon his lordship's honour to perform it) that if his Majesty was not graciously pleased to grant the prayer of his petition that it should be immediately returned to him again. The petition was in very submissive language, as is said, and the prayer of it was that he might have his liberty and leave to retire into the country, where he resolved to retire the rest of his days and never more intermeddle in public business. When his Majesty read the petition he said he would consider of it and give an answer in four or five days, upon which my Lord Chamberlain telling his Majesty that by the condition expressed in the letter he was in honour obliged to return the petition immediately in case his Majesty was not graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the petition, the King returned the petition to my Lord Chamberlain, and said he would leave him to the law; upon which it is said Mr. Cooling was immediately sent up hither by my Lord Chamberlain. The politicians of the coffee-houses discourse variously of this matter *and those [who] love [my] Lord Chamberlain fear this may be his ruin, and will subject him to the revenge of the Duke of York and Ministers, without whose knowledge he did it.*\* The sub-sheriff of Middlesex yesterday adhering to his resolution of not altering the panel nor allowing of any other foreman than Mr. Charleton, Sir George Jefferyes, has again put off the swearing of the Grand Jury till to-morrow, and this day the Sheriffs were ordered to attend the Court to satisfy the Court whether they were of the same mind.

Harry Nichols is returned hither again, and swears he was with your Grace at Kilkenny about three weeks since. There are warrants out against him for treasonable words, which three witnesses have sworn he spoke in the stage-coach as he was coming from Chester hither about three months since. The Spanish ambassador has acquainted the King that the King of France has renewed his proposition for an exchange of Flanders for Catalonia, with which he fears his Majesty will be necessitated to comply, unless his Majesty finds means to preserve Flanders, the King of Spain being not able to defend it against so powerful a Prince. The King comes to town to-morrow, and then while I stay here I shall be able to give your Grace a more particular account of affairs. My wife is now entered into a course of gentle physic, by which she already finds great benefit, and had she begun it instead of

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

going to the Bath, I believe she might have accompanied me into Ireland with perfect health. Colonel Fitzpatrick was this morning with my Lord Hyde, who treated him with great freedom and kindness and made great professions of friendship and service to your Grace. My Lord Burlington is the man that encourages Captain FitzGerald to come hither and justify himself to the King. Since the writing of this I have spoke with Mr. Secretary Jenkins, who showed me the affidavit against Harry Nichols, in which I do not find anything will amount to high treason. The words which he spoke were in the Taunton coach as he came last out of Ireland, which were that it was against law for the King to borrow money upon any branch of his revenue after the vote passed in Parliament against his borrowing ; that the late declaration after the dissolution of the Parliament at Oxford was lame, because the great seal was not to it, and that the Lord Chancellor said he might hereafter have use of Parliament ; that the King was not advised by his Privy Council, but by only three or four of them ; and [that] there had been ever a jesuitical council. He was this day at Mr. Secretary's office to justify himself, but not finding him there, is resolved to appear before the Council to-morrow. The person who accuses him is one Dymocke, a goldsmith, who names two gentlemen more who heard him speak the words in the coach. Morley has not yet appeared, but Mr. Secretary expects he will to-morrow before the Council. My Lord Ranelagh last week made a fierce attack upon the King, complaining of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury's letter for his suspension, to which the King answered that he had no reason to complain since he was to have so large a compensation as 15,000*l.*, which he knew was ready for him, but he must first make up his accounts as Vice-Treasurer before he could expect to receive it.

#### EXAMINATIONS OF WILLIAM SMITH, FRANCIS EDGECOMBE, AND SIR ROBERT HANNA, BART.

1681, October 12. Dublin.—William Smith, of Wells, in the County of Somerset, says that his information of the 14th of September is true, that the discourse therein mentioned was made to him by St. Lawrence the first time that he saw him, and that St. Lawrence told him that he had heard sufficiently of him, and that the witnesses that went over out of this kingdom were scandalous to their religion as being Irish witnesses, but that he (the deponent) being an Englishman would be credited. He further says that he came to Ireland with one Mr. John Hicks, of Kinsale, and landed at Cork ; that he stayed with Hicks at Cork and Kinsale, and afterwards went to Clonmel to one Mr. Alexander Reade, who wrote on his behalf to Mr. Thistletonwaite, and from thence to Waterford where he met one Captain Carroll with whom he had been acquainted in the West Indies, and where he contracted the

debts for which he was arrested ; and that before coming to Ireland he had been for a year and a half with Mr. Thomas Yeomans, an attorney at Bristol, for nine months in the Island of Nevis in the West Indies, in London, at Wells with his mother, and at Bristol.

Francis Edgecombe says that he knows Father St. Lawrence, a Popish priest, that he has often seen him in the Marshalsea of the Four Courts where he (the deponent), for about these nine months past, has been a prisoner, and that he was informed by Captain John Hayes, Matthew Bodkin, a merchant, and five other Roman Catholics who lay in the room with him, that St. Lawrence said Mass to them and others in the Marshalsea. He further says that Smith one Sunday morning about two months since, told him and one William Maeglenachan who had promised secrecy, that St. Lawrence would have persuaded him to swear against one Doctor Harrison and a person called Jack ; that he (Smith) had casually lost a paper in which he had drawn the whole discourse, and if it should fall into Roman Catholic hands it would much prejudice the Protestants and their interests ; and that St. Lawrence had sworn him to secrecy before he made any overture to him.

Sir Robert Hanna says that he saw St. Lawrence about four months since go into Smith's chamber in the Marshalsea, and that Smith and St. Lawrence were locked up together at that time about two hours, the cause of his (the deponent's) knowledge being that he continued walking near Smith's chamber until he saw St. Lawrence go out.

Sworn before Richard Ryves, Recorder of Dublin, Sir Joshua Allen, and Alderman Enoch Reader. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARLINGTON TO ORMOND.

1681, October 15. Euston.—Ever since my coming into the country I have been troubled with a defluction in my right hand and arm, which most call a return of the gout, but I do not so, because I am unwilling to discredit the milk diet to a strict use of which I have been constrained to confine myself during this my infirmity, and am, I thank God, pretty well delivered of it, but yet not so as to use my own hand more than to sign this letter. With this I ought to tell your Grace that your hawk does wonders, but yet not such as would make the King take him from me instead of a Muscovy tassel of which he is now master infinitely excelling any of his own. His Majesty being now returned to London it is my duty to follow him with what speed I can, which I shall, God willing, do on Tuesday next, though not without some regret to leave my house here and go again into a busy part of the world which is troublesome, though I have little share in it, for which reason I hope your Grace will forgive me, if I refer myself to your other correspondents for all the news of it. My Lady of

Ossory with all her family return with us, and I think I may say without flattery as unwillingly as we who have the satisfaction to see them carry back a better health than they brought hither. My Lord of Derby is likewise with us, and has spent some of his Newmarket days here. He would fain persuade my Lady of Ossory to go to Lancashire and to help his lady to lie in, but I think we shall compound the matter by promising she shall meet my Lady Derby here the next spring. At our return to London I suppose we shall meet my young cousin Bennet returned from France, his young wife and his old father and mother-in-law, from whom I shall be able to learn I hope quickly how worthy the younger daughter may be of your Grace's acceptance for my Lord of Ossory.

Here goes enclosed a letter from my brother Carr, who is likewise here with his family, to your Grace, which he hath shewn to me and calling upon me to be witness what part he hath heretofore had in serving you and your family in that grant from the King. I should do him wrong if I should not tell you I never saw any man bestir himself better than he did in endeavouring to make them a permanent and useful being in that lieutenancy. For which reason he hopes your Grace will interpret well the difficulty he now makes in moving his Majesty to make an additional term therein of thirty years instead of putting in my Lord of Ossory's life in the place of his father. When I have said this your Grace will give [me] leave to add without offence what I have heard myself the King say relating to this matter more than once when some principal persons of Staffordshire have complained of Colonel Vernon, viz.: that his Majesty would send to you to desire and conjure you to take the matter of Needwood Forest out of Colonel Vernon's hand and keep it in your own, and if I do not misremember I think I heard my Lord of Arran particularly commanded by the King to write to your Grace about it in the presence of my Lord Chesterfield, my Lord Ferrers and some others, and this I had not mentioned to you now if I had not been encouraged to it by the discourse I had with Sir Robert Carr, when he read to me the enclosed letter and desired me to transmit it to your Grace. So I have nothing to add to this long one, but my good wishes for the continuance of your health and happiness, and my compliments in the same kind to my Lady Duchess of Ormond.

**JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD to ORMOND.**

1681, October 15.—My Lady Clancarty going expressly from hence to Ireland, I can not forbear to present my duty by her hand, though I did it very lately by the Dean of Christchurch. She receives I hope satisfaction in her son, and that neither your Excellency nor her honour will have cause to repent of your disposal of him. The Vice-Chancellor is now

entered upon the third year of his employment, which I doubt not but he will manage with the same sufficiency and diligence he did the former. Your Excellency's letter came very opportunely for the settlement of the affair. This will I hope find your Excellency returned to Dublin in perfect health, with all the advantages of exercise and country air, which that you may retain with the accession of all other blessings is the earnest prayer of &c.

ANONYMOUS.

1681, October 15. London.—I am most ashamed to have been all this while indebted to your Grace for the honour of yours of the 10th August, which I found here at my arrival from my northern journey. But the paying my duty at Newmarket, besides a turn or two I was forced to make to my country business, must plead my excuse. *Having heard* the report received . . . while I was *in Scotland*, that *Ormond* was to be *removed*, I took leave to speak of it to the Duke, who assured me there was no such thing. I said what was fit on the subject and prayed the consequences might be well thought on for both his own sake and his brother's the . . . The same I repeated at my *taking leave of the Duke* and had the same assurances given me with greatest marks and expressions possible of the King's being most resolved in the point. I find by some of the Earl of Halifax's particular friends that he is quite off the thought of it.

In Scotland, Dalrymple, the President of the Sessions as he is called, or Chief Justice, is turned out, and Haddo, of the surname of Gourdon, one of the Lords of the Sessions, is put in his place. Argyle is also out of the Council and Treasury, and Queensberry in his place. The Clerk Registrar, Sir Thomas Murray is also out, and Sir George MacKenny, of Tarbott, in his place. Who [is] to be Chancellor is not said, most think the Marquess of Atholl. It is said Hatton sits very loose. Dalrymple is arrived here to give up his employment, but having left Edinburgh without taking leave of the Duke the King refuses to see him.\*

*Endorsed.*—An anonymous counterfeit hand.

SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, October 15. Whitehall.—I stand accountable to your Grace for the command I have from you about the Post Office on that side, I have not had an opportunity to my mind to lay the consequences of that affair before his Majesty,

\* The words printed in italics are a partial interpretation of the following cipher— 553 . 184 . 254 . 278 . 258 . 75 . . . 261 . 360 . . . 274 . 359 . 2001 . 514 . 1051 . . . 452 . 345 . 173 . . . 399 . 286 . 272 . 153 . 529 . 1055 . . . 115 . 32 . 520 . 62 . 37 . . . 517 . 278 . 304 . . . 359 . 153 . 1055 . . . 399 . 911 . 1053 . 13 . . . 150 . 584 . 399 . 1074 . . . 553 . 126 . 240 . . . 391 . 583 . 520 . 500 . 36 . . . 241 . 12 . 83 . 398 . 490 . 60 . 37. See Introduction.

and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, it must be done with a full representation of the inconveniences. The Lords of the Treasury went over the establishment of Ireland as it is intended in the new farm this day, they are to meet again on Monday, and then the draft of the contract will be considered. Your Grace will hear there is a principal establishment and an additional one. This last I wish may not prove a reducing, as it will do if the improvement proposed in the new farm do not hold out. His Majesty was pleased to declare on Thursday last that it was his pleasure that the Lord Bishop of Raphoe should be translated to Londonderry, now vacant. My Lord President had the news of it by express. It was his lordship, that recommended him to the King and was extremely earnest (indeed displeased) with me that the letter from his Majesty to your Grace does not go this post. I will humbly take leave to lay hold on this occasion to tell your Grace thal I have his Majesty's command, delivered me by my Lord of London, so to represent Dean Murray (a Scotchman) that he may stand in your Grace's eye as recommended by his Majesty upon his knowledge of him, for some good preferment suitable to the good esteem that his Majesty hath of his talent. There is in this city one Sir Edmond Wiseman a citizen full of duty to the King, that hath a brother named Mr. (or Dr.) Capel Wiseman that is Dean either of Raphoe or else of Derry ; he will, I foresee upon this vacancy there, be powerfully recommended by his Majesty.

Monsieur Van Beuningen is here and hath made very long harangues, but no proposition in writing. He shows a kind of general league, that the Dutch have made with Sweden for the preserving of the general peace. It is without specifying any particular subsidies or quotas. This, he says, is to be done hereafter, when more princes do come in to this league. He invites his Majesty by word of mouth. What answer his Majesty will give a little time will show.

We have juries in Middlesex and London, the most strange that ever were upon a panel of fifty, scarce were four that went at any time to Church. They are so obscure (most of them) as never to have been in the freeholders' book, so that the King cannot hope to have justice from them in his own courts.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 15. London.—I had the opportunity of speaking with his Majesty about Capt. FitzGerald the night he came to town, and I find him so steady to his resolutions of showing marks of his displeasure to those who do not serve him to his mind, that the captain will not find his journey will avail him any thing, if he should be prevailed upon by his friends to come over hither, but on the contrary the King will have the rest of the Munster lord's relations turned out, if

they make a business of this. I was to wait upon my Lord Burlington since I writ last, but his lordship took no notice of his nephew's being turned out and used me with great civility. He desired me to put you in mind of your promise to him, when he was at Kilkenny, that the Scotts' companies and officers should be removed from this town of Youghal.

The Committee for Irish Affairs met this day upon the establishment, but have not done anything in it yet, his Majesty not being present; on Monday next they are to meet upon the covenants of their bargain, both which I believe I shall carry over, but I am afraid there will be no great latitude left you to make additions or alterations, though my Lord Hyde makes the greatest professions, of kindness and service to you imaginable, as my uncle Fitzpatrick will inform you with whom he has discoursed upon that subject later than with me. The King is grown a great lover of hawking, and when he was at Newmarket, he saw a hawk of my Lord Frescheville's fly so well which you gave him, that the King hopes you will make him a present of a cast.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 15. Kilkenny.—I write one to you because I believe you will stay to see some conclusion of the Irish affairs, and that possibly the English and foreign business will not suffer them to have the dispatch you expected. If I were not afraid unfit persons would be obtruded on the Church I could heartily wish I had nothing to do with preferments or promotions in it, and my next wish is that the bishopric of Derry were disposed of, for till it be I shall have no rest. Few men are fit for that bishopric, considering how it is seated, and yet there are I dare say, a hundred that think they are, and of those but one can have it, the rest will be discontented and in the first place with me. I am put in great fear of the Archbishop of Dublin's being near his end. But the clergy can by report kill men that stand in their way as well as officers of the Army, and I hope he is not in the danger that is given out and perhaps wished. When I get to Dublin I shall be better informed. *Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, October 15. Dublin.—Since my last to your Grace, I have made more particular inquiries into Smith's information, and I find that upon the first advertisement thereof, we caused St. Lawrence, the priest, to be apprehended, and one Page (who exhibited this information in the behalf of Smith and is himself one of Dr. Harrison's church) told us that there was one Weston (in prison on execution but for a small debt) who was able to say much in this matter. I paid the debt myself (it was indeed but a little one) and released him out

of the Marshalsea, and caused him to be examined, whose examinations are herewith sent to your Grace; so that Sir Robert Clayton's charge of our over favour to the Romish priests was ill applied to this particular. I herewith send your Grace copies of all the examinations, that have been taken upon that information, not only those which were taken at the first bringing in of this complaint, but also those farther examinations which have been taken since my receipt of your Grace's of the 11th instant, so that Mr. Secretary Jenkins will plainly see, that there hath been no neglect in that matter whatever hath been suggested to the contrary. And indeed I do not well know what possibly could have been done more than was done; for St. Lawrence the priest was presently taken and committed, and lies still in restraint to attend such a trial as the King's Counsel shall advise to have him called unto, but if the private malicious letters of every snivelling informer of this kingdom shall be sufficient to raise jealousies of this Government, and to arraign their proceedings without any hazard of punishment unto themselves, we must never hope for any ease or quiet.

Since my receipt of your Grace's of the 13th instant, which I received late last night, I have made some enquiry who those were that were for the most part Smith's visitants in prison, and I am told that Mr. Ware hath been most conversant with him, and hath continued with him private for some hours together, and that he took his examinations and sent them for England, and that Mr. Smith hath said unto others, that Mr. Ware had secured Sir Robert Clayton to be his friend. How far this is true and how much more of the same roguery may be found out I cannot yet say, but I hope by your Grace's return hither I shall be able to give you a better account of this contrivance, for to deal clearly with your Grace I as yet look upon this whole business to be nothing else.

As to my health though not worthy your Grace's enquiry, much less your esteem, I thank God I am much better than I was. I have been able to attend Sir John Champante's accounts at the Council table all this afternoon until seven o'clock, and I hope I am nothing the worse for it. I shall not trouble your Grace with a needless repetition of what was done in that business, having by this same post given your Grace an account thereof under the hands of all the Commissioners that were present.

I herewith send your Grace, Sir John Champante's state of the farm rent ending the 30th of September last, which is agreed to by the Farmers themselves within 15!. When I was ill and could not stir abroad, I desired the Chancellor of the Exchequer and my Lord Chief Justice Davys (for my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge was then out of town) to call upon the Farmers and Sir John Champante together to agree upon the state; which with much endeavour they compassed, and they were pleased this day to return the enclosed report unto me,

which ought to have been made to your Grace, but I presumed that your Grace would rather pardon the mistake of the ceremony than to delay it this post. To conclude your Grace's trouble of this letter I present your Grace with a new London ballad ; they say it is of a pleasant tune, but I have no skill at counting.

SIR JAMES BUTLER to ORMOND.

1681, October 17.—Your Grace will receive of Mr. Bennet a book in folio, which Sir William Dugdale presents your Grace, and begs the honour and favour that the Catalogue of the Nobility and Bishops, &c., of Ireland, which I put into my Lord Arran's hands to be conveyed to your Grace, be carefully perused and exactly corrected and remitted with what convenient speed may be.

INFORMATION OF JOHN COOPER.

1681, October 15.—The Neills told Mr. Nulty and him that there were four persons, of whom William Hetherington was one, employed to suborn witnesses against the Duke, &c., that the four were supplied with money from nine eminent persons in London, and that Rouse was the man that received the money from the nine and paid it to the four. They told him that they had something to say against Mr. Morley, and one other gentleman whom he understood to be Sir Robert Clayton, and that these were likewise concerned in the subornation. The reason they gave him for not discovering all at their examination, was that John Brogan the night before left word at the gaoler's that the Lord of Coloony had forbid him to let the Neill's speak with Cooper or anyone else, that Sir John Davys, whose clerk was in their company with Cooper, would take advantage of any discovery they would give, and that they would not get out of gaol till the next assizes without Brogan's consent. Cooper says that if the Neills be discharged it will be a great hindrance to their giving full examinations, and that they will undoubtedly be released by gentlemen of the county of Meath, if they hear that they, the Neill's, intend to discover what they know of Mr. Morley. The Neill's also told Mr. Nulty and him that Sir Robert Clayton on their coming out of England expressed sorrow at their leaving it, and fear lest they would be knocked on the head in Ireland, and desired to know how they did live or if they were put to any trouble.

*Endorsed.*—Mr. Cooper's private information concerning Henry O'Neill given me by the Bishop of Meath. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 18. London.—Yesterday in the afternoon the Lords of the Treasury, and the Committee for the Affairs of Ireland met upon the new farm. The first thing in debate was the business of Tangier, which I mentioned in my last,

the determining of which his Majesty being then present reserved to himself. Then the matter of the new contract was taken into consideration. But before they entered upon it my Lord Hyde acquainted their lordships, that he heard it was reported abroad this new farm or undertaking was his project, and that he endeavoured to keep it in hugger-mugger. He protested for his own part he designed nothing but his Majesty's service, which was the only reason prevailed with him to countenance it. And therefore he desired the matter might be publicly scanned and exposed, and that my Lord Ranelagh and Mr. Sheridan might have a full and free view of it. Upon which his Majesty telling them my Lord Ranelagh was without, his lordship was called in, and they entered upon the contract, the preamble whereof was so long and my Lord Ranelagh's discourses upon it took up so much time that there was no further progress in it. And the further consideration of it is referred till Thursday next. My Lord Hyde this day desired my Lord Arran to be then present. And I hear myself, Sir Richard Reynell, Sir Robert Hamilton and Mr. Sheridan, will be also summoned to attend. I am absolutely a stranger to every article of the undertaking, but what I have picked up by common discourse. And though I have heard something of the new intended establishment I know little or nothing of their covenants. However, if I am summoned I shall according to the best of my skill, do my duty. I know *Lord Ranelagh and Sheridan\** have shaked hands upon the point, and they both make use of your Grace's name in the opposition they give. And though I know not what authority they have from your Grace for so doing, yet I think myself obliged in duty to your Grace to acquaint your Grace with it. My proposition for the ordnance is laid aside, for because there was never any such provision made upon the establishment, it is thought now unreasonable in me to press it. However my Lord Hyde told me yesterday that there will be an addition made to the concordatums for things of that kind. And so that provision be made any way for the King's service, I am satisfied with any method is most agreeable to their lordships.

The Judges at the Old Bailey met yesterday, to which Sessions that of Hicks Hall being adjourned for the determining the dispute about the Grand Jury, it was thought reasonable by the Judges to adjourn it thither back again ; where Sir George Jefferyes nor the Sheriffs not appearing, the Justices though the matter too hard for them ; and therefore broke up the Sessions resolving at the term to complain of the Sheriff's contempt in the King's Bench. When the panel for the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey was read it was observed to the court, that there were two fanatics in it, which frequented conventicles and went not to Church ; which the Judges

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\* In cipher. See Introduction.

desiring the Sheriffs to strike out, Mr. Sheriff Pilkington answered they were very worthy men, and to his knowledge, very good Protestants. Upon this affidavit was made of their frequenting conventicles, and their being indicted for it. My Lord Chief Justice observed to the Sheriffs, that this was a lawful objection to which Mr. Pilkington replied, if that was made a qualification, then there could not a Grand Jury be found in London, which answer was derided by most present. Then Mr. Pilkington said no drunkard or whoremaster could be of a Jury. My Lord Chief Justice replied that if any were indicted for being so, it was a legal objection against them; but no man of that sort was so impudent as to brag of it as a virtue, and where men out of conscience pretended to religion and upon that score to absent themselves from the religious exercises established by law, they were certainly not fit to be of a Grand Jury by whom presentments of that kind were to be made in order to their being punished as breakers of the law. Then he observed that in the time of Mr. Bethel's being Sheriff not one Dissenter, though a Papist had been, [was] presented, which during the time of Plot, when all Protestants were so alarmed, was a greater advance to Popery, than the Papists themselves could have designed and hoped for, and one great matter of Grand Juries being to inquire after recusants and to present them, it was reasonable and necessary to have such Juries as would present recusants. Then he desired the statute of the 3rd of Henry the VIIIth to be read, that gave authority to the Justices to alter Juries as they thought fit, upon which Mr. Pilkington answered that if his brother Sheriff would consent, he was willing to alter those two against which exception was made. Mr. Shute (the other Sheriff) said it was a matter of great consequence and therefore desired time to advise with their counsel, upon which my Lord Chief Justice North replied, it was a sign that they had little reverence for the ten Judges then present, who were the expositors of the law (and who had all in their turn declared their opinions positively in the point for law) when they desired time to consult with two or three counsel in private. In conclusion the Judges requiring their contempt to be recorded, the Sheriffs retracted, and consenting to the striking out the names of those two persons, the Jury was sworn, by which it is believed the King has gained a great point in order to the Juries which are to be the next term. What has been done this day I have not had leisure to learn, but it was resolved to taste the temper of this Jury by preferring an indictment against Rouse, in which if there were success, it was believed the bill against my Lord Shaftesbury was to follow, and if it were found, *several great persons were to be confined.*\* More of my Lord Lauderdale's friends in Scotland are laid aside.

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\* In cipher. See Introduction.

## JOHN ELLIS to ——.

1681, October 18. London.—Concerning the proceedings at the Old Bailey; he says that the Grand Jury were all of them Dissenters more or less, but that with two exceptions, they brought vouchers of their frequenting church and divine service, being “such as go to church to salve appearances and to conventicles out of devotion.” This morning a bill was preferred against Mr. Rouse, who was carried from the Tower to Newgate to be indicted, to the Grand Jury. The witnesses against him, six in all, two of them substantial citizens of London, were examined in open court, although the Jury would have had them in private, and to unbiassed men seemed very full and satisfactory. The Jury put several captious questions to the witnesses, and the witnesses accused some of the Jury of knowing the truth of the things alleged against Rouse as he had spoken them in their presence. The examination lasted long, and when about four in the afternoon, the Jury withdrew and the court adjourned to dinner, the auditors thought the Jury would not find the bill inasmuch as some of them were interested in the matters to be found, all of them had probably contributed to the maintenance of witnesses for the Popish Plot, and finding a bill on the evidence given, would force them to find more bills, especially in the proceedings against the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lord Howard. About seven o'clock at night the verdict *ignoramus* was brought in. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 15. London.—The Lords of the Treasury met yesterday, the King [being] present, about the covenants of the new bargain, but they proceeded no farther than reading over the preamble. Thursday next is appointed for a farther debate upon that subject, and I believe I shall then be present. What I observe upon that day's transaction your Grace shall have from me by the next post, but I have reason to believe, that it will not pass so current as it was thought when I writ last, though I am told the Undertakers are as much assured of the thing as if they were in possession.

There is lately a person come over hither sent by the Bishop of Raphoe, who came by the way of Whitehaven, that brings news that the Bishop of Derry is dead, and Mr. Sheridan hearing of it, and believing by discourse he has had with you, that his brother would be more acceptable to you than Bishop Hopkins applied himself to the King for that bishopric for his brother, but I find the King is pre-engaged to my Lord President for the other. There being now five packets due out of Ireland, the news may be true, but I am confident your recommendation will take place if it be, and I guess it will be for neither.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 18. Kilkenny.—Colonel Hungerford having lately been in Scotland, and meeting my Lord Hyde there, recommended to him the restoring of the pay in the last establishment deducted from the troop of Guards a thing in itself most reasonable and indeed necessary considering the duty they are upon, the frequent marches they are subject to with me and the dearness of Dublin their constant garrison. But at the same time that he writes of this to the Quarter-master Harman he speaks of 500*l.* to be given by the troop to some body in consideration of the twelve pence to be restored and with this bargain or offer the Quarter-master has acquainted the troop, which is so open and scandalous a way of traffic, that I wonder what can be the meaning of it. I cannot suspect that Hungerford would cheat the men of their money, on the other hand I cannot imagine, who he would bribe. But if I am to have any hand in the establishment, I will free myself and those about me from the suspicion of it, and will know what the mystery is. I desire you would speak with Hungerford concerning this matter if he be there, if not let me know whether you have heard anything of it or no. *Copy.*

## SAME to SAME.

1681, October 18. Kilkenny.—Since I writ to you this morning concerning Colonel Hungerford's letter to Quarter-master Harman, I have received yours of the 8th and 11th of this month, and a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, containing all the papers delivered to him by Sir Robert Clayton. The matter was under examination at Dublin, and the Popish priest committed as he still is, but it is much to be suspected that the whole matter was contrived and timed for my Lord of Shaftesbury's service and copies of the information sent over in haste to come forth in print before his lordship's trial. I have sent all the papers before me to Dublin, that against I come there a full narrative of the matter may be in a readiness. One Page, a professed Nonconformist, in whose house Dr. Harrison lies has a great part in the affair, and your landlord Ware has been some hours shut up with Smith the informer, but before a true representation can be sent my Lord of Shaftesbury's business is like to be over one way or other, and he will have had all the benefit the noise could give him. You have taken the matter of FitzGerald very right in discourse with my Lord Hyde and certainly he that at least approved of that way of conduct in England, cannot reasonably condemn it here. I do not wonder at my Lord Burlington's concern for his favourite nephew, but I should think it might be as necessary for him to justify himself as him. I know not what use is to be made of the catalogue Sir James Butler put into your hands, when it shall be rectified.

as it will easily be by some of the proper officers. My Lord of Longford's two letters consist of pertinent informations, but require no return but my thanks and my wishes for his lady's health, which are as cordial as theirs that may lose by her death. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681, October 18. Dublin.—By some letters which I have received out of England by these last packets, I find that it is the opinion of some that all the present differences between the King and any of his subjects are attempting to be pieced up by way of accommodation, and that several propositions have been made to his Majesty for that purpose, and that the Lord Shaftesbury should continue a prisoner until the terms agreed upon be secured to be performed. This way is put forward by some, others oppose it as an unpracticable expedient, and only set up to aviod those disadvantages, which must be brought upon the great Dissenting party, by the trial of the Lord Shaftesbury and Lord Howard. It is very hard to make any judgment upon such conjectural proposals, but your Grace and I do very well remember that in the first Presbyterian rebellion, about the year 1640, what that party could not obtain by their arms, they compassed by an accommodation, but I hope that precedent hath so well instructed us, that we shall not be easily drawn into the like snares, though doubtless nothing can more gloriously conduce to his Majesty's honour, than to quiet the minds and affections of his people without blood.

I find by some discourse with the Bishop of Kildare that he would be much pleased, if your Grace would make him your Vice-Chancellor for this University. And indeed I think he may be a fit person to receive that honour from your Grace, if your Grace have not otherwise resolved it. His education hath been much academic, and the charge of his bishopric lying so near Dublin doth much adapt him for that employment; but this is only to your Grace, and not to interfere with the least of your Grace's thoughts in the disposal thereof. I know nothing of your Grace's intentions as to the deanery of Down, in case that Dean should be advanced to Raphoe, but upon some discourse which I had this day with the Dean [of] Down, if what he tells me be true, it is without doubt the best deanery in all Ireland. I hold myself obliged to duty to give your Grace this advertisement, that you may know the value of what you give. I wish your Grace all happiness in the world, and a safe return to Dublin as soon as your conveniences will permit you.

*Postscript.*—Sir John Champante came to me this afternoon, and desired me to give him a copy of the letter to your Grace from the Lords of the Treasury of —. I told him that

I had seen a copy of that letter, but it was from your Grace ; and without your Grace's permission, I would not give it unto any one. I think he told me, that my Lord Ranelagh could not procure it in England. I must cry *peccavi* to your Grace for what I formerly writ to your Grace of Sir John Champante's promise of making up the account of the undertaking ; when I lately questioned him for it and urged him upon his promise, he said that he never intended that account, but only the account of the Vice-Treasurer. So that it is my opinion that he intends not to give the Lords of the Treasury any such account, and I am apt to believe that his employers in England have forbid him.

One Colonel O'Berne, as he calls himself, but in plain English, Colonel Berne, hath lately landed here, and was with me this day with several of his officers. His business is to recruit his regiment for the Spanish service, and hath our King's letter to your Grace, to countenance him therein. He desired me to let him know when your Grace intends to be here, that he might accordingly dispose of himself either to attend your Grace at Kilkenny, or await until your Grace's return to Dublin. I told him that I supposed your Grace was purposed to leave Kilkenny upon Monday next, and to be here some few days after, which I presume will prevent your Grace, the trouble of a visit by himself and his officers at Kilkenny.

#### ORMOND TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681, October 18. Kilkenny.—After I had written my other letters of this day's date, I received a packet (by an express post from Dublin) from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, containing the papers sent to Sir Robert Clayton out of Ireland, and by him delivered to the Secretary. I have read but some of them, before I send them, and not compared them with others, or with the copies your Grace sent me by the last post, supposing you will be able to make better use of them than I can at this distance. The order of Council only directs a proceeding on this side according to law, but perhaps it may be fit to frame a narrative of that whole business, that it may be sent and published, if the King shall think it fit.

I find he that sends them out of Ireland prepares the best he can, not only against any evidence that may be brought to confute Smith's information, but against his own retraction, if it should happen, and represents the Popish party here powerful enough to suppress all truths and to prove any lie, but we know who is meant by the Popish party, and what Protestants they are that are dejected at College's execution, and that thereupon quit the kingdom. God deliver us from such Protestants.

*Postscript.*—Kilkenny, 19 October, '81, being by God's mercy this day 71 years old. *Copy.*

## SAME to SAME.

1681, October 19. Kilkenny.—In the same packet that brought me the report of the Commissioners of the Vice-Treasurer's accounts and the informations concerning Smith the prisoner, and St. Lawrence the Popish priest, I had the enclosed letter to my Lord Chief Justice from Mr. Villiers, and the copy of an address to the French King, but I do not understand to what part of the business of that dispatch to apply either of those papers, and therefore I return them to your Grace, supposing they may have gotten into the packet by mistake.

I much suspect that the business of Smith's information is principally contrived and limited for my Lord Shaftesbury's service, and that it may have the effect aimed at before their can [be] any detection of the design be sent from hence, for in all probability he will receive his trial or liberty soon after the beginning of the term, which in England will be on Monday next. Mr. Ware's secret conferences with Smith and Sir Robert Clayton's handing the information to Mr. Secretary Jenkins in England, and Page's part in it here induce me to be of that opinion, and the calumny hinted by Sir Robert Clayton against this Government, is to excuse the transmission of copies of the information whilst they were in the proper way of proceeding here, and at the worst they will be content to incur the penalty of a misdemeanour or contempt towards the Government to assist so great a patron of the cause as the Earl of Shaftesbury being under capital questions. However your Grace could do no more than is done and doing to discover truth.

Since your Grace has been as far as the Council Chamber, and received no prejudice by it, I hope to find you able with as little danger to your health to come to the castle. I have returned an answer in form to your Grace's and the rest of the Commissioners of Accounts' letter of the 15th of this month. It seems to me that no account of the Vice-Treasurer's can ever be finally closed whilst he is in authority to receive and pay, unless it be to a certain day, because he may be, and likely is, receiving and paying even whilst his accounts is transcribing.  
*Copy.*

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 18. London.—Your Grace's of the 27th and 30th of September, as also that of the 3rd instant, I received together on the 19th, and have seen your Grace's to my Lord Arran and Colonel Fitzpatrick. What your Grace mentions to me of my knowledge, that the Vice-Treasurer's accounts or your Grace's superintendency over the Vice-Treasurer was excepted out of your patent for the lieutenancy of that kingdom, is very true, and it is as true that I have asserted it, and have been laughed at for my pains, nor have I been wanting

in my duty to your Grace, in representing your Grace's immediate issuing your orders to the Commissioners of Accounts, and to the Vice-Treasurer, after receipt of the letters from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. And yet your Grace in your letters to the Lords of the Treasury, mentioning little or nothing of my Lord Ranelagh's accounts, and in every [one] of them representing still something against the Farmers, I suppose is the occasion of those discourses I acquainted your Grace with. But all these apprehensions are now blown over by my Lord Ranelagh passing his accounts, and the prudent use Colonel Fitzpatrick has made of your Grace's last letter (an account whereof I doubt not but he gives your Grace himself) has turned extremely to your Grace's advantage here. I intend not [to] trouble your Grace with the transactions in the Treasury Chamber upon the new undertaking, because my Lord Arran has said all that is yet observable upon that subject. Only I must say that I am of opinion all my Lord Ranelagh's rhetoric will neither save himself nor divert the resolutions already taken in that matter. For the conveniency and ease the maintaining of Tangier out of Ireland will outbalance all other considerations, and the Ministers here are already too far engaged to recede from their determinations.

My proposal about the ordnance is totally laid aside, because there was never any such provision made for the ordnance in any establishment. But my Lord Hyde told me there would be an addition made to the concordatums for things of that kind. I am sorry the stop in the payments ordered since May will hinder the reparations your Grace designed in the several forts, for after the new undertaking is perfected, I foresee that money will not only be never retrieved, but that the arms and stores will suffer much this winter for want of repairing the storehouses. Upon the promotion of these new bishops, I presume to put your Grace in mind of your Grace's promise to me concerning my chaplain, Mr. Lloyd, who really is a very deserving man. And this is the first request of this kind I have ever troubled your Grace with. On Thursday morning my Lord Huntington was introduced by my Lord Halifax into the bed-chamber, into which as soon as his lordship entered, he threw himself upon his knees and begged his Majesty's pardon for his late errors, telling his Majesty, he was deluded and misled by the specious pretences of some lords whom he thought truly loyal and zealous for the good of the kingdom; but having of late found by their actions, that they intended nothing less, he did in all humility cast himself at his Majesty's feet begging his Majesty's pardon, and assuring his Majesty, that his future actions should make amends for his past errors. His Majesty replied that though he would never capitulate with his subjects; yet when he saw their eyes opened, and found they were convinced of their faults, he knew how to show mercy, and gave him his hand to kiss. By Tuesday's packet I hope to be able to give your

Grace an account of my motion from hence, which will be before my Lord Arran can leave this place, because my business in the term requires my hastening into Ireland.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 22. London.—On Thursday last I had seven letters from your Grace, three of them dated the 3rd instant, the others 27th of the last month, 7th, 10th, and 11th, of this. That of the 7th which related to the Dean in this country, did not come to my hands so soon as the others, so that the King had consented to give the bishopric of Derry to the Bishop of Raphoe before I had that letter, therefore I shall make no mention of it to any body for the reasons your Grace hinted, and indeed if it were not to obey your commands, I should scarce appear on behalf of William Sheridan, though I would be glad to serve his brother, for I have no great reverence for the Dean, and my mother I am sure has as little, but according to your desires in your letter of the 10th, the Bishop of Kilmore will be translated to Raphoe, and the Dean preferred to the bishopric of Kilmore, which his brother here is well satisfied with, since he cannot get that of Derry for his other brother, for whom he seems to be most concerned, and pretends he had your Grace's promise for a translation to a more beneficial bishopric, than that he now holds. And now I am upon this subject I must put you in mind of a promise you made to prefer one Mr. Lloyd, chaplain to my Lord Longford.

I was at the Treasury Chamber at the reading of the covenants for the new undertaking on Thursday last, and this morning, and though the Lords of the Treasury and others of the Council sat above four hours each time, they have read but two thirds of it. On Tuesday next in the afternoon, they will go through the rest. My Lord Ranelagh will make exceptions to many clauses in it, when it is read out, and when he has time to peruse it. I shall not trouble your Grace with my sense of the matter, until I have heard over the whole, for perhaps there may be some restrictions in what remains, that may solve matters, but as it yet appears to me, the King will set up new enquiries, and give the Undertakers the benefit of such lands as they shall discover, which will be very vexatious to us all that have estates, and is a thing that your Grace and a full Council have made a representation against by letter to the Secretary, which letter I desired might be brought next meeting. Another thing which seems to be granted to them is of as general ill consequence as that, and that is the reliefs, most of, if not all, the estates in Ireland since the taking away the Court of Wards being held in common soeage. But Sir James Shaen with whom I am now upon very good terms will give me a private meeting after the business is read over, and he says he will satisfy me in those

doubts, and will recede from any thing that may but seem grievous to the subject. This is all that occurs to me of moment in this matter, but my Lord Ranelagh will with great eloquence make many objections, which I shall not concern myself in, because it is his own particular concern, for he is not only turned out, but he is farmed by the new Undertakers. I had like to forget one material thing, and that is that the Army of Ireland is like as the covenants are now penned to be six months in arrear until the end of the farm. My Lord Hyde told me this morning, that Mr. Sheridan was yesterday with him, and pretended, authority from the Duke and from your Grace to move for a Parliament, which I wondered at having had no intimation of it from you, and your former letters to me mention the contrary. I told his lordship that he had brought me no credentials from you, and therefore I believe he had no authority for what he said. I gave that answer because I know it goes against the grain with his lordship, and the King is not inclined to it at this time. My Lord Hyde showed your letters to him upon account of the Vice-Treasurer, he is very kind and civil to me, and makes great professions of his kindness to you. I have writ to the captain of the yacht not to stay for me, and when I want her I shall write a post or two before I take my journey. I had a letter from my cousin George Mathew upon the same subject you writ, and I will send his letter to the Lieutenant of the Tower to show my Lord Arundel of Wardour.

#### JOHN LUTHER, MAYOR OF YOUGHAL TO ORMOND.

1681, October 25. Youghal.—Concerning his Grace's commands of the 12th instant, he craves leave to represent that there lately arrived in this port a French vessel with forty three Protestants from Rochelle, and the Ile of Re or thereabouts, whence they had fled on account of the persecution against those of that religion, and also in a vessel belonging to Youghal one Daniel Penegant, his wife and two children, who declare that they are Protestants, and fled from their habitation at the Ile of Re upon the like account. Notwithstanding the great decay of their trade by means of the "Act for prohibiting transportation of cattle," the chief support of their town, they have not been wanting to contribute towards the relief of these poor strangers. *Abstract.*

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, October 25. Whitehall.—I deferred to give your Grace an account on Saturday of his Majesty's most ready consenting to the translating of my Lord Bishop of Raphoe to Derry, in hopes to be able with the same conveyance to give your Grace his Majesty's pleasure upon my Lord the Earl of Arran's proposal to have the Bishop of Kilmore translated to

Raphoe and Dean Sheridan to Kilmore. This my Lord of Arran tells me is your Grace's last thought, for you are pleased in yours of the 7th October, to me to mention Dean Sheridan as fit for Raphoe. Having had no other answer on Saturday from his Majesty, but that he would have a good man to succeed at Raphoe, which I hoped his Majesty would determine of (and that Bishop Marsh should be the man) before this night I come to be disappointed, for that his Majesty went away yesterday very early in the morning for Windsor to see his Chapel, which is newly finished there, and Sir Samuel Morland's waterworks. On Saturday I hope to give your Grace an account of your commands in this and in some other things.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 25. London.—I have your Grace's letter of the 15th, and two of the 18th, and find by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, that nothing is yet farther done about the Irish bishops than the making Hopkins Bishop of Derry, and this stop is occasioned by Mr. Sheridan's making an interest with my Lord Conway, to get the Bishop of Cloyne, his brother, translated to the bishopric of Raphoe. I shall not interpose farther in the matter, having spoke to the King already, and told him your sense, for I had rather the Bishop of Cloyne should be preferred without your recommendation than the Dean of Down with it. Letters of the latest date from Dublin speak of my Lord Primate's being very ill, as also the Archbishop of Dublin. The Dean you mention in your former letters, would I believe be glad to have either of those.

I shall unfold to your Grace that business, which Hungerford writ to Harman about, when he came out of Scotland, he told me that he would make an interest with the Knight concerned in this new undertaking for 500 guineas to get an increase to his and the commission officers' pay, and the 12d. per diem restored to the troop. I told him I thought it was a very good bargain and encouraged him in it, but did not think he would go that way to work as he has done. I would not have your Grace discover this because I am now upon good terms with that Knight, but I am confident he has promised more than he can perform, for I believe he has not the interest to make such an alteration in the establishment. This business was told me by Hungerford in great secrecy, and he having had no discourse with Sir James himself, but the business being carried on by a third hand it may easily be denied.

This afternoon the remaining books of the new covenants were read over at the Treasury, they being in all nine in number, and all of them pretty large ones. My Lord Ranelagh was not there, but is in waiting with his Majesty at Windsor; he is on Monday next to make all his objections in writing or else their lordships will proceed without him.

I heard the other day that Captain FitzGerald was come to town, but if he is he keeps very private. The King does not return from Windsor this night, so that the business of the bishops will not be concluded before next post.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 25. London.—I have very little to trouble your Grace with at this time, because my Lord Arran charges himself with giving your Grace an account of the proceedings in the Treasury chamber ; and Colonel Fitzpatrick will tell your Grace what has passed between him and Dr. Tillotson. I was last night with Mr. Attorney General, who speaks with much diffidence of the Grand Jury's finding the bills of indictment against my Lord Shaftesbury and the other prisoners, though the evidence is very positive and clear against them. For while such factious Grand Juries are returned by the Sheriffs (which is a mischief the present law cannot remedy) there is little hope, that any bills will be found, and the King will have no expedient left to bring that party to reason, but *to put the laws in execution against fanatics and confine their ministers* which I perceive to be resolved on in case the refractory humour continue. My Lord Shaftesbury and the rest petitioned yesterday for their *habeas corpus*, and the rule given was that, if there were no indictments brought against them by the end of the term, they should have their liberty according to law. Because the Quarter Sessions at Oxford was not held so early this year as the last it was believed there was an intention to bring on the bills of indictment there ; but upon discourse with Mr. Attorney, I find all his lordship's transactions were in the City. Upon my Lord Huntingdon's submission, the King spoke to my Lord Denbeigh to resign up to his lordship the Custos Rotulorum's place of Leicestershire, which had always been in the Huntingdon family and was lately taken from the present Lord, and given to my Lord Denbigh, who very readily complied with his Majesty's commands, in return whereof the King has promised to make him Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, when it is vacant by the death of my Lord Northampton, who has been long languishing. I hear Mr. Thynne, Colonel Booth, and several other considerable persons of that gang are now becoming converts, which will make a considerable breach in that party.

The King having answered Van Beunighen, that his present condition being such, that he was not able without the assistance of a Parliament to engage in a war ; and the humour of the people being at present so factious, that if he called a Parliament, he could not hope for any assistance from men of their choosing, he desired to be excused from declaring war against France. However, if they pleased to declare war he was ready to afford them that assistance he was obliged unto by the Treaty at Numigen, whereof he was guarantee. With

this answer Van Beunighen is not pleased ; and therefore as I am told intends to propose, that if his Majesty will please to join with them in the declaration of war they will be contented with only such assistance as his Majesty was able to give them. *This he is advised to do by the Earl of Essex, Sunderland, Sidney, and ——* in hope that a declaration of war will infallibly in the end necessitate the meeting of a Parliament.\* I have drawn this letter into a greater length, than I at first intended which I hope your Grace will pardon. This day sennight I intend to set out for Ireland. Since the writing of this, I am told, that upon a project now on foot, that the Secondary of the Counter may without the Sheriffs make return of a Grand Jury in London, a Commission of Oyer and Terminer will be issued for the trial of my Lord Shaftesbury, which I cannot tell your Grace to be authentic, because Mr. Attorney said nothing to me of it, which I fancy he would not have concealed, if there had been any such intention.

JOHN ELLIS to —————.

1681, October 25. London.—Concerning the application to the King's Bench, made by the two lords and two commoners in the tower, Mr. Williams and Mr. Wallop moved for the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mr. Darnell for Lord Howard. Two printers of seditious pamphlets, Janeway and Baldwyn, were called before the court and at first committed, but afterwards suffered to enter into recognisances. Yesterday the King went to Windsor to see, as it is said, the new rooms in the Castle which are very finely painted by Monsieur Verrico. The Committee for the Affairs of Ireland sat for three hours this afternoon, going through the new propositions for the farm, and it is said the Commissioners for Disposing of Ecclesiastical Benefices in the King's gift are debating whether those in Ireland are not within their disposal. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1681, October 27. Grangebeg.—At Carlow in my way hither, I received your lordship's of the 15th and 18th instant, and immediately sent them to my wife, because they comprehended more material advertisements, and observations than all the other letters sent me, this account I choose to give your lordship from hence suspecting that when I come to Dublin, I shall be much taken up with the ceremonies of welcomes and visits for a day or two.

The only information that requires answer as I remember, was of my Lord of Ranelagh's and Mr. Sheridan's declaring my aversion to the new proposals for a farm or some other contract for the revenue of Ireland, but I believe they were misunderstood by those, that reported it from them, however,

\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. The figures uninterpreted are 1132. See Introduction.

I am sure I was misunderstood by them, if from any discourse of mine they collected and affirmed, that I disapproved of that or any other bargain without knowing who the Undertakers were, what the undertaking is, or what the security for performance would be. It is true I may have said to Mr. Sheridan and others, that I was very suspicious of proposals in relation to the revenue, when care was taken to conceal all the material parts of them, and especially from those that should be presumed to understand the condition of Ireland, and were like to have some part in supervising the execution of what should be agreed upon, and I shall continue in the same doubt till I know more then yet I do. I question whether this letter may find you at London, but send it presuming, that when you come away, you will leave order how your letters shall be disposed of.

*Postscript.* October 29. Dublin.—Last night at Osbaldstowne, I received your lordship's of the 21st instant, and have got time to own the receipt of it. I cannot comprehend where the jest lay, that made men so merry when your lordship observed to them that the Vice-Treasurer was not in the number of those the Lieutenant had power to bring to account, but the matter being over let them laugh on. I do not know what preferments in the Church will be void upon the removal of bishops, the deanery of Down is one of the best in the kingdom, and your lordship will think it reasonable I should gratify one of the most eminent of my own chaplains with it, but when you arrive I doubt not but to satisfy your lordship that I am much prepared to help your chaplain to a living proper for him. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, October 29. London.—This day his Majesty and the Queen with the Lords of the Council and the Judges have been treated most splendidly at Guildhall. On Monday his Majesty goes for Newmarket to see two races and will return hither as soon as they are over. On Monday my Lord Ranelagh is to give in his objections to the new undertaking in writing, which together with the answers to them will be considered by the Lords of the Treasury and presented to his Majesty at his return for his final resolution. Without doubt a new proposition will be made by my Lord Ranelagh's party. But by what I can collect it will come too late. For it is believed, that if the present proposers will abate some of their extravagant clauses (which I have reason to believe they will) they will be preferred. My Lord Ranelagh has acted his part with such passion, that he has said if he can stave off this contract and stand his ground but two years, he doubts not but these Ministers, who manage his Majesty's affairs now will be turned out, and then he shall have a new world before

him, which being told them, has exasperated them to the last degree, and more particularly *Hyde.*\*

Since my Lord Shaftesbury's petition, there has been no proceeding against him in the King's Bench, the Grand Jury's being such, that there is no hope they will find the bill of indictment against his lordship. For which reason other expedients have been thought of, and are now under consideration. One I told your Grace in my last, and that which is now upon the anvil, and which the Judges have before them, is whether if there should be a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for trying of him and the rest of his gang in the Tower, whether the Bailiff of Westminster or his Deputy may not legally return the Grand and Petty Juries. The resolution of which query depends upon the Charters granted by King John, both to the Abbot of Westminster and the City of London, which have since been confirmed by the succeeding Kings to both. The Judges both yesterday morning and last night met upon this affair, but their determination (if they have come to any) is yet kept private. It is said that Van Beunighen despairing of success in his errand returns home the next week, and the last Flanders' letters say, that the Duke of Parma is for the present freed from his apprehensions of the French King's seizing upon the country of Alost. I fear our friend Nash will the next week fall into some tribulation, being accused by some of the libellers in print for furnishing them with materials for their scribbling.

This next week I resolve to leave this place, though I foresee I cannot set out on Tuesday. His Majesty has signed two letters, one for the Bishop of Kilmore to be Bishop of Raphoe, and the other for the Dean of Down to be Bishop of Kilmore, but when he signed them, directed Mr. Secretary Jenkins, not to send them away till he had spoken with Mr. Sheridan, to whom his Majesty had promised the bishopric of Londonderry, for his brother the Bishop of Cloyne; but upon your Grace's and my Lord President's recommendation, preferred the Bishop of Raphoe to it, and now to make Mr. Sheridan amends would content him in the promotion of his brother. When that of Londonderry was gone, Mr. Sheridan proposed (after he had agreed with my Lord Arran and me, that the Bishop of Kilmore might have Raphoe and his brother, the Dean, Kilmore) that his brother Cloyne might have Raphoe, and his brother the Dean have Cloyne with his deanery; in which my Lord Conway had his Majesty's directions to write to your Grace, but Sir Maurice Eustace happening to be present when my Lord Conway told Mr. Sheridan of it, he dissuaded him from it as an imposition, which your Grace would not be pleased with, and he then seemed to wave it. But whether he has changed his mind since I know not, having not met with Mr. Secretary Jenkins this busy day. My Lord Arran

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\* In cipher. See Introduction.

being now with me commands me to tell your Grace that he has nothing to add to what I have now written, and hopes your Grace will excuse him till Tuesday, when he shall be able to give your Grace an account of Monday's transactions at the Treasury Chamber.

Colonel Vernon being just now come from the show and attending (as was the duty of his place) very near his Majesty, heard his Majesty speak to my Lord Mayor and the citizens with kindness and great resolution, saying that whilst the honest men of the City stuck to him, and the law being on his side, he did not doubt but to be too hard for all those who endeavoured to divide them, and though he should always have his arms open to receive any that should repent of their follies, yet he would not give sixpence for those who did not. The King was received with great acclamations throughout the City as well as in Guildhall, and there was great appearance of loyalty. And it was observable that the Sheriffs were not knighted, nor did the King take any notice of them. Sir James Smith's regiment appeared very fine all in their buff coats, of which the King took so much notice, that he said they might compare with any in Europe, adding that by the assistance of them and the honest part of the City (for he believed all honest and rich men would be of his side) he did not doubt but to be too hard for those who were factious only for faction sake, and would perjure themselves only to mischief him, who was willing to afford the benefit of the law to all his subjects, though he was the only man in England could not have it himself. After the King's health was drunk with great acclamations, and the King drank my Lord Mayor's health and prosperity to the City, the Duke's health was drank by the aldermen, Sir Robert Clayton saying he would pledge it with all his heart.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, October 29. London. My Lord Longford has made a shift to write a letter to your Grace this post of three sides, when I confess I pumped very hard for three lines, and being able to go no farther, I was fain to desire him to make my excuse, for there being no room in the King's coaches, and not being invited by the Lord Mayor, I was not at the feast myself, and I would not do him the prejudice to take Ned Vernon's relation from him, nor be so unkind to the news-writers as to forestall them, for I am sure on Monday, the whole matter will be in print.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, October 29. Dublin.—I received yours of the 15th, 18th, and 22nd of this month on the way from Kilkenny hither, where I arrived this afternoon. It is true I did promise my Lord of Cork to remove the Scotch companies from

Youghal, but since that promise great complaints have been made by them against the town, and by the town against them, and though the differences betwixt them are well composed, yet I do not think it fit to remove the companies, lest it should be thought to be done upon the desire of the town, and I shall have an ill time of it, if I cannot make any companies of the Army to live peaceably in any garrison. When they shall for some time longer agree well together, as they hitherto do, my lord shall have his desire. When I have hawks I think worth the sending, the King shall have a cast, but let Will Chiffinch send me notice at what time his Majesty would have them, this to yours of the 15th.

Yours of the 18th and 22nd come next. I well remember Mr. Sheridan was desirous his brother the Bishop should be translated to a better bishopric, but his never residing in that he has, though there be at Youghal a considerable congregation worth his looking after, is so great a neglect, that I cannot recommend him to another till he has passed some time of probation where his duty lies. He has obtained the Duke's recommendation to me, but I confess that is of greater force with me in all other things than in the choice of clergymen, and I hope he would not be angry with me if he knew it. I am told the Bishop of Kilmore will not change his station for Raphoe, but will leave it to Dean Sheridan. I believe I may have talked with Mr. Sheridan of a Parliament in this kingdom, but I am sure it was never my meaning that he should turn my discourse into a proposal for it to the King or Duke. The matter is of more moment than to be set on foot and transacted by slight messages, for as there may be some advantages to be expected by a Parliament, so some inconveniences may as well be apprehended, and it will take time and consideration to balance them. My letter to my Lord Longford will let you see my answer to another suggestion in the matter of the new proposal, of which I shall say nothing till I know more. But if I durst I would represent, that the Army is now completely seven months in arrear, and that I see no probability, but that it will come to nine months before three will be paid, though the half year's quit-rent is or will shortly be received. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681, November 1. London.—Yesterday his Majesty was present in the Treasury Chamber, where my Lord Ranelagh harangued very eloquently. His lordship told his Majesty that being straitened in time, and the new contract being of great length and the clauses of it very intricate, he was not able in so short a space of time to make his objections so full and so clear as the nature of that matter required, but if his Majesty would please to allow him till this day sennight he did undertake to prove these four particulars:—first, that

whereas the present proposers did pretend to pay annually 300,000*l.* the clauses were so penned that if they pleased they might pay no more annually than 240,000*l.*; secondly, whereas they pretend immediately from May last to advance to his Majesty for Tangier and the shipping 96,000*l.* per annum, he would make it appear that in consideration of that his Majesty did not only remit to them the 60,000*l.* which they were to pay after the determination of their present farm, but also that they got by it 40,000*l.* more; thirdly, that in the grant as it was now penned his Majesty gave them at least 300,000*l.* to the oppression and ruin of the whole kingdom; and fourthly, that his Majesty lost 200,000*l.* which he might receive with the ease and satisfaction of the whole kingdom (which last was believed to be by a Parliament). Upon these heads he undertook to convince his Majesty of the great cheat designed to be put upon his Majesty in this undertaking and because his Majesty might be satisfied it was purely for his service that he engaged in this opposition against this new undertaking, he affirmed that as to the balance of his former undertaking he might have been very safe, because the present proposers had offered to discharge him and save him harmless from any demand from his Majesty upon that score. But his zeal for his Majesty's service was such that he absolutely waved, and if he did not this day sennight clearly prove every syllable, that he objected against this new contract, he was so far from expecting his Majesty's favour hereafter that he deserved to be banished his presence and kicked out of the Court. Your Grace may please to remember that upon the occasion of his lordship's former undertaking at the Council Board here he did with the same confidence affirm, with pardon to the expression, that he scorned to beg his Majesty's favour and indulgence, he was so assured of his performing it. As to the point of time for bringing in his objections accompanied with those circumstances his lordship undertakes to make out, it was thought so reasonable that it was granted him. But my Lord Hyde desired his Majesty that notwithstanding what my Lord Ranelagh averred, his Majesty would please to suspend his judgment and not think the worse of the proposers, till his lordship had fully proved what he averred. His lordship replied that he hoped his Majesty would not think the better of them for anything his lordship said in their behalf, and that if he demonstrated what he had undertaken, he hoped his Majesty would be so far from allowing them the favour of mending their proposals, that he would rather put a mark of infamy upon them, by declaring such persons, who had endeavoured to put so gross a cheat upon him, for ever incapable of making any other proposal or of having any further trust in the management of the revenue. This is as near as my memory will serve (for I collected it from several of the lords then present) the particular account of what passed and in the Treasury Chamber. And if my intelligence do not fail me

all this hurly-burly is but grimace, for *the King* has long since been acquainted with these objections and *the Earl of Essex* had then in his pocket the answers to them. But they are willing to let his lordship have rope enough ; and before this affair is ended all his lordship's cheats in the former undertaking will be laid open.

On Saturday last the Duke of Monmouth, my Lord Grey and Lord Herbert came to my Lord Huntingdon, and told his lordship they had observed in Mr. Thompson's Gazette in print a speech which his lordship had made to his Majesty upon his kissing the King's hand, wherein there were reflections upon the loyalty of those lords with whom he was in friendship and conjunction before, of which number they esteeming themselves and to be concerned in the reflections in print, they came to know of his lordship, whether he had made that speech, or given direction for the printing of it. His lordship denied both, to which their lordships replied as to their own private satisfaction they could not desire more than his lordship's denying of it ; and they believed his lordship so much a man of honour, that they were confident of the truth of what he said : but because the reflections against them were in print, it was necessary for them to have that declaration under his hand, that they might print it for their public vindication. To this my Lord Huntingdon replied the giving a thing under his hand was of another nature and might be subject to misconstruction, and therefore desired time till yesterday to give his answer. And this day I find in print that Thompson has made his submission to my Lord Huntingdon and asked his pardon for making bold with his name without his leave or direction, which print I doubt not but Mr. Muly's sends your Grace. It is said *Lord Huntingdon* acquainted *the King* of the affair which was accommodated as aforesaid by his order. It is also said that the *Sheriffs* relent, and that they will return a grand jury of Justices of the Peace of Middlesex the latter end of this week which will do *Shaftesbury's* business.\*

The weather is so very bad, and Sir Richard Reynell not resolving to move towards Ireland till his son, who fell ill the last week of a fever, is recovered, are arguments that I doubt will prevail with me to stay here till the beginning of the next week. I understand my Lord Ranelagh intends to give your Grace himself an exact narrative of yesterday's proceedings, which if I had known soon should have saved me the labour of writing the two former sides. One argument his lordship urged to obtain time till this day sennight was that he was sure he should save his Majesty 20,000*l.* for every day he desired to prepare his objections. His lordship also observed, that though the proposers were to have all due from himself to his Majesty, as also all that was due from the kingdom to his

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

undertaking (yet uncollected) as also the balance due from the Forths, yet they were obliged to pay no other remains upon his undertaking than what arrears are due to the establishment, which would deprive my Lord Chamberlain and several others of their pretensions, nay cut off the Army from what arrears were due to them by his contract. Since the writing of this I understand the Duke of Monmouth and the other two lords are not satisfied with what Thompson has this day published in print, and therefore have acquainted my Lord Huntingdon, that they are resolved to put a narrative in print of the discourse they had with his lordship for their own vindication.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, November 1. London.—Yesterday being the day appointed for my Lord Ranelagh to bring in his objections in writing to the Lords of the Treasury against the new contract I desired his Majesty to be present, which he accordingly was, but upon his lordship's alleging that he had not time enough allowed, the contract containing above five hundred sheets of paper he had given him until this day sevennight. His lordship said that he did not desire this enlargement of time out of desire to delay the matter, for he could have no end in that, his own employment being already sequestered, but he did it purely for his Majesty's service, that he might make it appear more clearly how extravagant the present contract and covenants are, and that it might not be thought an assertion of his only, he would name the text now that he intended then to enlarge upon, and desired their lordships to take in writing the particular heads, for he would make them out or else he was so far from desiring his Majesty's protection, that he owned he deserved to be kicked out of his presence or some expressions to that purpose. His lordship told me before he began to speak, that he intended to name his text only then, and desired my attention, though he intended to write to your Grace at large himself upon the subject, but lest he should not, and lest my Lord Longford should mistake, who I know will write at large upon what I informed him last night at our rising, I will inform your Grace of the substance of his text:—first, he affirmed that as the contract and covenants are now penned instead of his Majesty's gaining as the contractors pretend, 90,000*l.* for the remaining part of this present farm his Majesty will lose 100,000*l.*; secondly, that instead of 30,000*l.* a year which they pretend to increase the revenue to, as the covenants are drawn his Majesty will receive little more than he would do at the present rent and covenants the present farmers are under; thirdly, that his Majesty gives away to them at least 300,000*l.* the consequence of which will be near the ruin of Ireland; and lastly, that he will lose 200,000*l.* which he might receive. Several flourishes his lordship made, which I cannot remember, but one of them was that he was sure

they would not repent if the time was given him, for he would save the King at least 20,000*l.* a day until then. My Lord Hyde desired his Majesty not to have the worse opinion yet of the proposition for what my Lord Ranelagh had said for there was nothing yet proved, and spoke a little in favour of the contract. My Lord Ranelagh desired the like favour, that his Majesty would not have the better opinion of it for what my Lord Hyde said. This is all that I can remember that is material upon that transaction. I shall only observe, that I find my Lord Ranelagh has very much exasperated my Lord Hyde and Lord Halifax with a jest he made which has been told them again, and that was he said he was sure to last two years yet in spite of them, and he was sure as they ordered their business it was impossible for them to continue ministers of state so long.

#### ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL.

1681, November 2. Whitehall.—Referring to a petition from divers gentlemen in Ireland who were awaiting trial on a charge of high treason made on the testimony of Murtagh Downing, Maurice FitzGerald, John Arthur, and Owen Callaghan, and who could not be brought to trial by reason of the said witnesses continuance in England, and to a report from the Attorney General that the said witnesses are of no use to his Majesty's service upon any trials then depending in England on account of the Popish Plot or otherwise, and ordering that Thomas Seawell, one of the messengers of his Majesty's Chamber in ordinary, do take into his care and custody the said persons and see them safe landed in Ireland and delivered into the care of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland with all convenient speed. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 5. London.—As long as Sir Richard Reynell stays here I am secure my affair in Chancery cannot move, and therefore I hope your Grace will not wonder that I avoid travelling in so bad weather as we have here; but this satisfaction I shall not enjoy longer than this next week, when I must be jogging homewards. The enclosed print will shew your Grace what manner of vindication the Duke of Monmouth, etc., have carved out for themselves against Thompson's supposed printed speech for my Lord Huntingdon. The Middlesex Grand Juries prove not so good as were expected for Mr Montague and Mr Thynne of Ten Thousand were returned of them, the former appeared not, but the latter answered to his name and withdrawing himself before he was sworn was fined in 10*l.*

Sir Maurice Eustace's cause was yesterday heard in Council, where the learned of the long robe took up three hours in

their arguments, and after they were withdrawn the Council spent about half an hour in debate and the question being put, it was carried by one voice besides the King's in affirmation of the decree granted there in Chancery for Sir Maurice. We have great expectations of my Lord Ranelagh's objections against the new contract on Tuesday next, and for aught appears yet to me I am still of the same opinion I formerly hinted to your Grace notwithstanding his lordship's rhetorical flourishes. But in the meantime I think myself obliged to tell your Grace, that whilst my Lord Ranelagh intends to fight your Grace's battle in opposing the new contract and makes high professions of service to your Grace, he is at the same time intriguing to *remove you and government and to bring Conway into it.* *The Duchess of Portsmouth hath been upon her knees to the King to save Ranelagh whose employment she would have for her son and make Ranelagh secretary.\** But that nail will not drive. The King and Council have thought fit to ease themselves of some of the Irish witnesses, who are gone away in state attended by a messenger who is to leave them safe in Ireland.

#### SIR MAURICE EUSTACE TO ORMOND.

1681, November 5. London.—Nothing hath occurred since my arrival here worth the troubling your Grace withal that you have not had from many other hands which made me silent. Nor should I now give your Grace this trouble, but that I am confident you are no less pleased at my success against my adversary than you are to see that the King, who hath not only exercised his justice, but also an extraordinary care and concern in this affair, is resolved to stand by his friends and servants, against the greatest opposition in their performance of their duty. I shall not trouble your Grace with the particulars of proceedings in this case because my Lord Primate will give your Grace an account, though his is not so full as it might be were it convenient to write all the transactions. I think to stay here to see the new project have the same fate that Coppinger's old and clamorous pretension hath had, which next week we shall in some measure see, for on Tuesday my Lord Ranelagh brings in his objections which he tells me will demonstrate a cheat in every line of the large contract, where it is visible, as he says, that they get 500,000*l.* and yet in effect pay no more or but very little more than the present farm yields. This and the large power of oppressing the people slyly, or rather apparently, foisted amongst their voluminous articles will, it is believed, make the King weary of Farmers and think of some better way and more easy to the subject for the future.

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

## REV. HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX to WILLIAM ELLIS.

1681, November 7. Oxford.—On his late return from Norfolk he had found a letter from Ellis dated about two months before. He acknowledges Ellis's favour in thinking him worthy of such respect, and refers to the friendship which Ellis's brother had shown him and to his desire to be of service to another brother who was at Oxford. Dr. Lamphire, the head of Hart Hall, who had lately fallen mad, was not expected to survive the night, and by his death the Principality of that Hall worth about 60*l.* per annum would fall into the Lord Lieutenant's gift. None could recommend himself with more worth than Mr. Guise, lately fellow of All Souls. Notwithstanding that he was a gentleman of a good family in Gloucestershire, and as his father's eldest son heir to an estate of about 600*l.* per annum, he had devoted himself with more industry to his studies than any person in the University and by taking orders had solely devoted himself to its service. He was as well skilled in Oriental languages as Dr. Pocoake himself, and was looked on as one of the most eminent persons the University had bred of late. Being married he had left his fellowship, but in order to have the use of the library and the conversation of that place still resided in Oxford. Dr. Marsh and Dr. Loftus were very well acquainted with the eminency of his merit and would solicit the Lord Lieutenant's favour on his behalf. He would be able to defend his office against Exeter College which was resolved to reserve their antiquated right and put in a Principal whenever Dr. Lamphire died. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 8. London.—Your Grace will not wonder that I am here still when you consider how hard a matter it is to leave a good wife behind me, and how much harder it is to deal with those I have to do with. Yet if Sir Richard Reynell staying here with me, without whose presence in Chancery my affair there would be at a stand though I were present, were not a full justification, I durst not have adventured to have tarried here so long. Besides there has been an overture for an accommodation made to me, which will make my condition more safe and somewhat easier; and if I can dispose all the parties concerned on my side to hearken to it, I shall think a few days more well spent.

The meeting which was appointed this day at the Treasury Chamber is put off till Thursday. My Lord Ranelagh's pretence for it is that the briefs of the new contract which ought to have been delivered some days sooner to the Lords of the Committee in order to their full information of the contract, were finished no sooner than last night, and it being reasonable their lordships should peruse them before he delivered in his objections he has gained two days more. He

made some queries upon the contract which were delivered to the Solicitor General, who has had the drawing of the contract, to answer. And his lordship complains that Mr. Solicitor's explanation has rendered the matter more abstruse.

As I told your Grace in my last, I find still that the Grand Juries of Middlesex returned by the Sheriffs do not please which is a surprise at Court, because they were put into expectation of better. However something will be done towards my Lord Shaftesbury's trial but whether the expedients resolved on will prove effectual is too hard for me who do not pretend to understand the law, to undertake. I suppose by that time this reaches your Grace's hands the three Irish witnesses, Callaghan, Murtagh Downing, and Arthur will be arrived there. They were sent over to appear as evidence against some persons now in gaol whom they accused, *but the true reason is thus tampering with Shaftesbury to divert the King's envy against him; there are, as I am told by a good hand, some sent after them by Shaftesbury's friends to observe how they are treated there, and if possible to inveigle them back again privately.* Therefore it will concern Ormond to have them well watched. On Thursday last Hetherington was arrested in an action of 10,000*l.* at your Grace's suit upon the statute of *scandalum magnatum* of which my Lord Arran having a blind notice from anonymous on Friday morning he immediately went to Mr. Secretary Jenkins to know whether any order had been given for it, who seemed wholly ignorant of it. And my lord meeting after with my Lord Hyde his lordship also denied any knowledge of it, and because we saw it in print in Thompson's Gazette we did not believe it. But Ned Vernon going this day into the City inquired after him at the Counter where he found him and left him still committed for he has not yet got bail, and for want of bail there he is like to lie. Ned Vernon says he thinks he has found out the intrigue of this affair, but being under an obligation to communicate it to nobody but my Lord Arran he would impart no more of this matter to me reserving the rest for my Lord Arran to tell your Grace. *Shaftesbury's friends clamour much against you for this.\**

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, November 8. London.—Two packets came in since I have heard from your Grace, which makes me conclude that you were then at Grangebeg in order to your return to Dublin. I had nothing to trouble you with last post and have very little to say this, though I expected to have given you an account this night of my Lord Ranelagh's sermon that he promised to preach before the Lords of the Treasury this day, but that business is put off until Thursday next, the briefs not being ready for the Lords of the Treasury, without which the contract

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

being so very long their lordships declared last meeting they could not tell how to advise his Majesty. My Lord Ranelagh seems very confident that he will overthrow the undertaking, and Sir James Shaen is as confident on the other hand that notwithstanding all his objections the business will go.

Reading Thompson's Intelligence this morning and finding in it that Will Hetherington is taken in an action of *scandalum magnatum* against your Grace, I sent Ned Vernon to enquire of the truth of the matter and he has just now brought me word that it is very true and that he has been in the Counter every since Thursday last, upon an action in your Grace's name of 10,000*l.*, which I wondered at since I concluded the thoughts of it had been given over, as you may find by a letter I long since writ to your Grace. It is so late that I can learn no more of this matter to-night but by the next post you shall have a precise account of it, but it seems the action is so great that he has not yet found bail.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, November 8. Whitehall.—I humbly take leave to acquaint your Grace with the answer that his Majesty was pleased this day to give the Dutch Ministers. They are exceedingly joyed at it, and say that if the penning of the answer had been left to themselves, they would not have drawn it up more to the mind of their masters the States General. I am still in your Grace's debt about the Postmaster of Dublin and touching Wyborn and Dering they are put in a way, as my Lord Hyde tells me, that will quickly put them to a capacity to live.

#### REV. WILLIAM ASSHETON to ORMOND.

1681, November 10.—May it please your Grace to permit your poor chaplain to give this following account of his late disappointment at Westminster. Immediately upon the King's return from Newmarket, my Lord Chancellor did attend him, and amongst other passages did so fully enforce the grant made to your Grace that his Majesty did assure him your chaplain should be the man. But the next morning my Lord Halifax with four of the Commissioners (Mr. Seymour was absent) were so importunate that they would not leave the King till, in their presence, a warrant was signed for the Bishop of London's chaplain.

There are three things I take the boldness to plead:—first, that your Grace being Lord Steward of the King's household ought, as such, to have one chaplain in England, to attend such of your family as may be occasionally here; secondly, it is very fitting that this chaplain should have some mark of favour answerable to that character he hath the honour to bear; thirdly, that as to Dr. A., he hath had the promise of this prebend above seven years since, and it hath usually so happened that

every year some or other of the prebends have been so sickly as to occasion his attendance at Court, which attendance hath been so chargeable that, modestly computed, he hath spent more of his own money than would have purchased an annuity for his life equal to the value of a prebend of Westminster. I have urged these things as far as modestly I can, and I hope I have not been indecent in any of my applications.

I must confess, my Lord, these frequent disappointments did at first some little deject me; but am now, I bless God, very well composed, whilst I consider that this affliction, which I have most righteously deserved, is very small if compared with those far greater troubles which much better men have groaned under.

If Westminster, which I have so long vainly courted, will not be obtained, I must then, in prudence, seek for something else, and I cannot fix better nor in any instance where I can more rationally hope for encouragement than at the Temple. There are two lecturers worth 80*l.* per annum, and one of them is very old. If your Grace therefore would but please so far to own your poor chaplain as to write to my Lord Chancellor to use his interest with that society in my behalf, the thing were certainly done. His lordship hath appeared so signally for me that I do again most humbly beg your Grace to return him thanks. God Almighty bless and preserve your Grace, my good Lady Duchess and your whole family is the constant hearty prayer of, etc.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 12. London.—On Thursday the Committee met in the Treasury Chamber to receive my Lord Ranelagh's objections against the new contract in writing; but the King being gone that day to dine on board my Lord Mordaunt's ship though the Lords had met on purpose for that business, and sat there three hours, my Lord Ranelagh would not vouchsafe to afford their lordships his presence (though he was all that while above stairs) till the King returned about half an hour past six, before which time my Lord Chancellor and my Lord President went home, having no longer patience. With the King my Lord Ranelagh came into the Treasury Chamber and delivered in his papers, which being read my Lord Hyde said that now he had heard my lord's objections he found so little weight in them that he had a better opinion of the new contract since his lordship was able to say no more against it, for he himself was able to give a full answer to them. However he proposed to his Majesty that a copy of the objections might be given to the proposers and time allowed them till Monday to answer them, which was granted. My Lord Ranelagh made no rhetorical flourishes, and my Lord Chamberlain told me that he thought his objections in writing were far short of what he undertook to make out against the new contract and consequently that he will be foiled in it.

These three days past the whole discourse in this place has been of my Lady Ogle who on Wednesday morning made her escape out of Northumberland House met Mr. Henry Sidney and my Lady Temple at the Old Exchange, from whence she was by them conveyed on shipboard for Holland. She was so wanting of money for her voyage that Mr. Sidney lent her 100 guineas, sent his own steward, butler, cook and servants to attend her ladyship at his own house in the Hague, and for her support furnished her with a bill of exchange for 1,000*l.* It is reported she was married to Mr. Thynne in July last being given by my Lord Powerscourt; my Lady Orrery, Lady Powerscourt, Lady Catherine Brett her sister, and several other persons present. But her grandmother was not present though she gave her consent and had her share in the contrivance of the match. This old lady for decency, because Lady Ogle's year of mourning was not out, would not be satisfied till she had obliged them not to bed till the year was expired, and it is said Mr. Thynne being not then in a good condition of health easily consented to it to gain time for his cure. And during this interval the lady's aversion to him has grown to that degree that she resolves never to cohabit with him, and some say it will be endeavoured to dissolve this marriage by proving his former contract with Mrs. Trevor. On Thursday Mr. Richard Brett asked the King's pardon for having often assured his Majesty that my Lady Ogle had not been married to Mr. Thynne averring they were married since July, and she being now withdrawn hoped his Majesty would concern himself to have her found out. The King replied he thanked him, for he having played the knave he would have him play the fool. It is said Mr. Thynne resolves to take possession of Northumberland House and of her estate in which he will find the less difficulty because most of the persons concerned in the management of it he has gained of his side at a rate dear enough. However, while this work is cut out for the lawyers and civilians and my lady and Mr. Thynne are kept at this distance, my Lord of Essex who is said to be consenting to the marriage has a fair prospect of the reversion of this great estate. Mr. Sidney went not with my Lady Ogle further than to see her on board.

#### COL. E. COOKE TO ORMOND.

1681, November 12, London.—But the second day since his arrival; he has been hurried thither by the importunity of others' business, particularly young Lord Rochester's, who although scarce ten years old is of parts beyond twenty, and of whose life Dr. Radcliffe is hopeless.

The annual commission of Oyer and Terminer is granted out and differs from others in that it has come forth some days sooner than is usual and in the number and quality of the commissioners. Thursday sevennight the commission is to be opened "and then let my old false friend, who would have

represented me so to the best friend I have in this world, pray for an *ignoramus* jury which we all believe is ready cut and dried for him, who will now disown his own maxims at my Lord Stafford's trial : that there was but one single point to invalidate any one's testimony, and that was conviction of perjury, all other objections against life and conversation, though never so true and never so scandalous were but discourses, not legal arguments to detect an evidence. Nay, and even in that case too, the sovereignty of the King's pardon was of validity enough to expunge all and restore the witness *rectus in curia*. But I suppose all this, and much more, was cased with this reservation provided it was against a Popish lord, not a dissenting Protestant one."

The next point he has to report is the King's satisfactory answer to the foreign Ministers who pressed his Majesty to enter into the alliance with Sweden and Holland enforced with his argument that the Emperor and all the German Princes were embarking in the same bottom. " His Majesty answered them that as soon as those Princes had so declared he would too and in case any attempt should be made on Flanders he would apply a vigorous opposition, and if need required it he would call a Parliament on purpose to support the alliance. I hope I say truth for I am convinced this is so from good hands else I would not have wrapped it up in this sheet thus directed."

He refers to Lady Ogle's escape and to his being on the wing to fly into the country again where their chases are more agreeable. The gentlemen of Devonshire grievously complain of the destruction of that considerable game, the red deer. His grandchild Jack Rolle, who married Lord Aylesbury's daughter, hath been given by Lord Bath a deputation for the territory of Dartmoor, and the same thing is sued for the same person in Exmoor, which, as Lord Bath informs him, is in his Grace's district. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, November 12. Dublin.—There are in your later letters but two particulars that you could expect answers unto, the one concerning my Lord Hyde, the other Sir Stephen Fox, at least I remember no more. I never had so much doubt of my Lord Hyde's friendship to me as to put him to any new professions of it ; nor do I know any ground I have given to any man to suggest that I had the least suspicion of it. If they will needs conclude it because that possibly I may not have the same opinion of persons and things that he has, the mistake is in their part and they may be out in the whole, for it is not only probable but almost certain that if we knew one another's thoughts and reasons we should agree in the way as I am sure we do in the end. I have written to Sir Stephen Fox whose friendship with me is of longer date and upon better grounds than to be shaken for want of a letter.

We know not where we are or shall be till an end be one way or other put to the contest about the new proposals, but we hope our fate will not depend upon the success of either of the combatants, but that having employments and stakes here we shall in due time be heard for ourselves. I do not write to my Lord Longford but expect his arrival with the first fair wind. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR STEPHEN FOX.

1681, November 12. Dublin.—I delayed making a return to your last received a good while since, not that I was either insensible of your care of my daughter Ossory's concerns or of the great kindness of the offer you make to set us all at ease and rest, but being told of 10,000*l.* bonds I had entered into with my daughter, and that it was necessary in order to my being freed from these bonds that some account or inventory should be given in somewhere, I stayed to have some return made, not that I intended that either plate or household stuff should be taken from her or employed to pay her debts, so that I acknowledge the obligation of your offer and will enter into engagement that you shall lose nothing but the pains you are so willing to take. My desire was and still is only to see to the bottom of what I am to pay, and that there be no after reckonings, those that have been heretofore brought in being I must needs say uncertain and extravagant. I would be glad also to know when and how the bonds of 10,000*l.* may be taken up. Upon notice from you of what I am to do for your security it shall be done. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, November 12. London.—On Thursday last though the King came very late from aboard my Lord Mordaunt's ship, his Majesty was in the Treasury Chamber and my Lord Ranelagh gave in his objections against the new proposals but did not branch upon them as was expected. He brought and read himself four several papers to make out his assertions upon the heads I mentioned in my last upon this subject, the two first were altogether computations and figures which I confess with his lordship's barely reading over I do not comprehend and I believe it is the case of most of the lords that heard them; but they are to be answered in writing by the Undertakers and either on Monday next, which is the day appointed for their answer, or some day next week, the persons engaged in the undertaking will appear themselves, for Mr. Seymour saying that there were great powers given to the Commissioners and Trustees and therefore it were necessary to know who they were. My Lord Hyde replied that they were of so good credit and repute that they were not ashamed to show their faces. There was also a brisk repartee or two betwixt my Lord Hyde and my Lord Ranelagh, so that open war is begun betwixt

them two, but I have reason to believe that the former will get the better of the other though he flatters himself that the King will support him in this matter.

The other two papers were to prove that the King gave away 300,000l., etc.; what he brought in to prove that assertion was in substance thus: he averred that at a moderate computation the concealed lands would amount to 20,000l. per annum, and the mean profits of those for twenty years would amount to more than that sum, the raising which and the vexation it must put the subject to would go near to ruin that kingdom. The other paper was short and the substance of it was that this undertaking would hinder his Majesty from receiving 20,000l. which a Parliament would give him. I put his Majesty in mind of another inconvenience, as great I thought as any my Lord Ranelagh mentioned, which he had omitted, and that was the penalty upon the flax bill which I suppose the Undertakers will answer amongst the other objections. Having received your Grace's letter of the 29th of the last month on that day I told my Lord Hyde what arrear the Army was in and desired his lordship to send some directions about their being paid. He told me that in the last letter the Lords of the Treasury writ to you they desired you to give warrants for the paying the Army to Mr. Taylor by way of imprest, but I told his lordship that the method of paying being now put out of the usual channel they must write some farther directions in that point, which he has accordingly promised to do and send your Grace this post but if I understand this new undertaking well that order must break their measures.

Mr. Hetherington will be very vigorously prosecuted and there are very good and substantial witnesses to prove the fact and not all of them Irish witnesses neither, which, God be thanked, have and are like to have little credit here. The bill against my Lord Shaftesbury will be brought in this term and I am credibly informed that if the Grand Jury find an *ignoramus* he will be tried by special commission in the verge of court there being several precedents for it, but this is by way of secret.

Nich. Baily has sold his company to one Mr. Bushe whom I desire your Grace to accept of for two reasons though he has never bore arms before, and his whole business hitherto has been towards the pen, the first is that I think your Grace had better take one that has a mind to learn than keep one who has forgot, the other is that out of the money he sells his company for I shall be paid 200l. of my rent due from Nich. Baily.

#### ORMOND to THOMAS SHERIDAN.

1681, November 14, Dublin.—Your first letters that came to my hands since we parted were last received, and if they had come sooner I had little more than thanks to send in return. I find by letters from other hands that you proposed to the King as from me the calling of a Parliament in this kingdom,

but by your last letter I should think your words were mistaken and that what you proposed was the effect of your own sense and observation, for if I had thought it seasonable to give such advice I should have accompanied my opinion with some reasons and addressed them to the King, to be considered of and adjusted to the affairs of the other kingdoms upon which a Parliament here might in consequence have had more influence than I was able to judge of. It was also written to me that you declared my sense against the proposals now on foot, which I am confident you did not, having had no directions so to do, and knowing as you did that I was, as I am still, an utter stranger to all the conditions of the undertaking, and to the security for performance, and it is not my custom to judge of, much less to oppose, what I do not know, however I may have great suspicion of the good intentions of such a bargain as is concealed from those next to the King most concerned and who must understand the state and revenue of this kingdom if they are worthy to continue in the places they hold.

I must deal plainly with you as to the further promotion of your brother of Cloyne and tell you that I shall never propose it till he shall give better attendance on the charge he has already taken upon him. When he had a good deanery he never looked after it though it had a cure, and since he was made bishop he has spent his time here or further from it, whilst his diocese and a considerable cure at Youghal are totally neglected, as long as he does thus if he were my brother I should never move for him, yet I desire you to believe that I am, etc. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, November 14. Dublin.—Though I had nothing to say to yours of the 25th of the last and 1st of this month yet I confess it an omission that I have not all this while owned the receiving them. It is believed that the Bishop of Meath is on his death-bed and that he will not live many days, therefore to prevent the pretensions of Mr. Sheridan for his brother the Bishop of Cloyne, and of the Bishop of London for one Dean Murray, I have written to Mr. Secretary Jenkins as you will see by the copies of my letters to him which is the shortest and fullest way of informing you of my sense. In a letter to Tom Sheridan I have written plainly on the subject and upon his assuming my name and directions to propose the calling of a Parliament here and to oppose the new proposals for either of which he had no commission. If the Bishop of Kildare shall be advanced to Meath upon Dr. Tillotson's waiving it that poor bishopric will do well being joined to the good deanery of Christ Church in Dr. Moreton, though the two Archbishops will be against it for what reason I know not. He of Dublin is not likely to live long, which may induce the acceptance of Meath by the Dean of Canterbury. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to SIR L. JENKINS.

1681, November 14. Dublin.—The physicians here say that the Bishop of Meath is not like to live many days, he is above eighty years of age, and has been drooping a good while. His bishopric is next in degree to the Archbishop's, and the revenue of it better than either of two of them, that is than Cashel or Tuam. It is worth 1,000*l.* a year by the estimation of those that pretend to it, and they seldom over-value preferments they aim at; from Meath commonly the primacy or the archbishopric of Dublin is supplied upon a vacancy, and for the most part the Bishop of Meath is a Privy Councillor. If the Dean of Canterbury can be persuaded to transplant himself upon such an invitation I should presume to beseech his Majesty to send him to us. He may be allowed time till the spring to fit himself for the voyage, and for his reception here. In case he shall decline the offer then the Bishop of Kildare, who is next in place to the Bishop of Meath, and has a bishopric worth but about 200*l.* a year, and is a very worthy man may most reasonably expect to be promoted to Meath. Two there are that may be put in for it, Sheridan the present Bishop of Cloyne and Murray so much esteemed by my Lord Bishop of London, but for what reason I am extremely to seek. Of him I have spoken and that but sparingly in my other letter of this date, and I must now say of the Bishop of Cloyne that he was not recommended by me to that see, though I had inclination to help his advancement, because that having before a good deanery with cure he never attended the duty of it, nor since he was made bishop has he never been in his diocese longer than till he could see what he might make of it. I am unwilling to make complaints of this nature, but I will rather do it than suffer his Majesty to be deceived in his choice of bishops. For the bishopric of Kildare if it should become vacant there will be so few and so slow pretenders to it that there will be time enough to consider how to dispose of it after his Majesty shall disposed of Meath if it fall. *Copy.*

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 15. London.—The proposers for the new contract have taken time till Thursday next to bring in their answers to my Lord Ranelagh's five papers and they have taken the longer time because they will show his lordship's unskilfulness in his computations upon which he so much values himself, as well as confute the errors he is guilty of in his objections, most of which I am told by a very good hand they say are fallacious. They are very crank and think their game now sure. But those particulars in the contract which bear hard upon the Government there they were resolved to waive before my Lord Ranelagh made any objections, and their insisting upon the concealment is only to prevent the courtiers here from begging of them to the ruin of the persons in Ireland

concerned in them. On the 24th of this month my Lord Shaftesbury, etc., will be brought so far upon the stage as that a Commission of Oyer and Terminer will then sit in order to their being indicted in London. I cannot find yet that there are any great hopes of a good Grand Jury. However to let the world see that the King had reason for his lordship's commitment it is resolved that the evidence against his lordship shall be exposed and if the Jury will not find the bill the King is resolved his lordship shall go off with a bottle at his tail, as his Majesty is pleased to express it. The Dissenters are prosecuted in several counties, but I have not heard that any of the conventicles in this City have been disturbed. By the care is now taken to have good Sheriffs most conclude there may be a Parliament in the spring. My Lord Arran, I suppose, gives your Grace an account how much he is still in the dark about Hetherington's arrest and proceedings against him. My Lord Tyrone was yesterday bailed in the King's Bench and my Lord Privy Seal, myself, Sir Ralph Freeman, and Mr. Kennedy, Sir Richard's eldest son were his bail. There is a narrative in print by Wilkinson declaring the endeavours [which] were used by some persons to suborn him to accuse my Lord Shaftesbury, wherein are severe reflections upon my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Halifax and my Lord Hyde, and it is believed to be now printed with a design to prepare the intended Grand Jury for another *ignoramus* return upon the bill of indictment against my Lord Shaftesbury. *The Duchess of Portsmouth declares now for Duke of York's interests and is known to Hyde, Feversham and Seymour from whence it is believed the Duke of York will be here in the spring.*\* My Lord Chief Justice told me this evening that he yesterday issued the precept to the Sheriffs of London for returning a jury upon the Commission of Oyer and Terminer which sits on Thursday come sennight.

Mr. Thynne sent one of his name with a challenge on Sunday in the evening to Mr. Sidney who told him it being a very light evening he was ready to meet him and end the dispute presently, which being told to Mr. Thynne he replied the next morning was a more convenient time and he should then hear further from him, in expectation of which Mr. Sidney stayed in his chamber till past three in the afternoon, and not hearing from him sent his friend to him to put him in mind of his promise. But Mr. Thynne replied he had since better considered of it, and thought it not proper upon that account to quarrel and fight with him so near a relation of his lady's, and therefore was so far from designing to fight with him that he desired his friendship.

I can give your Grace no account of the jollity at Whitehall this night, being the Queen's birthnight, for having sent

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

away my clothes and my stay being short, I thought it not worth while the making a new fine suit.

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, November 15. London.—The parties concerned in the new undertaking were not ready yesterday with their answer against my Lord Ranelagh's objections, so that the meeting of the Lords of the Treasury about that business is put off until Thursday next.

I can learn no more concerning the committal of Hetherington since I writ last, though I have been inquisitive enough about it, than that ever since the meeting of the Parliament at Oxford there was a writ taken out by the Attorney General's directions, who had orders for it from the Ministers to arrest him at your suit, and he was then taken but made his escape; since that time he never appearing and no orders being given for the stopping proceedings against him he was taken upon the old arrest. I have ordered Mr. Mulys to inform himself more particularly in the matter and if I find his Majesty does not command the contrary I will disown your having any hand in the matter, as I justly may, for it is reported this is purely done to hinder Hetherington's doing service to my Lord Shaftesbury upon his trial, and his Majesty remembers not that ever he gave any directions at all for the first apprehending him. I will act in this with my Lord Chamberlain's advice and by Saturday's post your Grace shall have an account how this whole matter stands. I am going to a play at Court.

RICHARD MULYS to \_\_\_\_\_.

1681, November 15. London.—This being the Queen's birthday, everybody at Court appears extreme fine in apparel, and in my opinion my Lord Arran is equal to the finest. Nothing of novelty will this post bring you; our expectations are upon the Jury in London, to whom the bill against my Lord Shaftesbury is to be brought; that matter got well over we may in all likelihood come to our wits again. My Lord Ranelagh at his last hearing at the Treasury did not give the Board that satisfaction as was expected in the matters objected against Sir James Shaen's undertaking. Yet he tells the King if he would keep himself free for seven or eight days longer his Majesty should get 20,000*l.* a day by it. Alexander the Great is acted this night at Court by his Majesty's servants.

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, November 17. Dublin.—By the protraction mentioned in yours of the 8th of this month I conclude that I shall have time enough to take the country air for a week at Grangebeg which for my health I prefer before physic. All the business here belongs to the term and the judges, and at

Council there is little more to do than to hear witnesses some come out of England, and some producing themselves here, and all of them I doubt forswearing themselves. Those that went out of Ireland with bad English and worse clothes are returned well bred gentlemen, well cravated, periwigged and clothed. Brogues and leather straps are converted to fashionable shoes and glittering buckles, which next to the zeal Tories, thieves and friars have for the Protestant religion, is a main inducement to bring in a shoal of informers. But we have erected Alderman Ryder to the dignity of being our Justice Warcup and send them all to him. The worst is they are so miserably poor that we are fain to give them some allowance and they find it more honourable and safe to be the King's evidence than a cow-stealer though that be their natural profession. But seriously it is vexatious and uneasy to be in awe of such a set of rogues. Now that they are discarded by the zealous suborners of the City they would fain invent and swear what might recommend them to another party, but as they have not the honesty to swear truth so they have not the wit to invent probably. It is for want of something else to say that I fall upon this character of an Irish witness. The Bishop of Meath is yet alive but I think his friends do not hope he will ever come down stairs. The Archbishop of Dublin continues very ill and is much apprehended by his friends.

*Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 19. London,—On Thursday the proposers for the new contract not being ready with their answers to my Lord Ranelagh's objections and papers, that matter is put off till Monday in the afternoon, at which time it is supposed some end will be put to that affair. The delay now on their side occasions various discourses and conjectures, as if they were not able to answer the calculations made by his lordship, wherein they pretended there were great mistakes. For my own part I never saw my Lord Ranelagh's objections, nor do I know yet who are the proposers, but some who pretend to converse with them say they are still very confident of carrying their point and baffling his lordship, and a little time now will discover the truth.

In my last I told your Grace that my Lord Tyrone was bailed, and now I must acquaint your Grace that he was this day committed again ; for Mr. Browne, the clerk of the Lords' House, observing in the printed Gazette that the reason which induced the Judges of the King's Bench to bail his lordship was a certificate which his deputy signed that having made search into the records of the Parliament he found no impeachment there against his lordship, and remembering that my Lord Dursley had brought up from the House of Commons a message to the Lords' House that the Commons had voted an impeachment against my Lord Tyrone and that they would

in convenient time and with what speed they could send up to their lordships the articles of the impeachment, he made a stricter search into the journals and finding an entry there made of this, he acquainted the Bench with it this morning, whereupon the Judges immediately sent their tipstaff for my Lord, directing him to bring his lordship into court and as soon as he appeared they recalled his bail, vacated all the recognizances entered into for his appearing the first day of the next term and returned him back again prisoner to the Gatehouse, where he now stands committed upon the first order of the Lords' House.

One Mr. Parker, a brisk young gentleman, observing in Peter's coffee house in Covent Garden that printed paper posted up which was signed by the Duke of Monmouth, my Lord Grey, and Lord Herbert, with an addition at the bottom in writing and signed by my Lord Herbert that if any person whatsoever should dare to take it down, if he were a peasant his lordship would have him cudgelled and if he were one of quality sufficient he would fight him and shoot him through the head. The said Parker immediately tore it down saying he would fain see any man that would shoot him through the head. Upon this my Lord Herbert sent Lieutenant Colonel Godfrey with a challenge to Mr. Parker desiring that since his lordship was lame of a leg he would fight him on horseback, to which Mr. Parker consented and agreed to meet my Lord this morning by eight o'clock in Tutlefields. But the matter taking air, and some of the Guards being sent out early their meeting was prevented, and this afternoon his lordship was secured by Mr. Griffin. The same day Kennett Hastings and his brother (who had before taken down the first paper in the same coffee house) came in immediately after Parker had taken down this second paper declaring their intent of coming thither was to have taken it down, in which since they were prevented by Mr. Parker, for their own vindication they thought themselves obliged to say that whoever said they had asked pardon of the lords for pulling down the first paper were sons of whores, liars and rascals, which they would justify with their swords in their hands. Now I have not heard what *brouillerie* this last has yet made, but it is expected it will be resented highly by the parties concerned.

The action in your Grace's name against Hetherington is removed from the Counter into the King's Bench, where by order of the Council it is to be briskly prosecuted, and Ned Vernon tells me there is sufficient proof against him. It is publicly said that Sir Samuel Barnardiston is to be foreman of my Lord Shaftesbury's jury and that Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, Mr. Papillon and many more of that gang will be of it, and then your Grace may judge what verdict is like to be found. Wilkinson will be also indicted notwithstanding his narrative. Within a few days I shall have despatched my business and hope soon to kiss your Grace's

hands in Ireland. I never was so foolish as to expect the deanery of Down for my chaplain, but hoped that in these new promotions amongst the clergy your Grace might have had a tolerable living in the country to prefer him to, and it will be a charity to him as well as an ease and obligation to me whensoever your Grace will please to have him in your Grace's thoughts.

RICHARD MULYS to ——.

1681, November 19. London.—This day I have sent by the way of Mr. Anderson a small box with a quart bottle of syrup of figs from Mr. Edmund Waller to her Grace; in the same box also is a book of Mr. Flatman's humbly dedicated to his Grace, which Mr. Flatman and Mr. Knowles pray you to present, and apologise in Mr. Flatman's behalf for the presumption of his dedication without first having his Grace's permission. I also here send you Mr. Dryden's poem Absalom and Achitophel wherein is honourable mention of my Lord Lieutenant and also of my late Lord. This piece was writ as I am credibly informed at the instance of our great Minister, Mr. Seymour, but that is a secret to yourself. Pray help forward the enclosed to my brother.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, November 19. London.—I have this day your Grace's of the 14th inst. and find by it that since yours of the 29th of the last you had nothing material to write. The business of the new farm is put off again until Monday, the proposers not being ready with their answer to my Lord Ranelagh's objections which makes some of the Lords who were in appearance for the undertaking begin to suspect the objections are too weighty to be answered. As to Mr. Hetherington I find the business to be as I told your grace in my last. The Lords of the Secret Junto, for I know not what other name to give them, give directions long since to have Mr. Hetherington prosecuted at your suit in an action of scandal, thinking it proper for that juncture, and upon that old order he is now taken when the present state of his Majesty's affairs does not so much require it, but since he is in they have given directions to the King's Counsel to prosecute him and they say there is evidence enough against him, but what it is I cannot learn; though my Lord Hyde told me the managers of that matter had orders to attend me.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins is very slow in business and therefore I read to Secretary Cook the copy of your letter to him and he will be watchful in the matter of the bishops. Mr. Sheridan will be much surprised at your letter for he would fain pass here for one intrusted by your Grace in all things, but not to deject him too much I will own that you are willing he should be hearkened to as to what relates to his Majesty's

revenue there. I never heard he pretended authority from your Grace to oppose the present undertaking nor that he had spoken to the King from you about a Parliament's meeting in Ireland, that information you had from somebody else, but I informed your Grace that he discoursed with my Lord Hyde to that purpose. It is expected my Lord Ranelagh's bond of 24,000*l.* should be recovered against him this term, for my Lord Hyde asked me several times what was done in it, thinking the term began as soon there as here.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, November 19. Whitehall.—I have the honour of two letters by this post from your Grace: the one of the 2nd the other of the 14th current. They are both upon the prospect of a vacancy in the see of Meath; and a scheme of what your Grace thinks best in point of removes upon the vacancies that may happen. His Majesty was pleased to be very attentive all the while I had the honour this morning to read your Grace's letters before him. He is pleased to own a long experience of your Grace's care to promote good men in that Church; and his Majesty is very sensible that the doing so is of great importance to the Crown. His Majesty approves of the design that your Grace hath upon the Dean of Canterbury, and hath commanded me to wait on him and to deal so frankly with him as to show him that part of your Grace's letter; and if he should not accept of Meath his Majesty gives in to your recommendation of the Bishop of Kildare. I perceive plainly his Majesty hath no concern at all for Dean Murray; and truly, my Lord, I have observed him to be so keen in a lawsuit here that gave him a pretence to stay and follow the great men of this Court that I could have wished for the order's sake he had not meddled in it; so visible it was that he took it up for a colour. Mr. Sheridan, the Bishop of Cloyne's brother, is a person that hath access to his Majesty and pretends a promise made to him at Newmarket in favour of that brother, as I take it, to be translated to Londonderry, however, his Majesty is fully possessed of his character, and I hope will think of a fitter man, for certainly a clergyman that is guilty of such gross non-residences doth neither consult the good estate of his conscience nor the honour of the Church, the non-residency of the clergy in Ireland being matter of perpetual declamation among our schismatics here. If the Bishop of Kilmore will not remove to Raphoe your Grace will please to direct who should be put up. I do confess it was not in your direction to me that the Bishop of Kilmore should be translated to Raphoe; but I understood from the Earl of Arran that it was your Grace's desire, and I thought I could do no better than serve you in it. Since the Dutch Ministers here have received the answer we hear not a syllable from them. The French will certainly starve Luxemburg.

## SIR WILLIAM BOREMAN TO ORMOND.

1681, November 21. Whitehall.—Reminding Ormond of a play which had been presented before him about eleven or twelve years previously in Trinity College Cambridge, and of the commendation which Ormond had bestowed on the writer's kinsman Hugh Goodwin for his acting in it. Within two years after that ingenious youth had died of the smallpox, but the writer asks Ormond's favour for his brother Thomas Goodwin, who is a demy of Magdalen College in Oxford and stands fair for a fellowship of that college about to be vacated by Mr. Hough whom his Grace had lately made his chaplain. He speaks of his scholarship and says that he is capable of a fellowship by the founder's statutes being born in Hampshire and a minister's orphan there. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN TO CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1681, November 22. London.—I have received yours of the 1st of October, and had answered sooner were it not that I have been in great disorder for some months, since I have lost my command in Flanders and am now to seek a new fortune. As to the 100*l.* my Lady Duchess sent me which I received from Sir Robert Viner I cannot tell whether it be repaid or no for it is long since that I gave Mr. Clarke an order to be paid by Robert Childe out of my rents in the county of Cork. You may be pleased to enquire after it, and if it hath been neglected I shall send new orders that it may be paid out of the rents of those lands.

## EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681, Nov. 22. London.—I have very little to say to your Grace by this packet, because my Lord Arran gives your Grace so exact an account of yesterday's proceedings in the Treasury Chamber that I have nothing to add to it. By all the observations I have been able to make I find no reason yet to alter the opinion I have formerly given your Grace, that the new contract will go on. For though my Lord Ranelagh was too hard for Mr. Roberts (who appeared agent for the new contractors whose names are still concealed) yesterday in speaking, yet I am, from some of the Lords of the Treasury, told that the gentlemen behind the curtain are too hard for him in writing. And therefore to clear the points in controversy the matter of calculation is referred to one of the auditors, and my Lord Hyde was somewhat severe on Lord Ranelagh in the matter of his own accounts; which being arrived late last night may end that part of the controversy of the postponing the monthly payments to the Army for five months, concerning the state of which it was resolved a letter should have been written this night to your Grace. But if the accounts come over will clear that, I am told, they will here make use of the auditor to despatch that controversy and lose no more time.

It was this day the common discourse that a supersedeas would be issued to the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, but I find it reported without ground, and that the Commission will go on, though from the prospect of the panel of the jury there are no better hopes than of an *ignoramus* return. There has been this day great expectations of a duel between my Lord Colchester and Sir Thomas Armstrong of the one side, and the two Hastings on the other, and because my Lord Herbert treated those of the Guards, who came to secure him, so rudely as to call them banditti. It is believed when any more of them are sent out on the same errand they will not be very industrious to prevent mischief. I will not any more name a day for my leaving this place, though I resolve to spend as little more of my time here as I can, my wishes as well as real intentions being to have the honour of speedily kissing your Grace's hand there.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, November 22. London.—I had last night your Grace's letter of the 17th giving an exact character of an Irish witness published in England. They have so little credit now in this place that nobody fears them much, but if they should witness again the other way they may be brought again into reputation. The answer to my Lord Ranelagh's objections was given in yesterday and his lordship did often harangue upon the subject with his usual eloquence. Mr. Roberts appeared as agent for the Undertakers and after a long dispute about six months' pay which seems not to be provided for, a letter is ordered to be sent you to require the Commissioner of Accounts to send over the state of the present farm, that they may know what is due to the civil and military list and what is due from the Farmers. Monday next the Lords are appointed to meet again upon this business, but I believe nothing will be farther done in that until your answer comes back. Mr. Dryden's late poem will divert you [by] characters he gives of the worthies here.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681, November 26. London.—The loyal Protestant Intelligence gives your Grace so good an account of the proceedings on Thursday last at the Old Bailey, that I shall not trouble your Grace with the transactions at law in that affair. There were present to observe matters, the Duke of Monmouth, my Lord Essex, my Lord Russell, Mr. Montague, Sir Thomas Armstrong and many more of that party, and there were a great rabble who were very rude in hissing when the witnesses were examined and whooping and hollowing after the Jury brought in their *ignoramus*, and when my Lord Chief Justice several times endeavoured to have spoken they as often whooped and hollowed. They were also very rude to Mr. Secretary Jenkins when he was examined, and

when Mr. Gwynn upon oath gave in his evidence upon the paper, that he found it, as is mentioned in the print, the Jury asked him how it came there and who writ it. The rabble treated the witnesses, who were retired to an eating house to refresh themselves while the Court adjourned, so rudely that the Sheriff was forced to send a guard to bring them safe again into court, upon the knowledge of which my Lord Chief Justice when the business was over, told the Sheriff that it concerned him to see the King's evidence safe out of the City and to protect them from the tumults of the rabble to what place of safety they desired, for if any of them suffered an hair of their heads he should answer it, and therefore his lordship required him to look to them. And my lord overhearing one standing by to say that the best way of securing them was to send them to Newgate, his lordship immediately sent that man thither for his unseasonable wit; and his lordship also observing another in the crowd very tumultuous showed him to Mr. Sheriff and commanded him to apprehend him, which being not done it is believed the Sheriff will hear of it in another place. The witnesses went back in two coaches attended by a good guard of the Sheriff's, and it was but necessary, for a rabble of above six hundred men followed them very tumultuously, and with very ill language, as far as the Savoy where they alighted and would have been in danger of being torn in pieces if the doors had not been shut and well guarded.

As coaches passed by the bonfires the rabble about them demanded money to drink my Lord Shaftesbury's health and where they were refused it the coachmen and footmen were lustily mauled, and this happened to Mr. Hamilton's servants as he returned that night from dancing in the City. This usage has highly displeased his Majesty who is resolved to omit nothing the law will contribute to repress these tumultuous riots, and I am told the Dissenters are like to feel the first smart of it by having the laws let loose upon them. It is believed my Lord Shaftesbury will be bailed on Monday, but whether there are other rods against him in store I cannot yet learn. The proceedings at the Old Bailey will be more authentically in print on Monday and the paper annexed to it, which Mr. Mulys will take care to send your Grace on Tuesday.

The Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed on Monday in the afternoon to make some further progress in the disputes between my Lord Ranelagh and the new proposers, but I presume no final resolution will be taken till their lordships hear from your Grace in answer to their last letter. On Monday I hope to have a perfect conclusion of all my business here and shall in a few days after set our for Ireland. My Lord Arran who is now with me says I have robbed him of all he had to say, and therefore he hopes your Grace will excuse him this packet.

## SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1681, November 26. St. James's Square.—Having by you Grace's great indulgence despatched that business I had in France, I am returned again to London to attend your service in all things in which you shall please to honour me with your commands. I find the chief thing now in agitation in relation to Ireland is the proposition in order to a new farm, in which Sir James Shaen and the rest of them have it seems had the good luck so far to engage some of the chiefest Ministers to their side, that all my Lord Ranelagh's arguments either from the experience of the tardy performance of the same men while they are now under a less rent than they pretend shall be paid hereafter, or from the many faults of the proposition itself, in the management of which too his own great interest, which will be totally swallowed up, must needs with reason make him the more attentive, seem yet to have made but little impression. There is only this obtained that some respite is given till your Grace shall have made your return upon a point referred to you, of which you have an account from the Board. If you shall please to honour me with your instructions in anything I shall act according to your commands.

## SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, November 26, Whitehall.—It so falls out that Dr. Tillotson was gone to Canterbury there to remain for three weeks before I had the honour to receive your Grace's of the 14th current touching the vacancy then expected of the bishopric of Meath. I writ to Mr. Dean and gave him an account of your Grace's advantageous opinion of him; as soon as I have his answer I will be sure to transmit it to your Grace. I did not presume to mingle in the question that was sent your Grace about the payment of the establishment because the conveyance was otherwise directed.

The insolence and the riot was so great on Thursday and the bonfires were so many not only on Thursday but on Friday, that is last night, that his Majesty is resolved to fall upon the City charter for this misgovernment, as our statutes term it, and to try how far a *quo warranto* will work upon their charter. I may give your Grace a fuller account by the next.

## ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, November 27 and 28. Kilkenny.—Some private affairs and the setting out work to be done in the spring brought me hither from Grangebeg. By the end of the week I purpose, God willing, to be at Dublin. Here the last night I received all together yours of the 12th, 15th and 19th of this month with many more of the same dates from other hands. Among the rest I have one from the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury intimating that Sir James Shaen had undertaken to write to his partners to pay three of the nine months that will

be due to the Army this day month, but before that assignments were issued for what was due in June, but how those assignments are answered I cannot yet tell, but this I know that my own entertainment for Michaelmas was in no part paid on Tuesday last, which I do not mention by way of complaint for I can bear the delay, but it may be presumed they would not suffer the Chief Governor to be in arrear if they had wherewith to satisfy him. There are other things in the letter from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury I think much mistaken, which from Dublin I shall take the liberty to lay before them. I cannot yet comprehend what good or hurt Hetherington's prosecution will do anybody for sure his being under arrest will neither hinder or invalidate his testimony. If a Jury will not find him guilty though they have clear evidence to lead them to it, or having found will bring in such damages as will presently be laid down for him, I know no advantage the prosecution will bring but to aggravate the partiality of juries which already is and I doubt will be evident enough. I have two letters from Mr. Sheridan which I have not time now to answer or read. They are apologies as I think for his being said to use my name in the matter of the Parliament and opposition to the proposals and for his interposition for the promotion of his brother the Bishop. I am fully satisfied with what he says but can never betray the King or the Church so much as to advise his having a better bishopric, till he shall have given a better account of this he has. As soon as I received order for the prosecution of the Lord Ranelagh's bond I sent it to the Attorney who I believe proceeds in the methods required by law, but I doubt devices may be found to protract judgment longer than this term.

I confess I expected more from my Lord of Ranelagh than I can collect from the account you give of his objections. They seem to me to be founded upon uncertain and loose computations such as may be averred or denied with equal confidence and probability; but I am in no degree satisfied with what I am told by way of salve to the giving the new contractors power to vex the kingdom namely that it is done to prevent courtiers and projectors from obtaining grants to the ruin of it, for if it be once in their power they will either do it or make the King pay for their forbearance at the end of their undertaking.

*Postscript.* 28 November.—With a letter of the 12th from my Lord Ranelagh I received the heads of the new contract and of his papers of objections. I did not expect that I should from him have had the first information of a transaction wherein this kingdom and myself in all my capacities are so highly concerned. Nor can I forbear to say that no Government under the Crown of England was ever so much slighted and affronted as this has been in the whole course of that affair, that is, if the matter shall be finally

concluded without imparting it to us whilst others less concerned and less knowing are determining our safety or destruction. You will now, or by the next post, receive the copy of a letter I thought fit to send my Lord Privy Seal upon occasion of his shitten book. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, November 29. London.—The last post my Lord Longford gave your Grace so full an account of the proceedings against my Lord Shaftesbury, which was all then worth the writing, that he prevented me, and since the witnesses have already proved to have so little credit given them I shall not consent to the proceeding farther against Mr. Hetherington, the witnesses against him being but Irish ones, as if it should come to that question as I believe it may who set this business on foot for the apprehending him I must beg the Ministers' pardon if I disown your having given any directions for it, or my consenting to it. Yesterday we met in the Treasury Chamber upon the business of the new undertaking, and the two first papers of objections being postponed until a return be made out of Ireland pursuant to a letter writ to your Grace upon the result of the last day's meeting, they proceeded to the third which was the only one of consequence left to be debated upon. My Lord Ranelagh made no reply in writing and therefore the several objections were then resolved upon to be debated, and the first that was under debate was that of Tangier. My Lord Ranelagh affirmed that the revenue of that place was given to them so absolutely that though there was a civil government there maintained at the King's charge, the whole revenue being granted to the Undertakers they might if they please take the whole and by consequence alter the constitution of the Government there and branched much upon the dangerous consequence that would be of ; the resolution upon that head was that inquiry should be made what the establishment amounted to, and what might be made of his Majesty's revenue there, my Lord Ranelagh having undertaken to give his Majesty 2,500*l.* per annum for it.

The second head was that of relief, and to that after some debate, Mr. Roberts consented that the same restrictions should be upon these Undertakers as are upon the present Farmers. The third, which was that these Farmers were to have four shillings in the pound for collecting all aids or supplies, etc., to be given his Majesty by Parliament, that was waived and the sum for collecting left to his Majesty. The fourth, which was that of all concealments and the arrears, mean profits, etc., he condescended to have after no other manner than the present Farmers. The fifth being the forfeitures upon the penal statutes wherein that of the flax is comprehended, he consented to be debarred from taking the penalty as to the time past, but expected that they should

have it for the time to come if the Act was not complied with, but upon my informing that I believed the kingdom could scarce be brought to it, there is this restriction that the Act shall not be put in execution without the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant and Council.

The last head was a grant of the balance due to his Majesty from all farmers receivers and undertakers and upon this my Lord Ranelagh spoke above an hour. He showed how by this he gave away the balance due from his former Vice-Treasurers, Sir George Carteret and Lord Anglesey, the balance due from the Forths, and lastly his own, but he made the last so intricate that it was a long while before that matter could be understood, but at last the question was put whether they expected the balance due from my Lord Ranelagh to the King or no, and if they did whether or no they would not pay the debts due from his lordship to the military and civil list upon his undertaking, to which question Mr. Roberts fumbled very much in his answer, but had taken time to consult the Undertakers in it, a copy of the minutes upon this and the other heads being ordered him. After all this Mr. Roberts made a speech or rather a sermon in commendation of the present undertaking and begged a speedy dispatch of this matter because that upon the hopes given them that this should go on they have furnished his Majesty with money for Tangier and have laid in considerable stores of provision for Tangier. He farther said that the present Farmers have right to defalcation to the value of 80,000*l.* which his Majesty will be freed from if this go on, which startled his Majesty and has occasioned a letter to be writ upon that subject to your Grace. I conclude upon the whole matter that notwithstanding all the cooking of this business that it will not go on, for my Lord Hyde was very calm upon the whole day's debate, though he was provoked enough, and when Mr. Seymour took hold of that part of Roberts' discourse where he looked upon the matter as granted and desired dispatch, he observed great miscarriage in giving such private assurances and looked all the while upon his lordship. Instead of answering Mr. Seymour he fell severely upon Mr. Roberts. I am informed that one if not two of the puisne judges are like to die in Ireland. If so I desire your Grace to think upon Mr. Lyndon for whose honesty I dare answer.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, November 29. London.—My Lord Arran tells me he has given your Grace so full an account of what passed yesterday in the Treasury Chamber that he has served me in this particular as I did him the last packet, and therefore I hope your Grace will pardon me if I only say that now we begin to see clear day, and that it is possible the Ministers may be convinced that they are not so clear-sighted and infallible here but that they may be misled into errors by specious pretences

since my Lord Hyde did reproach Mr. Roberts for want of ingenuity and seemed more cool the last day for the new undertaking than he appeared formerly to be. All I apprehend is, that if the present new contract be laid aside my Lord Ranelagh will introduce another to plague and torment Ireland once more and perhaps worse than he did before, since if he can gain credit to overthrow the present Undertakers he will grow in power, and your Grace knows with what little moderation he is used to exercise it.

My Lord Shaftesbury was yesterday bailed with my Lord Howard, Mr. Wilmore and Mr. Whittaker. He demanded to be discharged, to which Mr. Attorney not consenting, my Lord Chief Justice refused him. His lordship began to value himself in his discourse upon the *ignoramus* and would have reflected upon the Irish witnesses, but my Lord Chief Justice took him up short and told him he must not permit him to reflect upon the King's evidence, adding that his lordship had not so much reason to put so much weight upon the *ignoramus* return in London, since upon a occasion after an *ignoramus* was found in London, in another county a *billa vera* was found and the person tried and executed upon it; upon which his lordship submitted and named my Lord Russell, Mr. Montague, Sir William Cooper and Mr. Charleton for his bail and after privately retired to my Lord Paget's house where he dined. There was no tumult nor any whooping and hollowing, nor were there any bonfires in the City, his Majesty having the night before sent for my Lord Mayor and given him order to observe the proclamation, which was strictly executed, the militia being appointed to be in arms in the City to prevent it. This day I hear my Lord Shaftesbury has entered actions of 80,000*l.* against Mr. Graham, the Solicitor to the Treasury, Mr. Marriott, the Queen's Solicitor, and Mr. David Fitzgerald for suborning witnesses against him, but I suppose when they are arrested the King's Bench will reduce their security to 500*l.* as they have done Mr. Hetherington's in your Grace's case which is parallel with this.

My Lord Tyrone was yesterday refused bail upon his *habeas corpus*, the Court telling him they wondered he would trouble himself and the Court, who had upon his recommitment so positively declared their opinion. Mr. Attorney General just now told me that not only all the Dissenters throughout the kingdom would be prosecuted, but also that the charter of the City would be questioned, and that the Sheriff Pilkington has informations put in against him.

#### EARL OF ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1681, November 29. Whitehall.—My cousins Bennets came over some days since from their long peregrination. The father and the mother accompanied the young man to his house, near Bourne-bridge in the way to Newmarket, but when they came thither the father and mother, by her ill humoured

persuasion, went and lodged in a little ale house near the young man's dwelling house and from thence went onward on their way the next day towards their own in Buckinghamshire. I am obliged to tell your Grace this, otherwise unnecessary, story, thus distinctly, that you may see, though the marriage be completed and allowed of, that the mother is not yet so appeased as to be quiet upon it, neither have they yet declared what portion the young man shall have with his wife whom I have seen to-day in his own mother's house. They tell me whilst I was there that Mr. Charleton came from them to visit me as he hath been before, yet I have not seen him. I fear when I do that he will have little to say to me. I am told also that the father after he had carried his wife home is also come to town and that he purposes to give me a visit. When I have seen them both if there be anything worth your Grace's knowledge I will not fail to write it by the first post.

I collect by a letter from your Grace to Col. Fitzpatrick enquiring whether Mr. Burnet were in orders and by other discourses that your Grace may not think him so proper as a lay man to accompany my Lord of Ossory in his travels as his governor, which I should not wonder at though otherwise I have a great esteem for the man. For this reason I have by second hands enquired after Mr. Durel whom I formerly mentioned to your Grace for the wonders he hath wrought upon my Lord Lansdowne, my Lord of Bath's son, and measuring myself by the offers you formerly bid me make to Monsieur Faubert, I have made him be told that I would endeavour to procure for him from your Grace 200*l.* a year pension whilst he shall travel with my Lord of Ossory, and 100*l.* pension for his life after his return if a good sum equivalent to it be not obtained for him. Upon this he will come to see me. I would be glad to hear from you by the first whether I may close with him upon this proposition if he accepts it.

JOHN TILLOTSON, DEAN OF CANTERBURY, to SIR L.  
JENKINS.

1681, November 29. Canterbury.—I received yours of the 26th instant in which you are pleased to acquaint me with my Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's kind intentions towards me with great demonstration of your own respect and good will to me; to which after due consideration of the thing proposed and my most humble thanks both to his Grace and yourself I do humbly return this answer! that by his Majesty's gracious favour and bounty to me I am already in so good circumstances that I have no reason to desire a change and if it were offered me here in England I should, upon my own account, choose to decline it. As for the service of the Church, which I acknowledge ought to prevail above all other considerations the best years of my life are past, and I do most sensibly find the infirmities of age coming upon me and therefore I cannot persuade myself to undertake so great a charge

to which I know myself at best to be very unequal, and shall certainly be more so every day, besides the unpleasant and disagreeable thought of transplanting myself into another country and beginning the world again when I feel myself going out of it. This I entreat you to represent to my Lord Lieutenant with my most grateful acknowledgments of this great honour and favour done me by his Grace. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 3. London.—I was on Saturday prevented from writing to your Grace by company and my wife's illness, for she had another fit of weakness occasioned by taking too strong a vomit, which much disordered her till yesterday; since which she begins so well to mend that I have now a fair prospect of her recovery, the progress whereof I expect will be but slow yet awhile. On Saturday his Majesty signed the warrants for Col. Legge to be Master of the Ordnance and Sir Christopher Musgrave to be Lieutenant of the Ordnance, and they are both now with Mr. Attorney to prepare patents as also the Duke of Richmond's to be Master of the Horse, but during his minority that office is to be executed by trustees. I hear Sir Thomas Chicheley is to have 1,000*l.* per annum pension; Sir John, his son, as much with the title of one of the Commissioners of the Navy, and in Sir William Hickman's room my Lord Windsor is to have 800*l.* per annum pension.

Yesterday and this day they have talked much of a Parliament to meet at Oxford in March. The King being informed that the Duke of Monmouth and my Lord Sunderland supped at Mrs. Croft's lodgings at Court and were very merry drinking of healths, upon which his Majesty has forbid them coming any more into the Court, and my Lady Duchess of Portsmouth since has refused to see my Lord Sunderland, or to receive any message from him for fear of displeasing the King. The *quo warranto* will be prosecuted very vigorously, and his Majesty designs that no more elections of the Lord Mayor, Recorder or Sheriffs shall be in the Common Hall, but in the Common Council and Court of Aldermen, reserving the approbation to himself, to which the honest party in the City disagree, for by this means the government of this City will be totally taken out of the hands of the fanatic party, who will yet be more humbled, for the Justices of the Peace have issued out their warrants drawn by the advice of the best counsel in England to the Constables for suppressing of all conventicles, and this method will be observed throughout the kingdom. The prosecution in Scotland against the Earl of Argyle since his escape your Grace will find in the prints. He made his escape holding up the Lady Sophia Lindsay's train in a page's livery, whilst his lady and the page of his own stature stayed behind in his lodging, and when they were come to the outmost gate whence the passage was through a low and

narrow wicket, the Lady Sophia observing the sentry at the gate look hard at him, she putting back her hand pulled her train out of his hand, [and] let it fall calling him blockheaded fool for holding up her train no better, upon which he stooping passed through the wicket with his face so down that the sentry could not observe him.

The desire I have to see my wife a little better confirmed in her health occasions my not mentioning my day of leaving this place. I take it for granted my Lord Arran gives your Grace an exact account of proceedings in the Treasury Chamber and therefore I forbear troubling your Grace with repetitions, or the reflections are made here upon your Grace's last letter to the Commissioners of the Treasury.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, December 3. Whitehall.—I am now to account to your Grace for several letters I have had the honour to receive from you since your return to Dublin.

I have already acknowledged those of the 2nd and 14th past; but Mr. Dean of Canterbury being not to be personally treated with, because of his being now upon his residence at Canterbury, I had not an answer to the letter I writ to him by his Majesty's direction till Wednesday last. His Majesty commanded me that I should not acquaint Mr Dean that I had showed him your Grace's letter, but lay the proposition before him as it moved from your Grace. I did as I was commanded, and I take leave to lay before you his answer, I may call it his excuse, as I received it, by giving your Grace a transcript of his letter.\*

I have that perfect veneration for your zeal and for your discerning for the good of that Church that I should reckon it a piece of unsufferable presumption in me if I should name any person for any of the vacancies that you have now in your eye, but since I perceive that your Grace hath thoughts of stocking that church with some choice plants out of this, it is my humble opinion that Dr. Francis Turner, late Master of St. John's in Cambridge, and Dr. Kem, or Ken, a chaplain to the Princess of Orange, are such men that your Grace could descend to hearken after, they being persons whose lives, learning and discretion are very recommendable. But in this matter I have gone too far and therefore humbly beg your Grace's pardon.

Capt. Wyborn and Capt. Dering are men that have their instructions so far as I understand, not from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, as all his Majesty's commanders at sea have for aught I know, but from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Sure I am that I countersigned a parcel of instructions signed by his Majesty himself; and my Lord Hyde upon my showing him that paragraph in your Grace's

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\* See *supra*, p. 243.

letter that related to those men, told me that those ships were destined for a particular employment, that could be of good service to his Majesty, and would be ere long in a capacity, the captains I mean, to deserve encouragement, but for a further explanation he took a note of that paragraph that related to those gentlemen, and promised me a distinct answer upon it, which happens not to be yet done, though I must confess it is partly my fault, for I have not above three or four times called upon his lordship for it. But for the other clause relating to an agent on that side that had taken upon him to send orders to some of the officers of the Army &c. without any application to your Grace, I remember well his Majesty gave his particular approbation to what your Grace had done in that matter.

I have not yet had an opportunity to take his Majesty's directions, it is proper to be done in Council, how your Grace should dispose of the four persons that Seawell, the messenger, conducted hence unto that kingdom. I shall transmit the King's pleasure to your Grace as soon as I can learn it.

I have the honour of a letter from your Grace and the Lords of the Council there of the 21st past relating to one Hawkins, Hanvey, Duffy, and Farrell. I produced it at Council and it was read ; there was not time for reading the eight papers relating to that affair only I had provided an abstract of them which was read, and the order of Council upon it was that this affair should be committed to the Lords' Committees of the Irish Affairs. So was another letter that I had the honour to receive from your Grace and the Council referred to the same Lords' Committees. The letter was touching a certificate that had been surreptitiously got in favour of one Morley, well known to the Board. Whenever my Lords do meet, which I shall not fail to solicit, they will, I doubt not, give some directions in the one and the other cases which I shall convey with the soonest I can to your Grace.

#### ORMOND to SIR ROBERT CARR.

1681, December 3. Dublin.—The crossness of the winds was such that about the time yours of the 12th of October should have been here there came four posts at a time, and those not till the last of the month, from which till this very day, I have been in motion and in troublesome, though not very great business, which is offered as the best excuse I can make for letting so obliging a letter as that of yours lie so long unanswered in my hands. As to the affair of Needwood you were truly informed both by Col. Vernon and I think by myself, that I had a firm purpose to build where the old house or castle stood, and was in treaty with some for the purchase of contiguous parcels of land of which they had gotten estates, and without which the habitation could not have been tolerably convenient, but I was scarce settled in this government when the Popish plot was discovered and produced such

disorders in England and here that whoever was intrusted with public affairs had his hands and his head full of other matters than thoughts of building. What not long after befell me and my family in the loss of my son I am sure you had and have a friendly sense of, and will easily believe it gave me less pleasing reflections than those of preparing for diverting improvements and accommodations.

In this condition both of public and domestic consternation I thought it not reasonable that Col. Vernon who laid out the purchase money to my Lord Chesterfield, and is still out of it, should be at loss by my means, and so to repair him the proposition you justly except against came to you, but since his Majesty has already been pleased to dispense with rules and pass unusual grants in favour to me and my family, I will by no means press further upon him, but take order for Vernon's satisfaction and as things grow towards quietness and as my occasions will permit pursue my first intentions.

*Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 3. London.—When I writ my last letter to your Grace I concluded, and with reason enough, that my Lord Ranelagh had got so much ground upon the new proposers that he would baffle the contract, but on Thursday last we had another meeting in the Treasury Chamber upon his fourth and fifth paper of objections, and he made his whole argument to run upon the necessity of calling a Parliament in Ireland to settle his Majesty's subjects there in their possessions and secure the Protestant religion. He made many fine and eloquent flourishes upon that subject to show the necessity of a Parliament and how the intended contract and it could not consist. He said he hoped that his Majesty would believe his Lord Lieutenant and Council who thought it for his Majesty's service to call one rather than Sir James Shaen and Mr Roberts who thought the contrary, upon which I thought myself obliged to say something, and the substance of what I said was that I did not expect that matter would be debated then, and therefore was not prepared to say anything to it, that I thought myself as much concerned as my Lord Ranelagh to stand up for the honour of the Lord Lieutenant and the Board. However, I thanked his lordship, he being able to do it with so much eloquence, but I said that that was not the case now, for though I was of opinion myself about two years since for the calling of a Parliament, matters may be so altered now that if I were upon the place perhaps I might change my opinion, and I believed the case might be so with your Grace, therefore if his Majesty did intend to bring that upon the carpet I hoped he would take time to consult your Grace and Council again in that point, and this put a stop to the further debate of that matter, to my Lord Ranelagh's great grief. But that which put his lordship to such a stand as

he never was at before, at least since he came into business, was a question asked him by my Lord President, and that was whether a Parliament might be called during the present farm without those ill consequences which he mentioned, and he answered there might ; then he asked why one might not be called during this contract, Mr Roberts having submitted to the same covenants the present Farmers have ; he fumbled so much in his answer to this question that it was out of his and his friend Mr Seymour's power to bring him off. Thus the matter stands now, and Monday next is appointed for another meeting.

There is a strong report that a Parliament will soon be called here to meet at Oxford, and though the Lords of the most private Committee acknowledge nothing of the matter yet I think I have it from good hands that it is intended, but I must get into Ireland before it meets, though I were forced to return again.

ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681, December 5. Dublin.—When my wife and I are not together, I have leave to open her letters and she some of mine, so that I have seen yours of the 22nd of the last month to her and was surprised to find you complain that I had written nothing to you upon the subject of my Lord Hyde's discourse with you concerning the continuance of his friendship to me, when I thought I had said enough to show my confidence that the professions he made were very real, and that I never had the least doubt of it, and to have said more had been as if a friendship derived from his father and long since established had been now to begin. I confess the carriage of the affair of the new farm or undertaking may have given lookers-on occasion to talk as if I had not been treated with all the trust and regard that my course of life and even my station might challenge. But I lay aside punctilioes when my Master's service is concerned, especially in such cloudy times as these are, and am ready to impute any neglect of me rather to the difficulty and multiplicity of affairs than to a design to give me cause of complaint or discontent. I cannot say but I have work enough given me, but I must say I have been kept a greater stranger to what must advance or prejudice the King's service than I think I should have been, when fellows that have less title to the secret and less honesty in the belief of the world and less to loose, are let into it. But this is no season for expostulations, nor do I intend any by what I have writ. My Lord of Shaftesbury's going off will raise the spirits of his faction here, but it shall in no degree lessen my watchfulness over them, or gain them better countenance.

It is necessary my grandson should have somebody to attend him with the name of governor and Mr Burnett is a discreet and sober man. Yet if what establishment he may

have in England be more valuable in itself or in regard of certainty and duration, I will by no means keep him from it, and therefore I desire you to inform yourself more particularly and let me hear from you. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 6. London.—My wife falling ill this day sennight of a fever occasioned by a cold she took by visiting at Court, I have not only been by this accident necessitated to delay my journey into Ireland till I see her pretty well recovered, in which, I thank God, she is now in a very fair way, but I was on Saturday last diverted from paying my duty to your Grace, for which I shall now make your Grace an apt satisfaction in the account I now give your Grace of the present posture of affairs here and what we have in prospect. One who came to me this day out of the City tells me that the report is very warm there that a *quo warranto* will speedily issue out against the City charter, an hint whereof I gave your Grace in my last, grounded then upon pretty good authority. The King went early yesterday morning for Windsor, from whence he is expected in town to-morrow night. His business thither is to see Sir Samuel Morland's water engine for the use of the Castle perfected. There went with his Majesty only the Duke of Albermarle and my Lord Ranelagh, the latter of which keeps very close to his Majesty and has been very assiduous in his attendance since he has undertaken the war against the new contractors. This journey has put off the meeting of the Lords upon the Irish farm (which should have been yesterday) till Thursday morning. But I suppose till their lordships have your Grace's answer to their last letter concerning the state of the present Farmers' rent to the 1st of May last there will no positive determination be taken in that affair.

The Duke of Richmond is made Master of the Horse, and Captain Oglethorpe, who married Mrs. Wall, is Gentleman of the Horse and to manage the stables. The Duchess of Portsmouth has put off her journey into France till April. I hear the King has resolved of calling a Parliament, but the time of its meeting is not yet ascertained, though it is believed it will be in March. But before it meets the Duke will be recalled from Scotland and will stand the brunt of the Parliament, and *the King resolves to stand by him and the ministers.* And in order to put an end to the Popish plot the King will have the lords in the Tower tried, judging it very severe they should be detained so long prisoners without trial. It is said that after their trials a general Act of Indemnity will be granted by his Majesty to quiet people's minds. I hear it whispered that when the Parliament meets the great grievance to be complained of will be the endeavours to make a Presbyterian plot and the suborning of witnesses to prove it. As to the first *the Earl of Essex will make the Duke of Ormond the*

first author and will prove it by a letter *you writ Secretary Coventry* at the beginning of the Papist plot, wherein this expression was that you wished *it did not end in a Presbyterian one.*\* And the late confinement of Hawkin's gives that party great occasion of discourse and reflection.

My Lord Shaftesbury is very quiet since he was bailed and Mr Graham upon the discourse of his lordship's entering an action of 20,000*l.* against him sent his lordship a defiance, saying let his lordship begin with him when he pleased, he was ready to answer, justify himself and prove whatever he had at any time said against his lordship since his commitment. Yesterday Mr Sheridan showed me your Grace's to him, as also his answer, wherein he gives your Grace an account of the reports here of the advantages my Lord Arran, Col. Fitzpatrick and myself are to have by joining with the new contractors. All I shall say for myself is that I know not yet who are the contractors, and then your Grace may judge how likely it is for me to join with them or to reap any advantage by them. But be they who they will, provided the contract be for his Majesty's service and the good of that kingdom, I shall not be sorry, and the rather if they put out my Lord Ranelagh's hand. As for Mr Sheridan's part of the story it is too long for a letter, and therefore I will reserve that to entertain your Grace when I have the honour of kissing your Grace's hands in Ireland. My chaplain, I suppose, may by this time be in Ireland, and I hope when an opportunity offers your Grace will please to have him in your thoughts for some reasonable preferment in the Church.

#### ORMOND to THE EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, December 6. Dublin.—The account required from hence mentioned in yours of the 26th of the last is in preparation and will be with their lordships as soon as it can be had, and wind will serve. One of the principal witnesses against Plunkett, Friar John Moyer by name, is fallen in some degree under the danger of the law, for advising some whom he himself has accused of high treason, to depart the kingdom, which some say is suspicion of treason, others but a great misdemeanour, however he is in custody and will be kept there till he gives good security for his forthcoming. I have written to the Secretary about it, but have not told him that it seems plain to me that this fellow and others of his gang set up for the government of the Popish clergy in the north at least, and I believe them as ready to contrive and execute mischief against the English and Protestants as anybody they have so accused, but God be praised they have neither sober heads nor stout hearts or hands to command, else we should soon hear of them. *Copy.*

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

## ORMOND to SIR CYRIL WYCHE.

1681, December 6. Dublin.—[Up to] the present I am an utter stranger to the fundamentals of the new propositions for this revenue saving some informations I have had from my Lord of Ranelagh very lately, yet I am glad you are so well returned out of France because it is possible that one time or other it may come to our turn who serve the King on this side to be demanded some questions, and to be heard in a matter we ought in some measure to understand, and then there may be great use of your being there upon the place.

Whilst you were in France the persecution of the Protestants there was I suppose at the hottest. Many of them are escaped hither and tell such dismal stories of the inhumanities exercised upon them that it is scarce credible; not but that fiery Popish zeal may be capable of such cruelties, but because I should think it wisdom as well as justice and humanity in the French King to restrain su[ch] effects of zeal; and sure he wants not policy or good advice. I wish to have some of your observations in that matter. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 6. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 27th of the last from Kilkenny with the copy of your Grace's letter to my Lord Privy Seal, and one of my Lord Primate's to your Grace. Sir Robert Reading had given your letter to my Lord Privy Seal before the copy came to me, and on Sunday last his lordship told me that he had received a letter from you which he told me was *dulche picante*, but I cannot upon perusal find anything of the former in it. I have given a copy to Ned Vernon, for though I am not for printing it yet I think it ought to [be] made as public as may be. I am sure the King will be well pleased with it.

My Lord Ranelagh being gone to Windsor with the King the meeting in the Treasury Chamber about the new contract is put off until Thursday next. I am unwilling now to take any notice of your being so justly dissatisfied with your not being made acquainted with the particulars of the contract, because I know it will be sent your Grace before any conclusion is made. My [Lord] Ranelagh is to be thanked for it, but now to insist upon it were to play his game. My Lady Longford is fallen so ill again that I much fear her [death].

## EARL OF ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1681, December 7. Whitehall.—On this day sennight I wrote to your Grace giving an account of my having seen my young cousin Bennet, and of my hopes of seeing the father before he left the town, to whom I opened the affair of my Lord of Ossory again as from myself without exposing you again in it. He gave me as good an answer in it as I could expect but reserved himself for a better, when he had spoken

again with his wife and should return to town next term, and yet such is his and his wife's humour that I expect little good from them, it being impossible for them to say yes, though to the best proposition that can be made to them. Therefore besides both before my seeing and since, I have also spoken with the two men who have most credit with him and whom he most trusts in his business, and they have promised they will use all their interest for us as I have promised them I will come to conditions under hand and seal to gratify them well for their pains, but such knaves they have the reputation to be that I am bid not to doubt but they have promised my Lords of Salisbury and Manchester as much, and that what I am more to fear is that the longer the old gentleman is undetermined as to any match for this second daughter so long they shall have the government of him and of his estate, which is a very comfortable one. The man I am most governed by in this method and who seconds it most cordially in his warm way is Mr. Charleton who I am persuaded is very sincere in it, and yet does so abominate all sort of gratification for his pains that I was afraid I had displeased him with pressing too far upon that point. He tells me he makes no doubt but your Grace will get for portion 10,000*l.* The agents say he may well give 30,000*l.*, so you be content to be obliged to bind yourself to purchase a competent English estate that may be a jointure for the young maid. Now if it should be the first or the second sum your Grace must be content to allow me to dispose of 5,000*l.* at least, if I see cause, amongst the crows that live upon the carcass, but with this reservation, "no — no velvet" as you will remember the proverb. If I did not tell it you in my last your Grace must know that the child will be completely twelve years old in the next October.

I should end here if it were not to bespeak your Grace's *para bien* for the Duke of Grafton's promise of Col. Russell's regiment of Guards which the King will give him and the old Colonel 5,000*l.* with which he resigns it contentedly. The young Duke of Richmond hath the place of Master of the Horse which put together are no small mortifications for the Duke of Monmouth. Nothing is more to hand that that we shall quickly have a Parliament. God send it be a good one.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 7. London.—There has been no meeting in the Treasury Chamber about the new contract since I writ last, the auditors not agreeing in the report required from them upon the calculations, as I am told is the reason, but I rather believe that your Grace's last representation of the state of the present farm has occasioned it. There is new talk of a Parliament to meet in March next, which together with the delay of the Irish business puts me to great

uncertainty as to my staying or going over before it meets, but the worst part of the winter being over the danger in all probability will not be great.

I am desired by my Lord Conway, Mr. Gwynn, and others to recommend to your Grace one Mr. Jones, a minister now in this town. He has not been above three years in orders, though a very learned man, and that is the reason he has no preferment. If anything that Dean Sheridan parts with is not disposed of, which is above the value of 100*l.* per annum he would be glad to go over and will very well deserve that and better preferment. I have no return of what I writ concerning Mr. Lyndon—and I hear Judge Cusack is not like to recover—he is a very honest man, and a better lawyer than Mr. Beckett for whom I am afraid my Lord Chancellor will solicit your Grace.

If your Grace is not engaged for the next recommendation to Sutton's Hospital that falls to your turn you could do an act of great charity to recommend Mrs. Williamson's son—my daughter Charlotte's nurse.

#### DON DIONISIO O'BERNE to ORMOND.

1681, Received 9 December.—Though before my coming on this expedition it was in my choice to fix on an employment or post of much more ease and self-profit, yet ambition of joining my endeavours with the desire I knew my King and country had of preserving the right of Flanders, as well as that King and country I serve, biassed me to this undertaking, and hoped rather for a general well-wish and encouragement to it than that it should create me that envy and prejudice I have reason, though whence I know not, to suspect, since, beside other interruptions I met with, my letters have been intercepted and consequently disappointed of those supplies I reckoned upon from Flanders, which will certainly overturn the hopes I had of giving testimonies of my zeal to what his Sacred Majesty was pleased so much to countenance and obliging my countrymen, unless it be prevented. For I find that what money myself and officers have brought into this kingdom is near exhausted, having had four hundred and fifty men here at great expense much longer than I thought of, and that I have but slender hopes of that timely supply I stand in need of, by means of my correspondences being obstructed that when I cannot longer supply them with those necessaries that has hitherto kept them together, it will be impossible for me to hinder them from dispersing, and making further progress in my levies which will not only frustrate my general's great expectations but also be an evident breach of mine and the other gentlemen concerned's credits and fortune, in which distress I know not where to address myself with any confidence of relief in this kingdom but to your Grace, which trouble I would not venture to give but that necessity, which commonly is as void of modesty as law, compels me, though

it is encouragement enough that I know your Grace's ever generous dispositions and how ready on all occasions to forward any just and commendable undertaking, specially where your King's desire, your countrymen's fortunes and the hopes of those good princes I serve under are all engaged.

And as your Grace has been hitherto the only espouser of our cause, for which I render you infinite thanks, so I humbly beg your continuance of your favours without which all my industry will be of no use, and as an addition to the obligations your Grace has placed on the King of Spain, Prince of Parma and me their unworthy servant, I beseech the favour of your lending me 100*l.* in money that I may immediately send away what men I have here, and I do upon the faith and word of a gentleman engage that it shall in eight days after mine, or first part of my men's arrival in Flanders be repaid your Grace's orders with the just acknowledgments of my masters for such kindness, and that in mean time what little patrimony I have in this kingdom shall lie engaged for your Grace's further insurance. So humbly begging your Grace's pardon for this trouble I am unavoidably forced to give, because I conceive it unfit I should own these incapacities I lie under to any so properly as your Grace, I remain, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1681, December 10. London.—All that I could observe from last Thursday's meeting in the Treasury Chamber was that my Lord Ranelagh has been the occasion of mending several very unreasonable covenants in this new contract, but I begin to think that, though he will have the honour of making good his assertions, for the contractors have either waived or mended almost every clause he objected against, yet he has not interest enough to break the contract, and the mending it though it were never so advantageous to the King and that kingdom, will be his inevitable ruin. The only considerable point that remains depends upon the answer that will be made to the letter the Lords of the Treasury writ which your Grace mentions in your last. On Monday next we are to meet again to have the contractors consent to what Mr. Roberts yielded to last meeting. My Lord Hyde had been informed some time since that I was agreed with my Lord Ranelagh in the opposing this contract, and that your Grace declared you would not stay in the government if this contract went on. His lordship would not tell me his author, but I guess it came from Ranelagh himself or some of his friends by his instigation, but my carriage has been such since this business has been in agitation that his lordship is so much convinced to the contrary that I am very much in his favour, for though I appeared against many of the clauses, yet it was perceived that I did it for the good of the kingdom and not to serve my Lord Ranelagh. For this reason though this business has not been fairly carried towards you, I am unwilling to show any resentment of it,

especially since he makes upon all occasions great professions of service to you. I gave the King a copy of your letter to my Lord Privy Seal which his Majesty is very well pleased with. He told me after Council was up yesterday that my Lord Privy Seal calling for paper, he said paper was a dangerous thing in his hands.

I brought Sir Richard Reynell last night to take his leave of the King, who was very kind to him. I find he would be very glad to be a Privy Councillor in Ireland. I know the King would presently grant it but I will not venture until I hear from your Grace because I do not know of what ill consequence the precedent may be, but this I am sure of, that you want such a man. If I may have but your leave to move as from myself I will take the business upon me.

#### SIR ROBERT READING TO ORMOND.

1681, December 10. London.—Although I have so lately troubled your Grace with my lines, yet I humbly beg leave to inform your Grace that I find at my return out of Surrey great alterations in my Lord Privy Seal's expressions since I saw him last, which are occasioned by your Grace's letter to him being made so public. I could have wished your Grace had first had his lordship's second letter, wherein his lordship had prepared to do your Grace that justice that all good men owe you. What his lordship will now do I am as far from knowing as I am from justifying. The King in his pleasant way told his lordship last night in the Council chamber that he was told that pen, ink and paper were dangerous things in his hands, which occasioned those answers and justifications that I was in hopes never to have heard more of from his lordship. Whatever measures your Grace shall take hereupon I shall continue under the protection of your Grace's leave and good construction to give your Grace an account of what occurreth herein to &c.

#### ORMOND TO [SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL].

1681, December 12. Dublin.—I have yours of the 3rd instant and have signed to one part of the account betwixt you and my Lord Courcy as I shall to an order for the payment of what rests due to you when Mr Tisdall shall call for it; I have ordered 100*l* to be sent to my Lord Courcy, which I conceive Mr Faubert should know that what may be necessary in the first place to be taken out of it may be demanded. As soon as I hear out of the country from his lordship's steward I suppose another 100*l*. may be transmitted.

I believe my Lord Chamberlain's address to his cousin is no secret, but what their intentions are is yet a great one to me, and possibly they are not perfectly well acquainted with their own resolutions. I can well enough allow this winter to see an end of the negotiation, but towards the spring I shall desire to be at a point.

The ground that my Lord Ranelagh seemed to have lost at the last debate was upon a collateral point which he forced in to sustain his other reasons against the new proposals, and therein would needs suppose that because we on this side were for calling of a Parliament here three or four years ago, therefore we were so still as if nothing had happened since or been done by the King to change our opinions, but after all my Lord of Ranelagh's mistake in that point is no ground of triumph to the other side nor does it make their proposals a hair the better. There is an argument that must weigh strongly in the proposers side, and that is if their money have been touched and refunding expected, to which any expedient may be preferred. All I shall say to that matter is that the support of the Government of Ireland is preferable even before the security of Tangier, if they can be both provided for well and good, but if one must be abandoned the choice is easy. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND TO THE EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, December 12. Dublin.—There is no place in Ireland that for many reasons requires a steady and active governor so much as Londonderry which made me think it to be for the King's service to treat with Col. Cecil for it who though he is a very honest gentleman is not so well fitted for that government as Mr. George Phillips, who besides his ability and interests in those parts has more than ordinary title to his Majesty's favour and bounty by the faithful service and extraordinary sufferings of his father and family when within my remembrance and knowledge the father was abandoned by the Scots, amongst whom his habitation was, to the fury of the Irish rebels because he would not take the covenant or swerve to either hand from his loyalty. By this means and other disappointments the estate of the family, which was a good one was sunk past recovery, which made me venture to take up 1,000*l.* to purchase Col. Cecil out of the government and place Phillips in it, and for the repayment of this money my brothers Fitzpatrick and Mathew and myself stand bound, or rather I alone for I am to discharge them. My hope is that his Majesty will be pleased to approve of a bounty so well placed and so useful to his service, and have therefore taken the liberty to send the draught of a letter for that sum which is taken out of a fund that has been saved and affects not the establishment directly, though whilst the rent shall not answer it, all payments may be said to affect it. I desire that this letter may be hastened and that his Majesty would direct the despatch of it at the Treasury. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1681, December 12. Dublin.—Your lordship's of the 29th of the last month I know not how was kept from me a few days after I had received other letters of the same date. The

account you are pleased to give of the conduct of your two cousins in the case of their elder daughter looks as if they did not so perfectly know their own minds as that anybody else should take it ill to be ignorant of it. Yet in our condition as little time would be lost as might be. It is no less extraordinary that Mr. Charleton should at the same time be bail for my Lord of Shaftesbury and give himself the trouble of soliciting such an affair for me. Your lordship in your own time will say when it is to be given over. Concerning Mr. Burnet and Mr. Durel, my brother Fitzpatrick will discourse with your lordship if you please to call upon him for the letters or parts of letters I have written to him on the subject. In the meantime if Mr. Burnet may be discharged with credit and satisfaction, your lordship may engage me to Mr. Durel upon the conditions mentioned. On Friday last a better hawk than that I sent you killed herself against a tree at an eager whooping. I will not say I meant her [for] your lordship.

*Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 13. London.—I must now retract the opinion I gave your Grace in my last of the meeting of the Parliament soon after Christmas, the discourse of which was raised from the conjectures are made upon the King's care in making choice of very good Sheriffs this year, and in the strict directions have been given to the Judges and Justices of the Peace for the prosecution of the Papists, which are thought forerunners of the Parliament, and the Ministers too encourage the opinion in their discourses to some friends with design to have it published and believed to be their advice. But I must now give your Grace my own opinion, *which is that neither King nor Ministers intend a Parliament unless they are necessitated to it by a war with France.* And it is most certain that whenever a Parliament does meet they will not give a penny *if the King [does] not part with these Ministers,* and this they very well know, and therefore your Grace may judge whether it is probable *they will advise the meeting of a Parliament against which [they] declare freely to whom they dare trust.*\* On Thursday last the Committee for the Irish affairs met, where the contractors, or Mr Roberts in their behalf, consented to some further amendments to my Lord Ranelagh's great dissatisfaction; yet that matter will not be absolutely determined till they have your Grace's answer to their letter about the state of the present Farmers' rent from December to the 1st of May last. On Monday next the auditor is to bring before their lordships what observations he has made upon my Lord Ranelagh's computations and the contractors' answers to it. I have still reason to believe the City charter will be questioned, for on Wednesday last Mr Attorney owned it to me the second time. In the meantime he has put in an

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

information against Sheriff Pilkington for encouraging the rabble to shout when my Lord Chief Justice commanded him from his seat to go out and quiet the tumult, to prove which Mr. Attorney has four good witnesses who both saw and heard Mr. Pilkington.

My wife, I thank God, is now past all danger, for her fever is quite over, but she is still very weak and gains strength but slowly. Mr. St. Leger is very diligent in coming to her chamber-door every day, and takes it very ill that he is not admitted to see her. I hope by Thursday's packet to be able to give your Grace an account of the day I shall leave this place.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1681, December 13. London.—My wife's illness, which I thank God now begins to wear off, has made me almost this week a prisoner to my lodging and consequently has rendered me the less capable of giving your Grace so exact an account of affairs here as otherwise I should be able to do. However being at Whitehall at church on Sunday, I think myself obliged to acquaint your Grace that my Lord Privy Seal came to me and complained that your Grace had dealt unkindly by him by publishing your Grace's letter to him which Sir Robert Reading brought. I replied I was sure your Grace was as much a stranger to it as himself was. He said the letter he was sure was public because not only the King but half a dozen of the Lords of the Council had reproached him with some passages in it, which could not have been unless your Grace had sent over a copy of it. I answered his lordship that your Grace usually sent to my Lord Arran copies of most of the letters your Grace writ, that it was not improbable my Lord Arran had a copy of that letter and would give his lordship good reason for his publishing of it, if he had done it. Upon this his lordship fell upon the discourse of your Grace's dissatisfaction with him. I told his lordship he had very unnecessarily and unfriendly, as well as unjustly, provoked your Grace by the observations he had published in print upon my Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs. He replied he had heard so, and upon that score had thrice read over that book on purpose to find out what could give your Grace a distaste, and protested he could not find it out and would thank any one that would instance in one particular. I answered his lordship that was very strange, since the latter part of it was stuffed with nothing else but reflections upon your Grace's government at that time, and his lordship had brought them in so abruptly, and unprovoked on your Grace's part, that the book seemed to be writ merely for that intent and purpose.

Upon this my Lord Arran and Sir Robert Reading coming in, his lordship again pressed me to instance in one particular. I told his lordship it was several months since I had read the book and could not charge my memory with all the particulars, but one I did remember very well wherein his lordship was

grossly mistaken in matter of fact, which was his averring that your Grace's new acquisitions upon the new settlement were thrice as much as your old estate, which was so great an error that I did positively aver to him your new acquisitions did not amount unto above 3,600*l.* per annum. His lordship seemed much surprised at this and said he had copies of your Grace's old rent rolls, had copies of your claims and the decrees of the Commissioners of the Court of Claims, and from them he made his calculations. I assured his lordship whatever copies he had, had misled him, for I did not speak without book having been employed by your Grace in taking your Grace's accounts for several years which gave me a clear prospect of your Grace's revenue, and therefore I was certain of the truth of what I averred, and as to other particulars I told his lordship his friend Sir Robert Reading might if he pleased recollect himself, for your Grace had not been nice in your discourse to him about them. Sir Robert then instanced in the reflections upon the Cessation and the Peaces, to which I added that his lordship was mistaken in some of the persons whom he mentioned to be against them, and I instanced in my Lord Cork who was one of the Commissioners who treated, and told several were not in the kingdom, and perhaps it would be found that some were dead before, so that upon a strict scrutiny it would appear his lordship's assertions were not only groundless but full of errors and mistakes, and therefore I gave his lordship caution not to publish his general history lest his mistakes might be disproved by those authentic instruments and papers which were now in your Grace's hands.

My Lord Arran upon this taxing his lordship with saying your Grace had offered to serve the Parliament, my lord replied it was true and that Sir Paul Davys was authorised by your Grace to make proposals to the Parliament either that you would go to London and live there, or go beyond seas, or serve in Ireland as the Parliament pleased, and surrender up Dublin, and that he had a copy of Sir Paul Davys's instructions in that particular by him. My Lord Arran answered his lordship that he would be hanged if your Grace ever made a proposition barely of serving the Parliament without some condition that might give you the opportunity of keeping the army together to serve the King when a fair occasion offered. His lordship replied he had the paper to produce. I told his lordship that let his lordship have what paper he pleased, I was confident your Grace had a duplicate of whatever instructions you had given to Sir Paul Davys in that particular, and by that your Grace's actions must be judged and not by his lordship's papers. By this time the King was going to the chapel which ended our further discourse, only my lord once more desired me to acquaint him with the particulars of your Grace's exceptions, with which I am now furnished against our next meeting having read over the book and refreshed my memory. But I as little hope to convert

his lordship, or make him sensible of his error, as his lordship believes his disguised logic will bring me over to his opinion. However I resolve to attack him, because he complains he has desired all your Grace's friends to instance in any particular and nobody has yet obliged in so reasonable a request, and I resolve to take away that cause of his complaint.

As to the proceedings in the Treasury Chamber upon the new contract I must leave it to my Lord Arran to inform your Grace of particulars. All that I know is that the contractors have still leave to mend where the objections are thought reasonable by the Committee. Last night they had a meeting about it, and this day, I hear, and to-morrow some time will be spent in it. But there will be no final determination till their lordships have your Grace's answer to their letter I have so often mentioned. There is now some *intrigue* between the *Ministers and Presbyterians*\* the particulars of which I hope to learn by Saturday's packet. I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that in the 229th page of Whitelocke's Memoirs, a book newly come out of the transactions from the beginning of King Charles the First's reign to his Majesty's Restoration, there is mention made of your Grace's proposing to serve the Parliament in the very same words my Lord Privy Seal discoursed to us on Sunday, which makes me suspect his lordship caused it to be there inserted. That which nettled his lordship was the King's saying to him on Friday last in Council when his lordship called for paper, "My Lord, you shall have none, for pen, ink and paper are dangerous tools in your hands."

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, December 13. Dublin.—The packet boat has been stayed some days that it might carry over those accounts required by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; they will not come to their hands so soon as they would have had them, but the reasons will appear in the letters whereof you have copies. You will find they are informed of more than they required, or perhaps we shall have thanks for, but we are concerned in duty and interest to lay our thoughts and knowledge before his Majesty when for aught we know his service, and the prosperity or prejudice of the kingdom is ready to be determined. It is one part of our misfortune that when anything of great moment concerning this kingdom falls under debate and hath been formerly taken into consideration, at the resuming all that we had formerly written upon the subject and all circumstances relating to it are forgotten. And so it fell out in the matter of a Parliament here, made use of by my Lord of Ranelagh to obstruct the passage of the new proposals for the revenue of this kingdom. It was forgotten, or rather perhaps it was never known to all the present Ministers, that it was never thought of or undertaken

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

from hence to bring the revenue of this kingdom to 300,000*l.* a year. It was indeed required from England and we were ordered to transmit bills that might bring it to that, and in pure obedience we sent such as we thought would come nearest to it and the increase was placed upon such things as would best bear it, but for doing what we were commanded we were exposed to the cavils and saucy observations of Sir James Shaen.

It was also forgotten that by his Majesty's command I declared to the Council and made it public that he was content that what should be given should be appropriated to his service in this kingdom, and yet soon after the Scotch regiment (sixteen companies of it) and four English companies were sent to Tangier and have been ever since paid out of this revenue. All which and much more that might be added were good reasons for you to say that in four years' time, and by intervening accidents, our minds on this side concerning a Parliament might well be changed, and yet for all this the representations sent over of the new proposals are so frightful to all people, that I do not know but that to be freed from them they might be content to give more than ever I doubt the King will get by a new contract such as we have figured to ourselves that in hand to be. But possibly Mr. Roberts' departing from the most grievous of the things first desired (if his waiving them be owned by his employers) may alter the countenance of the affair. If my Lord Longford shall complain of want of answers of his letters to me he must excuse me upon his putting me in daily expectation of his coming from London. When you are sure of a Parliament there perhaps it may be too late for you to make a journey hither and to be at the opening of it. Your mother enquires frequently after your motions and intentions and is in great care for your making a winter voyage upon every storm. You shall do well at times to give her some account of yourself. I am gotten into good favour with your little girl and the truth is she is not of difficult approach. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 13. London.—I had last night your Grace's letter of the 6th and I acquainted one of the Lords of the Treasury this day that the answer to their letter, upon which the whole matter of difficulty in the new contract now rests, will be with their lordships very soon, the wind serving, for the unreasonable clauses in the undertaking are mended as fast as my Lord Ranelagh objects against them, and at yesterday's meeting his lordship's objections were wholly against the great powers given by the covenants to the trustees, who were not to be made by his Majesty without the approbation of the contractors, nor to be removed at his Majesty's pleasure, but the whole matter is submitted to his Majesty, and I find they will do the like in all other points now remaining, and

I am told by a very good author that my Lord Hyde and my Lady P[ortsmouth] are now upon very good terms which if true Lord Ranelagh is in an ill condition, for she was his only support, and if I have not of late much mistaken his Majesty, the countenance he has showed him seemed not to come very naturally from him. I am to dine to-morrow with my Lord Hyde at my Lord Mayor's.

My Lord Privy Seal has writ your Grace such an answer to your letter, which he showed me, that there will be no room for any accommodation, for I doubt not but he will make his answer public, and though he is a man meanly thought of by all parties, yet it will be matter of great rejoicing to your enemies that you should engage in a paper quarrel with him, therefore I hope your Grace will calmly consider what is most prudent to be done farther in this matter, for he is a wretch not worth your anger.

There is a book lately come out of the late transactions written by Whitelocke wherein there is a passage that give as hint that your Grace would have served the Parliament if they would have allowed you to keep the sword. It is not so full as I mention in his book, but my Lord Privy Seal says it is true, and that he has papers to show that you gave instructions to Sir Paul Davys and others to treat for you with the Parliament to that purpose. I am ill read in your story if you have not refused very advantageous conditions rather than serve them. Pray call to mind what papers he intends to make use of to this purpose that I may be armed what to say if anybody should discourse of that passage in Whitelocke's book, for what is written by the other if he puts his name to it nobody will believe it. It is generally known that the night before my Lord Stafford was condemned, he solemnly protested he would not hang a dog upon the testimony he had heard against him, and yet he found him guilty and did the like as to the Bill of Exclusion.

#### ANONYMOUS to ORMOND.

1681, December 14. London.—The Earl of Essex, my Lord Howard, Sir Patience Ward, the two late Sheriffs and several others have and are taking informations daily against those that promoted the Presbyterian sham plot, which they intend to prove in Parliament by undeniable witnesses. They say that they will prove several consults held at my Lord Clarendon's apartment in Somerset House, at St. James', at the Portugal Ambassador's, at Clifford's Inn, at Secretary Jenkins', at Sir James Butler's, at Lincoln's Inn, at Wild House, at the house my Lord Powys lived in in Lincoln's Inn Fields; the grand design being to involve the Protestants in general, at least they hoped by putting things in disorder [they] might prevail with the Parliament to pass an Act of Oblivion. The persons whom they design to impeach in Parliament take their names as follow, vitz.,

The Queen and her favourites.	Here followeth the names of the witnesses tam- pered with, some suborned, vitz.,
Earl of Clarendon.	Dugdale.
Count Castle Meliore.	Smith.
Sir James Butler.	Turberville.
Mr. Merriott.	Booth.
 	Haynes.
The Duke of York and his favourites.	Dennis.
Marquis of Worcester.	Two Macnamaras.
Earl of Peterborough.	Haynes and wife.
Earl of Feversham.	Jenny.
Lord Hyde.	Cotter.
Mrs. Wall <i>alias</i> Oglethorpe.	Byrne.
 	Wray.
Promoters of the Presbyterian Plot.	Berry.
Earl Halifax.	Povy.
Sir Lionel Jenkins.	Mr. Peacock.
Mr. Seymour.	Two Murphys.
Sir William Scroggs.	Samson.
Sir Francis Pemberton.	Burke.
Sir Francis North.	Callagan.
Judge Jones.	Comyn.
Mr. Attorney General.	Manby.
Sir George Jefferyes.	Wilkinson.
Sir Francis Withins.	Zell.
 	Lewis.
Justice Warcop.	Boldron.
Justice Parry.	Moubray.
Justice Withins.	Cooper, Dr. Tongues' servant.
Justice Foster.	Young Tongue.
Mr. Graham.	Dr. Oates.
Mr. Button.	Maurice Fitz Gerald.
Mr. Bolstrid.	Jennison.
Mr. Castleton.	Wyat.
Mr. Squibb.	Mrs. Fitzharris.
All suborners of the English evidence.	A Frenchman.
 	Francisco de Ferio.
David FitzGerald.	Capt. Bedlow's two brothers.
Managed by the Earl of Arran and Sir John Davys.	I can assure that many of these are not yet tampered with by the fanatic party. Some are suborned, others de- signed to be tampered and suborned, which the King may easily find out if things be managed with indif- ferent discretion.
Other Suborners.	
Marquis of Worcester's steward—Mr. Price.	
Earl of Powys' steward.	
Earl of Castlemaine's steward.	
Lord Arundel's steward.	

The following flying reports are spread to seduce the people, vitz., with Marshall, Corker, Bull, condemned priests in Newgate who absolved several Irish evidences on condition to swear against the Earl of S[hrewsbury], [there have been seen] College and others; Smith, Turberville and Dugdale, swore to be Papists, secretly design still to throw off Godfrey's murder on himself or the Protestants. My Lord, if your Grace enquire into the parts aforesaid all will appear to be true, else they should not be sent by your Grace's most humble servant.

R. P.

London, 14th December, '81.

*Directed*: To his Grace the Duke of Ormond present.

*Entitled*—The substance or measure of what the country party endeavours against the court at present.

*Endorsed*—Copy of a letter from a hand unknown; the original sent my Lord of Arran.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681, December 17. London.—While I stay here I cannot forbear scribbling and giving your Grace such an account of affairs here as occur to me. On Wednesday last my Lord Mayor being ordered to attend the Council my Lord Chancellor by the King's command acquainted his lordship with the insolence of one Mr. Vincent, a Nonconformist minister in Southwark, who being in the pulpit and some officers coming into the conventicle and commanding him in [his] Majesty's name to forbear preaching, answered that he would not for he had his commission to preach from the King of Kings, and upon this occasion my Lord Mayor was directed to put the laws in execution against all the Dissenters and to suppress the conventicles; and since I heard my Lord Mayor had an order for putting down the several conventicle houses within the city and the liberties of it. But I understand that yesterday this last order was superseded as being a high strain of the law to pull down people's houses, but the suppression of the meetings is still pursued. The Attorney General has his order for bringing a *quo warranto* against the City charter, and he is now considering in what method to do it the most effectually, and before the next term he will do it. Mr. Secretary Jenkins told me two days since that they have lately discovered that the morning my Lord Shaftesbury's jury were empanelled, an hour before they went to court, Mr. Sampson went to Sir Patience Ward and upon oath confessed that endeavours had been used to suborn him and that he had money offered him to accuse my Lord Shaftesbury upon oath, which, being communicated to the jury, it is thought contributed to their *ignoramus*. There has been no further proceeding in the new contract since my Lord Arran's last to your Grace, and I believe that affair will be at a stand till the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury

have a return from your Grace of their last letter. In the meantime my Lord Ranelagh despairs of doing any good for himself and therefore now begins to talk of retiring, and he has some reason, for I have it from good hands that my Lady Duchess of Portsmouth will fight no more of his battles which I forgot to acquaint your Grace in my last.

Sir Robert Reading was with me this day and tells me that infallibly my Lord Privy Seal has under Sir Paul Davys' hand your Grace's instructions to propose to the Parliament your serving them, which I suspect he may have shown yesterday to the King with whom he was in private very near an hour. His lordship is enraged to the last degree at the publishing your Grace's letter to him, and in return of it your Grace is to expect all his malice can do to reflect upon you. Therefore I humbly offer it to your Grace whether it may not in this conjuncture be absolutely necessary for your Grace fully to instruct my Lord Arran in that particular of Sir Paul Davys' proposal, to allay those reflections my Lord Privy Seal and Whitelocke's Memoirs in several places cast upon your Grace. My wife, I thank God, mends, but she was reduced so low and weak by this last fit of sickness that her recovery of strength will be but slow, and therefore I cannot yet fix my day of leaving this place, which I shall do as soon as with decency to my wife I can. The post boy coming from Harwich was set upon, his mail taken away and opened, and only the Dutch letters taken out of it, so that we have no news from thence. This has furnished us with many surmises in the coffee houses. Some think it was a trick of the Secretary's, others of the French ambassador's to discover the intrigue of our new alliances. But most believe it may be done to intercept some diamonds of value which the Jews commonly send in letters. My Lord Northampton is dead; and my Lady Suffolk and her [daughter] died this week within twenty-four hours of one another, and are both to lie in state together, and be interred in the same grave.

#### SIR C. WYCHE TO ORMOND.

1681, December 17. St. James's Square.—It is true that, as your Grace has said in yours of the 6th instant, which I received, the persecution of the Protestants in France was then very hot when I was there, but it being not equally violent over all the country, and those parts where I was faring some of the best, I am not able of my own knowledge to acquaint your Grace with matter of fact, but only of what I have heard there from credible persons, who among other things told me that in many places according to the different pretended zeal of the several governors they are in a manner prohibited all sort of getting a livelihood, being scarce suffered to practice any trade or vocation; that their ministers are seized upon pretence of having spoken against the religion of the country, their children taken from them

at seven years old and upwards, upon the bare allegation of any Papist that they expressed a desire of being Roman Catholics, and from thence forward bred up so, being taken from their parents, and yet they forced to maintain them at the discretion of those who have taken them away ; that every little circumstance, though upon force, is construed to be a turning Catholic, and then their after behaving themselves as Huguenots is called apostacy, and they treated as relapsed heretics ; that those who finding themselves, thus and many other ways, uneasy endeavour to sell what they have and withdraw, are as far as it is possible prohibited both, and if taken, secured and used severely. These and other things of this kind I heard from several people of worth whom I could have no reason to mistrust and are set forth in the several petitions to his Majesty of France, in which they offer, at the peril of his favour and the redress they beg for from his justice, to prove undeniably all they allege as the grounds of their complaints. These, my Lord, will give your Grace a clear insight into the severities the poor people there lie under, and if you have not met with them I will transmit them.

But now how it should come about that he whose other affairs are conducted with so much prudence and art should suffer these to be carried on after so different a manner, as it seems to be, is what I do not well comprehend ; and yet if I may have your pardon, will give my rude guesses. I conceive there are two ends driven at in this business, one by the King and another, a very different one, by the Jesuits who are the authors of the counsel. The King has had several disputes with the Pope upon several occasions, some of them are still depending and may perhaps increase, has given several occasions of jealousy to that see and, as his designs upon Italy may ripen, others are likely to arise by which he may justly apprehend the utmost opposition that chair can give him. He has learned by the example of some former powerful princes what great mischief the arms that church has made use of have been able to do them both at home and abroad, and methinks this course is taken by way of precaution against such an exigent, that by it all the zealots may see that whatever quarrels he has with the Pope he has none with Popery, that his contests are about civil temporal rights, but as to spirituals there can be no doubt as to his being a good son of that church. It is therefore perhaps hoped that this zeal for extinguishing heresy may in great measure render any attempts against him from home ineffectual whenever the interest of the Papacy shall oblige him that possesses the chair to make use of them, besides his increase of power at home, if it be capable of any, by unity, and the glory it will be to him to root out a heresy, as they call it, which has so long and so far spread in the kingdom, nor could that sort of men who promote these things

there be terrified with the difficulties or mischiefs of the attempt who, as Coleman declared at his trial, think it an easy thing to do it here in England.

This or something like this, it is likely may be what the Jesuits give to the King as a reason for this persecution, but in the meantime they, who as I understand are the sole authors and managers of this affair, whereas all the civil Ministers disown and speak against it, they I say seem to me to have another secret end for which they vigorously prosecute this method, and that is the weakening that very power which they would seem to advance, or at least the heightening the Pope's authority by the same proportion, for either the design succeeds or not. If it does the Church, as they love to speak, will be rid of a dangerous adversary, will be generally then spread over the whole country, and in consequence the power of the Pope by the same degrees increased while at the same time the King will have actually lost a great many of his most useful subjects and such as would have stuck close to him as in other occasions, so especially in any occasion that should offer itself against Rome, and become at least so much the less able to give the Church a jealousy, and the rest will be more at the Pope's devotion, having now no other party to balance or oppose them. If the design should not succeed there is hope that it may raise such commotions in the kingdom as may if managed by jesuitical dexterity render the French power serviceable instead of being dangerous to the Church. By these arts of balancing the power of Christendom, of stirring up seasonable wars and then watching the opportunities of prevailing upon them, has that see in a great measure come to that height and by these arts it must keep it.

But I hope your Grace will pardon the folly of my imagination, and much more that of presuming to trouble yourself with them. It is a fault I neither am often guilty of, nor had been now, had I not been led to it by the commands of giving you my observations in this matter.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, December 17. Whitehall.—I had not the opportunity to acquaint his Majesty in Council with the letter your Grace did me the honour to write to me of the 6th current, till yesterday, having not been able to attend for some Council-days by reason of a little indisposition that hung upon me.

The paragraph in your Grace's letter touching the Friar John McMoyer, together with the papers relating to it, particularly his letter to Cusack and his owning of it before your Grace and the Council, being read and considered, his Majesty was pleased to approve of what you had done in ordering McMoyer to be taken into custody till he should find security to answer for what he had done, nor did his

Majesty direct anything more than that the misdemeanour of this Friar be prosecuted by a due course of law and that the papers relating to him be laid up in the Council chest.

What your Grace foretells of the humour there upon my Lord Shaftesbury's being acquitted hath been most industriously endeavoured to be made out here, but not with so much success as ostentation. My Lord Shaftesbury hath arrested several but they have been bailed out of hand, among others he had arrested one Craddock, a mercer in Paternoster Row, upon an action of *scandalum magnum*, of 4,000*l.*, the action being laid in the city. There was a trial to be this day, but my Lord Shaftesbury thought it his best course to be non-suited; which is the party's great mortification, especially joined with that which was on Wednesday last given in charge to my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and to the Justices of [the] P[re]ace] of Middlesex all attending in Council, to put the laws against conventicles in execution.

We have no letters since the 7th old style of the condition of Luxemburg. It was then blocked up, and so was Namur. The general talk in the Court of France is that there must be a war next summer. Something straitened that Crown is of late in its finances if the computation we have be true; that may retard a rupture, but conquests will go on by way of reprisals.

My Lord, his Majesty was pleased to write a letter to your Grace of the 5th of January last desiring your Grace to direct certain trustees appointed by one Erasmus Smith of London, now dead, for the managing of a yearly revenue of certain lands in Ireland, which were bequeathed by the said Smith to a foundation of schoolboys lately erected here by his Majesty in Christ Church Hospital, London, for advancing the art of navigation, to exhibit their accounts into the Chancery or the Exchequer in Ireland, and that copies of the same should be transmitted hither. This hath not been done, but my Lord Primate and Chancellor of Ireland, being one of the Trustees, will without doubt, if his Grace be minded of it, promote the bringing of those that have had the management of that revenue to an account, there having been none given in, either of the estate itself or of the mean profits since the year 1673. This I humbly take leave to lay before your Grace at the earnest request of my good brethren the Governors of Christ Church Hospital.

Since my last I have laid before his Majesty the great offence that Dowling, the master of the Post-office of Dublin, doth in a manner continually give your Grace, and how unsafe you do conceive it to be to the public, I mean to the Government, to have his Majesty's business pass through the hands of that man. His Majesty resented the thing very heartily and promised effectual redress: so did my Lord Hyde say the Farmers must and would turn him out and charged himself to speak to the Farmers of the Irish revenue,

for they hold the Post-office from the Duke. If the new contract do hold, it will be the best way of proceeding for your Grace's satisfaction, to have a clause in the contract between the King and them that shall be very penal if your Grace's despatches going or coming be not duly conveyed and delivered, and so for the great men's letters of that kingdom, for I suppose they will give any rate for the Post-office since they choose to hold it, though they are losers 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year by their present contract with his Royal Highness.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 17. London.—I have little worth your Grace's trouble this post, neither do I believe that my Lord Longford can furnish you with anything that is new. We have had no meeting in the Treasury Chamber since I writ last, though there was one appointed last Thursday. I hear my Lord Ranelagh declares to his friends that he has yet such things to object against the new proposals that he is sure to break it, his friend Mr. Seymour is in the country and intends as I am informed to continue there some time, and it is reported that he is discontented, but I am not sure that news is authentic.

Ned Vernon showed me a long letter he has writ to your Grace about Needwood. He is in great trouble about your letter to him upon that subject, but I keep up his spirits and have made my Lord Arlington his friend.

#### DON DIONISIO O'BERNE to ORMOND.

1681, December 18.—Applying for loan of 100*l.* in addition to the one already made to him; had given the Prince of Parma and Don Pedro Ronquilo, the Spanish Ambassador, such an account of Ormond's favours as would soon bring their acknowledgments; the wind like to serve and no block in his way but the discharge of his credit. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the TREASURY.

1681, December 19. Dublin Castle.—When I received your lordship's of the 15th of November I was in the country, and soon after I returned thither I received that of the

which required more diligence in the return than the former and therefore I applied myself first to it and now that the best account I could get is transmitted, and I hope by this time received, I ask your lordships' leave to inform you in answer to yours of the 15th that though all these precedents for recalling, altering and dividing of warrants and paying the army by imprest are true, and have upon several occasions been practised besides those mentioned, yet it cannot be instanced that upon the real alteration or division warrants for full pay, by way of imprest, have

at any time been directed to any, but to the Vice-Treasurer or to Commissioners of the Treasury authorised under the great seal, much less have such warrants been ever till now directed to any person having no authority from the Crown nor being under any obligation to it faithfully to discharge the trust of disposing of all the revenue thereof, and that without any inspection or control, but what he will voluntarily undergo, but since I presume this course will not be long continued I shall forbear to trouble your lordships with particularising the inconveniences that might follow if it should.

Since your lordships' said letter of the 15th of November the Army have been paid a good part of the three months pay due in June last, and if it was in compliance with Sir James Shaen's letters to his partners here I shall humbly desire your lordships to require him to send another to hasten the payment of that of September, since within this week there will be six months due to the whole establishment besides what remains unpaid for the three months ending in June, as I know some part does.

I am glad your lordships are of opinion that his Majesty's letter of the 26th of June, 1680, is sufficient authority for me to take off the restriction imposed upon the Farmers in obedience to former letters from him. My scruple did rise from allegations of theirs taken notice of in the said letter of the 26th of June and in your lordships of the 1st of September, with the truth of which allegations of theirs I neither was nor am yet satisfied, for I think it hath not yet been judicially determined that it was contrary to their covenants to impose upon them the inspection and restriction they complained of and for want thereof it cannot be known whether they have misapplied his Majesty's revenue or no, but it is reasonably to be suspected they have misapplied or diverted it, since the civil and military lists are so much and so long in arrear. And I am sure the other principal ground of taking off the restriction mentioned in your lordship's letter of the 1st of September, namely, that they had punctually for five years and more complied with their undertaking is much mistaken, for it is apparent that they have never done so at the end of any one month in about four years since my coming to the Government, but on the contrary by a reasonable computation and medium have been always above 30,000*l.* in arrear of their rent, allowing them their days of grace which I now observe to your lordships to prevent any inconvenience that may happen to his Majesty's service if at the end of their farm they should be in the like or in greater arrear, as it is probable they will and have 60,000*l.* more to pay in consideration of the 60,000*l.* they paid short in the first year of their farm. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 20. London.—My wife's weakness makes my journey into Ireland still uncertain. She had a shivering

fit upon Sunday which frightened me with the apprehension of an ague to prevent which she has these two days past taken the Jesuit's powder, which has hitherto had good success, for she has not only missed the second fit which I expected she would have had this day, but she is also much better and cheerfuler, and has eaten flesh of which till now she had not tasted a morsel this month past. My care of her gives me little opportunity of going around to learn how the world goes, and therefore my correspondence is at present very dull. On Sunday Mr. Gwynn told me there was not one syllable of truth in the story I gave your Grace in my last of the Dutch packet, yet not only the coffee houses were full of it, but also Sir Gabriel Silvius reported it.

I leave my Lord Arran to give your Grace an account of the new contract and the proceedings in it this day, for that is properly his province, and he is best able to perform it, being a witness to all the transactions concerning it in the Treasury Chamber. My Lord Ranelagh has parted with his house at Chiswick, and is now without any friend to support him but his own ingenuity. I am confident *the King* has no thought of a Parliament, and I have it from a pretty good hand that *it is probable the Duke of York may be here soon, for five thousand pounds a year which has been settled on the Duchess of Portsmouth by him has made her zealous in all his affairs.*\* Several of the Nonconformist ministers on Sunday last forbore keeping their conventicles, but Mr. Vincent held his in Southwark and having his spies abroad intelligence was brought him that three Justices of the Peace, with the constables and several officers were advancing to beat up his quarters, upon which he at the entreaty of his disciples withdrew; so the Justices finding him fled and the congregation singing of a psalm, they only took the names of some of the most considerable of them.

George Legge has sold his Government of Portsmouth to my Lord North for 5,000*l.* The Earl of Argyle is found guilty of treason, and leasing making according to the dialect of that country. It was carried amongst his jury but by one voice, but the sentence was not pronounced, the King having reserved that to himself, his case is thought very hard here because his crime was taking the test with an explanation, but it was before the Privy Council made their explanation.

#### SIR L. JENKINS TO ORMOND.

1681, December 20. Whitehall.—Your Grace will see by the letters, or warrants, enclosed that I have not been wanting to execute your commands of the 7th current. Your Grace's letter of the 13th I had the honour to read last night, as soon as I received it, to his Majesty and he was pleased to

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

give his reflections upon every paragraph of it. Upon the vacancies of Meath and Dublin, or either of them, his Majesty will, I doubt not, whenever they happen, show a just regard to your Grace's recommendation, for I did not perceive upon the account I gave his Majesty of the Dean of Canterbury's refusal, for so it was, that he was pleased to look further or to concern himself otherwise than to leave it to your Grace to take care for a supply.

Those witnesses that the King's messenger (Mr. Seawell) brought over his Majesty sees no cause for their restraint, and concurs absolutely with your Grace that those fellows may do him wrong but never will be able to do him right or honest service, therefore his Majesty would have them cease to be a burden to himself and a trouble to your Grace as soon as can be possibly. His Majesty leaves it wholly to your Grace to rid your hands of them as you shall resolve to be the most convenient way, and as you do in such cases. His Majesty sees there was a design and a malice to the Government in what Hawkins did: it is true the forms obliged your Grace to let him out upon bail, but his Majesty hopes you will search that matter to the very bottom. He was set on work on this side, as his Majesty believes.

The great paragraph in your Grace's letter was concerning the new proposals and the new establishment that must be fitted to it; as also concerning the present good condition of that country, and the good disposition of the bulk of that people to support the Crown when they are once assured that their subsidies are employed to that end. As for the new proposals they are battered all to pieces, yet as long as the projectors, for so I call these contractors, do consent, to the new modelling of their contract, as they do, no man can say their project is baffled. The scheme indeed is quite changed, and especially upon this night's reading of the report from your Grace and the proper officers your Grace had appointed to answer the queries of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. But as to a reform in the Army on that side which your Grace is pleased to take notice of as a thing that every officer in the Army thought himself concerned in, his Majesty hath commanded me to assure your Grace that he hath no such thought, and that your Grace did well and agreeably to his Majesty's sentiment to assure the soldiery that there is not a thought entertained on this side to that effect.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December 21. London.—Though the packet came in yesterday yet I did not receive your Grace's letters of the 12th and 13th until this afternoon as I was going to the Treasury Chamber when the business of calculations was appointed for the work of the day, but your letter in Council coming to the Lords of the Treasury, with the report that was first

fallen upon, and by the way I thought my Lord Hyde was much displeased at the letter, though he said nothing of it to me. All that the report produced, for nothing was observed upon the letter, was that the new proposers will from the 1st of May pay at the rate of 300,000*l.* per annum, so that they be not engaged to pay any arrear, for the contractors do say that there is an arrear of at least 76,000*l.* notwithstanding the account given by Sir John Champante mentions but 9,300*l.*, and whatever does prove to be in arrear, or shall be thought fit to be allowed for defalcations, his Majesty must pay if it ought not to fall when rightly examined either upon my Lord Ranelagh or the present Farmers, though this was a long while argued or rather wrangled between my Lord Ranelagh and Mr. Roberts. This was in short the substance of what was agreed on.

As to the other matters of calculation which took up a great deal of time, for I am but just come from the Treasury and it is past nine, I am not skilful enough to give your Grace an account of what passed between my Lord Ranelagh and the auditors who were appointed for that purpose, but if I were and had time it is not material, for he made use of that only to show that his assertions were right when he made them, though the calculations will not hold now the contract is mended. I could have wished that part of the letter had been left out that mentions, "it may so fall out that the Farmers might have anticipated the revenue" etc.: that being no part of the report, for I am sure it will be interpreted by the Lords of the Treasury as intended only to prejudice the Farmers since that was not required, when on the other hand you are often called upon to give an account of what is done against my Lord Ranelagh and no return is made.

When I see a proper time I will move the King about the letter your Grace sent me on behalf of Mr. Phillips, for I am sure if I should move it now my Lord Hyde would refuse it, and I am unwilling to bring it to that pass that the King must either disoblige you or him in that point. I am glad my little daughter does divert your Grace that sight I shall be glad to see, but had I not many other reasons to go over I should not take a journey in the winter, but my intentions in this particular I will reserve for a letter to my mother next post, having no time this so much as to peruse what I have now writ.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 24.—Since my last the *quo warranto* has been issued and delivered to Mr. Sheriff Pilkington upon Wednesday last and his own misdeamenours mentioned in it. This has startled much the fanatic party of the city, but much more the new election of Common Council men, out of which number in Sir Robert Clayton's ward eight of the late *ignoramus* Jury, who were then of the Common Council,

are excluded and two men of them were left out in other wards. The majority of the Common Council are upon this choice honest men and from hence it is hoped the government of this City will be for the future very quiet and loyal; insomuch that it is expected their first action will appear in a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty.

It is said, for I am yet but a small rambler from home, that where the elections have been mutinous and carried by the factors' party in a tumultuous poll, the King has directed my Lord Mayor to make a new choice, and it is affirmed that his lordship will prosecute it, and if in those choices good men are preferred the fanatics will be quite routed here. They are generally pursued by the penal laws throughout the kingdom, and they will not have quarter given them here. For it is resolved that not one man of them shall be employed either in the navy or in any branch of the revenue, and even Whitehall will be purged of all the Whiggish party, so that if the King proceeds with this mettle in all probability there will be soon a new scene of affairs throughout the kingdom; and the moderate sort of people will come into their wits again.

This is so apprehended by the anti-court party that several of them are endeavouring to come in upon terms. *Essex, Temple, and Townsend* and others are attempting to make fair weather, for without [it] not only they but *Shaftesbury* begin to apprehend a Parliament while the King is in this resolution, lest if one meets the King should direct the Attorney General to bring in articles of high treason against them, in which case they must be confined, and if upon disagreement between the King and the Parliament there should happen to be a prorogation or dissolution, *they must lie by it* and keep company with *first &c.* It is said the ministers do not agree. *Halifax* is for the present meeting of a Parliament and for the Duke of York's stay in Scotland, both which Hyde opposes, and it is certain the Duke of York has writ by the last post that from hence he is made to believe he shall soon have leave to come.\*

Your Grace's and the Council's last letter has not given any satisfaction in the Treasury Chamber, of which I suppose my Lord Arran gives your Grace an account. My Lord Ranelagh hopes to spin out his objections so fine as to make the new contractors weary of their new bargain. And finding the King so inclined to a reformation amongst the ministers of his revenue, his lordship has to the King painted out Mr. Roberts to the life in all his fanatic colours. My wife presents her humble duty to your Grace, and is so well recovered that I hope on Monday sennight I shall be at liberty to set out for Ireland, of which by next Saturday's packet your Grace shall have a more certain account. I wish your Grace a merrier Christmas than I am like to have here.

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

I understand my Lord Arran has writ to your Grace about your consent for Sir Richard Reynell to be one of the Privy Council. But his lordship forgot to tell your Grace that my Lord Burlington offered to him [that] my Lord Hyde should speak to the King for it, but he declined it, thinking himself obliged not to expect such a favour from his Majesty unless your Grace thought fit to recommend him as a person proper for it. And I am sure your Grace knows his qualifications too well to be instructed by me in them; and I hope he will not fare the worse for his modesty and respect to your Grace.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARLINGTON.**

1681, December 24. Dublin.—Your lordship's of the 7th inst. got not hither till last night, and this ought to be a day of preparation for the work of to-morrow. But I hope I may borrow so much time as to tell you that I will not stint you in the gratifications you shall think fit to make to those that shall effectually help us in the pursuit we are upon, since it is probable the rivals your lordship mentions will bid largely and since Mr. Charleton will not hear of gratification in any shape, at least for the present. I have written him a letter of acknowledgment to be delivered or not as your lordship shall think fit, and as for a purchase to be made for a jointure in England I shall be content that two parts of three of the portion, whatever it shall be, should be so employed. I very really congratulate the Duke of Grafton for his command and more for the King's kindness. God send you a healthful and a quiet Christmas. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to MR. CHARLETON:**

1681, December 24. Dublin.—I have been often informed of the obliging part you have taken in what is now the greatest concern of my family—the disposing of my grandson with advantage. It has at no time come into my way in anything to serve you, which makes your endeavours the more generous on your part and the more obliging on mine, nor shall I be at ease till I have found some way to let you see how sensible I am of your friendship and how really I am, &c. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.**

1681, December 24. Dublin.—I have yours of the 6th, 10th, and 13th, and from other hands letters of the 17th, to which this day you are to expect but short answers nor any thing to what my Lord of Anglesey or the other Lord in cipher has said or writ, there will be time for justification or there will be no room for any though never so rational and just.

I have writ a letter to Mr. Charleton and enclosed it in mine to my Lord Chamberlain to be disposed of as he thinks fit. I do not yet know at what rate I have set my prize wines or

what to ask for them, as soon as some few of the holidays are over I will send you an account of it. The King's Farmers are also mine for that duty, and whoever shall farm the revenue will find their account in taking that for the same time. It is hard for me to set a price upon my steward's place, to value it as it is now worth would come to little, setting aside the honour and privileges belonging to it, and to rate it as it was before the retrenchment and suspensions the purchaser might think too much. You know since the retrenchment how bed-chamber places have been sold and what Mr. Russell had for his place, and sure mine is much more valuable as the case stands now. Upon the whole matter, if I may know what will be offered my answer shall be soon made, always provided that the King's approbation go along. I am in no degree weary of Mr. Burnet and will speak freely to him of his own concerns in due time. I must by no means allow there can be any reason of doubt of either side betwixt my Lord Hyde and me or any need of explanations or endeavours to bring us to a good understanding, for I take that to be firmly established, and so I hope does he, and will continue to be of that opinion till I give him cause to suspect the contrary.

I know not from what, or from whom, you collect that I so much dislike the new undertaking. I am sure I never declared so much to anybody, nor could not reasonably find fault with what I did not know. I was of opinion it was no good sign of fair intentions in the proposers or undertakers, who they are I know not, to effect to have their propositions kept secret from the King's servants here. If they are good the approbation of the Government here would not have made them worse, and if there had been any mistakes prejudicial to the King and kingdom in the matter or words, and such have happened in former farms and undertakings, remarks upon them would have done no hurt for still the King is judge and master. This and not the subject matter of the proposals is what I did not like or think to be for the King's service. The persons in the meanwhile let into the secret so carefully kept from us, and intended by me are Sir James Shaen, Mr. Roberts, and anybody else of their level whether clerks, lawyers, or scribes, and so you have my full meaning in this matter. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1681, December 24. Dublin.—Last night I received together yours of the 6th, 10th, 13th and 17th of this month. In all there are but few things needful at this time to make returns to, the rather that you say before a final conclusion I shall yet know what the new bargain imports, wherein I suppose must be intended some knowledge of the new establishment, if there be any such. I cannot help suspecting that the new

proposers departing so readily from everything objected against, is because they had rather take a new farm upon any terms than the old should come to be accounted for and consequently at least some of the present Farmers must have a part in it, whoever is come in besides. Whoever knows that I am an utter stranger to the proposals, more than I have of late collected from the index and papers passed betwixt my Lord Ranelagh and the proposers, cannot believe I have declared against things I do not know, but he must at the same time believe me to be a very giddy old fellow and a very silly undutiful ass, if I should think of quitting the government because I do not like a bargain the King makes for his revenue. Men would needs persuade me that there needs some explanations and declarations to make a good understanding betwixt my Lord Hyde and me and would have me fall into it, but I think our friendship so ancient, and so well established, that it were disparagement to it to begin now with protestations as if it were a thing to be begun or renewed upon some misunderstanding or unkindness taken which I profess against for my own part, and so I have not followed any overture to that purpose. I have as good an opinion of Sir Richard Reynell as anybody, and wish he were in a post that might entitle him to a place at the board, but till he be I think it would be inconvenient to bring him thither. But when I have thought a little more of it you shall hear from me. In the meantime there can be no scruple of getting a letter for the swearing Sir Christopher Feilding of the Council.

I have received my Lord of Anglesey's two letters, one of the 3rd and the other of the 7th of this month. Of that of the 3rd I give you a copy, being but short. It should not seem by that that he was preparing so severe an answer as the other at once reading seems to be, and by one from Sir Robert Reading he seems to have been provoked to it by the making mine public. If he makes his so, as insignificant as he is in this age, his names of Privy Seal and Anglesey in another may gain credit with those who knew him not, but I will be hasty in nothing in this matter. I would be glad you had sent me Whitelocke's book or the passage that concerned me in it. What I offered the Parliament was no secret, but is in print with Mr. Arthur Annesley's, Sir Robert King's and one Beale's comment upon it. I shall find out a copy of it and if Sir Paul Davys or anybody else offered more from me, it was without my knowledge, much more without my order. I send you the copy of my later letter to the Lords of the Treasury, which shows that they have very wrong information of things here to which they give credit too soon. I know not how to avoid giving a true account of the state of the revenue here, the not doing it may be hereafter laid to my charge and the want of information may be said to be the cause of any error in the contract in hand, and if I do give right information I am charged with being against the

proposals and playing my Lord of Ranelagh's game. The military list is now complete six months in arrear and the civil a quarter gone past their time of a half-year's payment, and it is plain they have not wherewith to satisfy but out of the growing revenue or out of some old arrears standing out in the country of which they have already got in the most solvent, which came but to about 30,000*l.* in six months time of gathering with all possible diligence and severity. In what state will they probably be then, when at the end of their farm they shall come to pay 60,000*l.* and have no growing revenue to receive? Nothing but a new bargain can cover their want of performing their part of the old. *Copy.*

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, December 24. Dublin.—Among the many letters I received at once by four posts I saw one written in a strange hand, such as come sometimes from Quakers and sometimes from rogues in gaol that would gain pardons and liberty for swearing anything against anybody, and as some such trivial thing I laid it aside unread till I had done with all my other letters and answered as many as I can by this post, and then taking it up I find to my thinking that the hand is counterfeit but that the writer may be a man of sense, and that has opportunity of considerable observation. I cannot guess who it should be or why he sends his information so far about as to me, whereby so much time must be lost if he has not given the same intimation to some of the Ministers there; if he has his intents is only to oblige me with a duplicate. However I send you the original that you may show it the King and receive his command how to dispose of it.\* I do not find myself in the catalogue, but if it goes on I need not despair of a place in due time. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, Christmas Eve. London.—Your Grace had not been troubled with a letter from me this post, had I not met with Mr. Secretary Jenkins by chance on Thursday last just as he was coming from reading a letter of yours to his Majesty, of which your Grace neither gave me, nor gave directions to your secretary to give me any intimation, which makes me a little apprehensive that Mr. Sheridan's letter to you might have persuaded you that I am partial in the business now on foot, wherein he tells you that it was reported that I was to have the salary of Knight Marshal in present which I have now only in reversion, to befriend the present undertaking. I hope whatever others may think your Grace will never have that ill opinion of me as to believe it possible that I should be bribed to suffer anything to pass unopposed that might in the least prejudice his Majesty or his subjects in that kingdom,

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\* See supra, p. 262.

and therefore I shall content myself with saying the report is not true, and when I tell your Grace I could gain nothing by its being so there needs no further justification, for whether this bargain goes on or no I had assurance that provision would be made for me in that point.

The reason why I say so much upon this subject is because, in the last paragraph of your letter to the Secretary, you mention that all people are in great consternation there upon the representations made of this new farm; and make no mention of the account I gave your Grace how that from time to time all the clauses vexatious or that seemed to be grievous to the subject were mended as they went along, and how that I assured your Grace that the contract would not be perfected until it be sent over to your Grace. The reflection I make upon this is that your Grace would not send me a copy of the letter lest I should advise the Secretary to stifle it, as it is reported (as Mr. Sheridan says) I have done many of your letters upon the subject I now write of. I must confess as to that point I have not shown all your letters to the King, for that was left by your Grace to my discretion, yet I had my Lord Chamberlain's advice all along in the matter; but I do not wonder that my Lord Ranelagh, who without doubt is now caught in the same noose that he caught my Lord Longford, should leave no stone unturned to save himself, though it were by making you and the chief Ministers fall out; and I must confess as the covenants were penned he had a fair opportunity given of representing the business as a very extravagant one, but I believe the matter will be delayed a little longer, though my Lord Ranelagh looks upon himself as gone, for he was to be heard on Monday again upon his calculations, but he has taken occasion to be sick. Mr. Secretary Jenkins thought my Lord Ranelagh was empowered by you to say all that he said upon this matter until I undeceived him.

My uncle Fitzpatrick is a little concerned lest you should think hardly of him upon what was reported of him in the same letter which is as false as the rest in it. I should be sorry your Grace should conclude by this that I think Mr. Sheridan the author. If I remember well the letter, for he showed it me before he sent it, he makes use of that report to show how people might be traduced. To conclude this letter which I did not think to make half so long when I sat down to write, I am [to] tell your Grace that I was to wait upon my Lord Hyde this morning, and he has given me new assurances that the contract and the establishment shall be sent over before any conclusion be made. There is no more discourse of a Parliament.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 24. London.—Referring to iron work and figures about to be cast for his Grace. The importance of

the statuary had been so great that for a quiet life he had been necessitated to sign his articles. Most of the sixteen boys are already cast and the statuary resolves to fall immediately upon casting the two women, but will forbear the men till he has further commands. He has not signed any articles with the smith about the iron gate because his Grace had not signified his choice of the two drafts ; if his Grace fixes upon Mr. Gibbons' draft it will cost 80*l.*, whereas the other will be done for 60*l.* He hopes his Grace will not put up the Triton in the fountain until he waits upon him, because he has variety of pipes for waterworks fitted to the same socket which is to be fastened in the Triton's shell which issues out of his mouth, and he doubts that it will be difficult to fasten it well after the figure is set upon the pedestal. *Abstract.*

*Encloses—*

**AGREEMENT between JOHN BONNIER and EARL OF LONGFORD.**

1681, December 23.—Concerning the making and casting of four large statues and sixteen smaller statues for the Duke of Ormond. The agreement provides that before March 31 next ensuing John Bonnier shall, well and workmanlike and after his best art and skill of founding, mould off and cast of good and sufficient fines and thickness, in hard metal or hardened lead, these following figures, viz. :—Diana, the Sabine Woman, Hercules, Commodus and Antoninus, which shall be full as large as those figures so called in his Majesty's privy garden, upon which figures John Bonnier shall take off his moulds for the more exact casting the aforesaid figures ; also that he will cast upon certain parts of the last mentioned figures which he is to make, a pair of drapery or other ornament in case the Duke and Duchess of Ormond approve of it. The agreement further provides for casting the sixteen smaller statues, to be two feet and a half in height, with a due proportion of bigness, and for the price viz. : for each of the large statues upon plinths ready to be put up 40*l.*, and for each of the lesser statues 5*l.* *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1681, December 27. London.—My Lord Ranelagh happened to be well enough to meet yesterday in the Treasury Chamber, where he made some few objections more, but the time was chiefly spent upon the business of the last meeting and Mr. Roberts produced a paper and engaged to prove it, that notwithstanding the account sent over that certifies the arrear to be but 9,100*l.* there is an arrear of 72,000*l.*, upon which my Lord Ranelagh took occasion to stand up for your honour and the honour of the board, and

upon all occasions he is a mighty champion for you, but I observed to the King and the Lords that your letter did not concern that arrear but left that to the proper officers, and referred to the account sent over, but indeed I owned you made your conjectures what arrears the Farmers might run into by the determination of their lease. I shall not trouble your Grace with other particulars for the contractors desire to have all the objections together and upon the minutes taken of them they will give their answers in writing. On Thursday we are to meet again, and then my Lord Ranelagh says he hopes to make an end of all his objections, which are now only concerning the clauses of defalcation, and he desired that Mr. Sheridan might be there. Copies of the minutes and the contractors' answers when they come in I believe I may have, and those I will send your Grace, and they will inform you better than anybody can.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681, December 27. London—I know not whether by the way of Scotland your Grace may have heard of the Earl of Argyle's escape this day sennight out of the Castle of Edinburgh, where he was not kept as a strict and close prisoner, but by order of Council had liberty, as frequently prisoners have, to walk out of his chamber upon the leads. The manner of his escape is not certainly known here. But as the story is told I give it to your Grace. On Monday he pretended to be much troubled with the toothache and seemed much out of order with the pain of it. The next day he said his pain was not so violent, and in the afternoon my Lord Lorne, his son, and the Lady Sophia Lindsay, my Lord Balcarres' sister, visited him and stayed till near nine of the clock. It happened that Mr. Drummond, the Earl of Perth's brother and Deputy Governor under the Duke of Lauderdale, having some occasion to go out of the Castle that morning and foreseeing he could not return till late that night, gave strict orders before his going out that my Lord Argyle should be well looked to, for he had the day before an intimation that he would endeavour to make his escape.

My Lord Lorne went out of the Castle a little before nine, with one in livery behind him carrying his cloak upon his arm, and soon after followed the Lady Sophia with one in livery carrying up her train. At ten o'clock the Governor returning, went to my lord's chamber, as was his custom, to see whether his prisoner was safe and finding not him there, went up to the leads where he usually walked, and missing him there too, made a strict search all over the Castle, but finding the bird flown examined the officers and soldiers who came in and went out that day and had visited his lordship, and upon this examination they guess he made his escape in the disguise of a livery by either carrying his son's cloak or

carrying up the Lady Sophia's train. But we know not here whether he made his escape before the King's order for his reprieve after sentence to be pronounced against him was arrived there. This advantage it is said he has by shifting out of the way, that the sentence cannot by the law of Scotland be pronounced against him in his absence. Nor can there be a forfeiture of his estate, notwithstanding the verdict of treason found against him, in his absence unless he had been guilty of bearing arms and levying war against the King. This accident it is thought has much altered the Duke's measures and that it will occasion *his stay there longer than he intended.*\*

The new choice of Common Council men which I mentioned in my last is only intended and directed in Fleet Street and Holborn Ward, where Sheriff Pilkington is alderman and governed the election very arbitrarily and denied the poll to very honest men who were candidates for the election. The history of what was done at the Treasury Chamber yesterday in the Irish farm I leave to my Lord Arran's narrative, in which I know his lordship will be very particular.

The French troops have entered into the Pays de Liege, upon pretence of restoring the Bishop to his authority. It is said Prince William of Furstenberg has treated some bargain between the King of France and the Bishop, and that by this means the King will cut off all communication between Germany and Flanders. Upon this alarm the Spanish Ambassador and Van Beunighen are very importunate with the King, and the latter presses openly his Majesty to call a Parliament, without which not only Flanders will be lost but they must also submit to the French and take such terms as they will please to give them, unless his Majesty will vouchsafe with his vigorous assistance to stop this violent torrent. What resolution his Majesty has taken upon this, I know not. But it [is] said they sat in the junto late last night upon it. By Saturday's packet it is probable I may beg the favour of your Grace to send the yacht to meet me at Holyhead, if accident in the interim in my wife's health do not divert me.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681, December 27. London.—Acknowledging receipt of his Grace's letter of the 3rd inst., which he had received no sooner than the previous evening. As concerning the proportion of the piers he went immediately to consult Mr. May, who is not of opinion to make any alteration in the draft and intends to consult Sir Christopher Wren. He had also spoken to the statuary and given him his Grace's directions about the sixteen boys and to make his draft of those emblems by which he designs to express the twelve signs and four seasons. The smith is not to be found, having taken the usual liberty of

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

workmen in the holidays. As Sir Samuel Morland is now at Windsor about the King's water engine there, he cannot discourse with him about such a man as his Grace wishes sent over and doubts it will be difficult. Sir Samuel keeps the business of waterworks a great mystery and has performed great wonders at it for the King at Windsor, having brought the water from the river on which his engine is placed to the top of the castle with great facility and plenty of water, his engine being wrought by the river. He is very glad Mr. du Keizar has performed so well about the fountain and is sure it will exceed all works of that kind in this kingdom.

*Abstract.*

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681, December 27. Whitehall.—Having had your Grace's commands touching Mrs. Warren's pension in a particular letter of the 14th current, I moved my Lord Hyde about it. He told me he knew of no intention to change the establishment, so that I did not upon this assurance move his Majesty upon the matter, but will do it if I see the least cause.

The letter I had the honour to receive from your Grace and the Council of the 19th hath not been yet produced ; but shall be on Friday which will be a Council-day. Mr. Sheridan is very pressing here to have his brother, the Dean of Down as I take it, promoted to the see of Raphoe since my Lord Bishop of Kilmore is not willing to remove, though he hath his Majesty's letter for it. I humbly beg to know of your Grace what you think fit to propose, and recommend to his Majesty ; but this at your Grace's best leisure.

The French are willing to wink at the entering in of fifty carton waggon loads of provision into Luxemburg ; but it must be without any convoy ; nay, it must not be out of any country but that which is subject to the King of Spain ; and this pitiful amusement—while the French are taking in Liege and Cologne or anything else that is for their *bienſéance*, as the Chamber of Metz have now lately found the Mayerie of Boldue, which belongs to the United Provinces, to be—they would have taken for a respect and a concession yielded to upon the interceding of the King our master : whereas it is one of their old artifices to pretend great intrigue with the King upon such little gratifications that have no other signification or effect but to render his subjects and his allies jealous of him.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681, December the last. London.—The King met in the Treasury upon the new contract on Thursday last, and then my Lord Ranelagh made an end of his objections ; he began with desiring that the certificate sent over by the Commissioners of Inspection and your Grace's letter that accompanied it, writ since I had any from your Grace, should be read, which was accordingly done ; there was no debate upon either,

but my Lord Ranelagh at his desire had a copy granted him of your letter. This day my Lord Ranelagh, Mr. Roberts, and the Solicitor-General met by order to review the minutes taken upon the several debates which are to be presented to his Majesty in the Treasury Chamber on Tuesday next. Mr. Sheridan was called in the last meeting, but he said nothing. What effect your Grace's letter will have I cannot tell, nor what use my Lord Ranelagh will make of it when he sums up all matters, but I am very sorry matters are so ill with the Farmers, for I am sure the poor Army will suffer by their non-performance whether the new contract goes on or no. I have not yet spoke in the business of Mr. Phillips for the reasons I gave in my answer to your Grace's letter upon that subject, and the reason holds stronger now, but when I hear from you again upon that subject if you would have me appear in it, I will do it very eagerly. My Lady Longford was pretty well recovered, but she is fallen ill again, which makes me apprehend she will scarce live to the season of going into France.

#### SAME to SAME.

1681-2, January 3. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's two letters of the 24th inst. with the enclosed papers, that relating to the prospect and present posture of the farm in being I heard read before, as I told your Grace in my last, and am far from thinking that your Grace has done ill in making that representation since I take it for granted you have full proof of matter of fact. Nay, I think—if you will allow me to be so bold—that you had not done your duty if you had not given that account, since the Lords of the Treasury's last letter gave you a rise for it, but my Lord Ranelagh upon account of the first clause in it, boasts much of your favour and will without doubt be a greater stickler than ever for you and the Board. The meeting about the new contract is put off, and the letter from Mr. Guy which gives me that notice appoints no other day for meeting.

I will get one of Whitelocke's books to be sent you by the first opportunity for it is a large volume, but my Lord Longford told me last night that he has sent your Grace the passage *verbatim*. The letter with an unknown hand I showed his Majesty last night and he ordered me to leave it with Mr. Secretary, which accordingly I have done.

#### ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681-2, January 7. Dublin.—I have yours of the 24th of the last month, but I do by no means understand why my giving an account of what is required from me should be called writing against the Farmers, and if it were not required from me I think I should fail in my duty if I did not represent the state of their payments and arrears when the Army and the whole establishment is so much behind and like to become

more so, and this I conceive I am bound to do whether I ever be made acquainted with the contract or no. Otherwise if any inconvenience befall the King's service by their failure of performance it may be imputed to the want of timely intimation from me.

I desire you would return my thanks to my Lord Hyde for his favour in the particular I mentioned to you, but most of all for the expressions that accompanied his promise in it, and you may assure him I have long since been taught what credit to give to my Lord of Ranelagh's assertions and professions, nor have I found any cause to change my esteem of him or them. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681-2, January 7. Dublin.—Yesterday arrived four packets—in them yours of the 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st of the last month. I shall say nothing of the new proposals because I am again assured by you and my brother Fitzpatrick that I may be heard upon them and the establishment before they shall be finally accepted of. But I find you do not fully converse with one another, for in a letter of his he writes that my Lord Hyde is ready to advance the sending of the letter I desire to indemnify me for the money I borrowed to get Mr. Phillips the government of Culmore near Derry. If it cannot be obtained I must pay the money myself and the time of payment draws near, so that I would be glad to know the best and the worst of that affair which you may put into Mr. Secretary Jenkins' hand, as also the letter, or the copy of the letter, I writ to you on the subject which shows the merit and distress of a very loyal family that may be useful to the Crown if preserved from ruin. I wonder to hear it again objected that whilst I seek and lay hold of all opportunities to represent the failures of the Farmers I take no notice of my Lord of Ranelagh or his accounts. It seems to be forgotten that, whilst his affair was in agitation, I used all the industry and took all the pains I possibly could to discover all the breaches I could of the contract on his part ; that at length his accounts were closed by the proper Commissioners, and he found in a huge arrear ; that he appealed to the King against the state made by the Commissioners ; that his appeal lies on that side and has done about two years as I think ; and that he and his partners are now under prosecution in the Exchequer here for the balance due from him and for 24,000*l.* he borrowed of the King. And if this be the account intended what can be more done on this side, and if it be meant of the account to the 1st of May last that has been transmitted and has lain a good while on that side, must I needs play my Lord Ranelagh's game because I am of the same opinion with him in some things, or possibly may be when I think he speaks reason and for the King and kingdom's advantage, and as it seems he has done, and the

proposers have been fain to retract many parts of their propositions? And why must I play his game and not those Lords that approved of his objections? This is enough on this point though more might be said.

I do not believe you would be bribed to the King or country's disservice to hold your peace when you had opportunity to speak in vindication of either. But I do not understand what the matter is concerning your having the salary of the Marshal in present or how you can have it but that it must be an addition to the establishment, and give some colour to the report, especially if the proposals shall take, and whoever shall be put out of the establishment will interpret to be to make room for you, and if there should be a reform of officers which has been much apprehended here it would be worse. But Mr. Secretary writes there is no thought of it and that he had it from the King's mouth, which I shall take care to have made known. I forgot to tell you that it is true you sometimes writ to me that the contract would be sent me before it should be concluded, but it is as true that in other letters you said you thought it would be concluded and as I understood it without that ceremony. I was well aware of my Lord Ranelagh's design to engage me in his quarrel and to displease the Ministers, which I have avoided as far as I could, but if representing a true state of the revenue, as fair as I can gather it, must be to side with my Lord Ranelagh and offend the Ministers, it is hard. *Copy.*

MR. SECRETARY JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 7. Whitehall.—His Majesty was pleased upon the reading of the letter I had the honour to receive from your Grace and his Majesty's Privy Council there of the 19th of the last month (relating to Owen Murphy's depositions therein enclosed) to direct that the depositions should be laid up in the Council chest, his Majesty observing that though the deponent himself was not a person that deserved much credit, especially in those things wherein he was single, yet his Majesty could and did call to mind some collateral circumstances and concurrent evidences that made out what he swore in some particulars. I dare not be positive that it was this that put into his Majesty's thoughts, but something it was, to command me to desire your Grace to send a copy hither once more, for his Majesty does remember one sent in the Earl of Sunderland's time, of a letter taken in the pocket of O'Hanlon, the very great Tory, when he was killed, whereby he was promised encouragement if he made out the Irish Plot.

The answer from France upon the joint memorial is merely dilatory. M. de Croissy hath told Messrs. Staremburg and Savile that his Master will not give audience to several ambassadors at one and the same time, therefore he would

receive no joint memorials. His Majesty will send an express to-morrow to have the memorials given in with the soonest though separately. Till the answer upon it be given we shall know nothing certain of a Parliament.

JAMES CLARKE to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1681-2, January 7.—The executors of Sir Peter Lely have written to him again about 60*l.* due for the copy of his lord's picture given to Lord Wharton, and 20*l.* for the picture Lady Cavendish had of his Grace more than was paid; they sent the catalogue of the pictures and their sizes, and without doubt do not want for price. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681-2, January 8. Dublin.—Mr. Attorney has promised me to bring me the state of the proceedings in the Exchequer against my Lord Ranelagh and his partners, both for the balance that lies upon them and the 24,000*l.* they borrowed of the King. If it comes before the post bark goes off it shall go with this, if not by the next. My brother Fitzpatrick in his of the 24th of the last month writes that the next week after he would begin his journey hither. If his purpose hold, my answer to his letter will not find him there. I have therefore enclosed mine to him with yours that if he be come away you may open it and make what use you think fit of it in relation to my Lord Hyde, and that you may the better judge I send you my brother's letter to me.

I have writ to Mr. Secretary in recommendation of Mr. Turner for the judge's place in the Common Pleas. He, I am sure, stands in need of it, and is certainly a very honest loyal man. If you call to Mr. Secretary he will show you the designation of promotions and translations upon the death of the Archbishop and Bishop of Meath. The latter died so miserably poor that I was fain to venture 100*l.* to bury him out of the concordatum money, which is already so overchaged that I may come to pay the money myself but I was willing to run the hazard to give some proof that God be praised, I can forgive enemies, at least when they can do me no more hurt; and that is all the kindness my Lord Ranelagh is ever to expect at my hands, however we may for differing ends happen in some things to be of one opinion.

*Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 9. London.—I have little to write to your Grace by this packet because I leave to my Lord Arran to give your Grace an account of this day's transactions at the Treasury Chamber, where I hear my Lord Ranelagh has gained ground of the proposers. The answer which the King of France has given to the joint memorial of our King, the

King of Spain, and the Hollanders is that he was much surprised to see matters of that kind proceeded in in that method, it being unusual to have confederate memorials given in and he thought it very improper to have confederacies and leagues made against him in Paris, but if the several parties instead of a joint would give in a separate and particular memorial he would then give a particular answer to each, upon which it is resolved to proceed in that method. But it is believed he will not quit his pretensions to old Ghent and the country of Alost unless he may have Luxemburg in exchange of them. The Marquis of Brandenburg has declared he will not enter into a league against France, and the King of Denmark proposes that before he declare he may have his arrears of supplies due to him for the late war from the Hollanders first paid, and a way secured for the future for such subsidies to be punctually paid as shall be agreed on, and he further proposes that the King of England may first declare.

I have all your Grace's recommendations for the bishops complied with, and the letters go away this night. I hope upon these removes your Grace may find some provision for my chaplain who is now in Ireland expecting the happy minute of his preferment by your Grace's favour, wherein your Grace will oblige me as much as him. My wife's recovery is now so much past dispute, or doubt, that I hope in a few days to give your Grace an account of my motion from hence.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 10. London.—This afternoon there was a meeting in the Treasury Chamber, and all the minutes taken upon the several debates about the new contract were read with the amendments to them which were such as Mr. Roberts thought the contractors would agree to. Their answer to the several particulars objected to by my Lord Ranelagh was also brought in and read, but in many material points they have not agreed with their agent as in that of the concealments, and that of the flax. But in the close of their answer they desire his Majesty would give order to have the contract and covenants drawn to his own liking and they will endeavour to comply with his Majesty. But the resolution taken upon the whole day's debate was that my Lord Ranelagh should have a copy of the minutes and answer, to which he is to reply in writing with what convenient speed he can. He seems to be well pleased with this day's work. He told me that by the next post he will send your Grace a copy of them, they are somewhat long for they consist of nine and thirty particulars, and to some of them the answers are pretty long and not very clear. At the rising my Lord Ranelagh took notice of your Grace's last letter and informed his Majesty that whilst this business is in agitation the Army will starve if directions are not given for their payment. My Lord Hyde

said the Farmers were preparing an answer to the charge, and that he and the rest of the Lords of the Treasury would do their duty in it, and with some heat told him he had nothing to do with it.

Cornet King came to town last night from Whitehaven where he was driven by a violent storm, and delivered your letter and recommendations to Mr. Secretary Jenkins, who I suppose will himself give your Grace an account that the letters are signed according to your desire, as also one for the swearing Sir Charles Feilding of the Council there. I am desired by Mr. Sheridan to move you that his brother may have the bishopric of Kilmore rather than that of Raphoe, though the latter be of more value, and he will pay for both letters, and believes that the Bishop of Killala will like it as well. However, I think you are under some obligations to do a kindness to Tom Sheridan.

The Queen showed me last night a present she intends to send by me to my mother. It is a bracelet with the King's picture and her's set about with diamonds. It cost her 2,300*l.*, but of this I will give her an account myself, though I have very little time left.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1681-2, January 10. Grangebeg.—I am compelled to make a winter journey to Kilkenny where I am to settle some things that must be done whilst my wife and I are both alive, besides I have taken up the humour of planting and building which are the ordinary diversions of old men, though it be a little preposterous that men should make provisions for the pleasures and conveniences of life when they are so near leaving it. Whatever I affirm in my letters as certain and of my own knowledge, I take the best care I can not to be deceived in. I am sure I have no design to mislead others. I am afraid the good Attorney has not used all the diligence and skill he ought in the prosecution of my Lord Ranelagh and his partners, but his slackness or any other failure ought not to be imputed to me, who sent him orders as soon as the King withdrew his commands, which for a long time hindered the proceedings. Yet before I came from Dublin I put him so in mind of his duty that I believe the next term the matter will go on as fast as justice and forms will permit. But I must say in his excuse and my own that till the last term the King's commands to suspend prosecution lay upon us.  
*Copy.*

#### ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681-2, January 10. Grangebeg.—Being gotten thus far in my way to Kilkenny, where I have some domestic affairs that cannot be despatched but by my wife and I together, I received yours of the 3rd of this month, but have not about me the means of deciphering part of your letter, and the

business you treat of is so far domestic that my wife must be consulted in it. My last letter to my son gives an account of the state of the prosecution against my Lord Ranelagh and his partners; whether the King's Attorney or the Court of Exchequer have performed their duty or no I am not yet able to judge, their forms being unknown to me, but I am apt to suspect all the diligence that might be has not been used, but as I came out of town yesterday I put both the King's Counsel and Judges in mind of that affair in such a manner as I believe will quicken them. The truth is my Lord of Ranelagh's opposition to the treaty in hand about the revenue has gained him more friends and better credit than he had, such apprehensions generally all people had of that affair as destructive to the kingdom, but I assure you I am none of the number his zeal for the public has converted.

*Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON TO ORMOND.

1681-2, January 13. Whitehall.—Your Grace hath not been of late troubled with any letter from me. My last as I remember contained the effect of my discourse with my old cousin Bennet and that your Grace's of the 24th past acknowledges wherein was one enclosed to Mr. Charleton, which I sent to him and have since seen him some days before he went into the country and because he was going by Northampton, and meant to see the old gentleman as well as his confidants, we agreed together what course he should steer, the success whereof at his return I shall learn from him which will be about the beginning of the term. My principal instruction was to press a conclusion that your Grace might the sooner determine whether this or some other must be entertained by you.

I owe your Grace the acknowledgment likewise of two former letters of the 3rd and 12th past. Sir Robert Lane will, I suppose, in the enclosed give you a good account of yours to him. As for Mr. Durel I never had any occasion of making use of the power you were pleased to give me to close with him, for to this day I think I never saw him. I hear he is married to Monsieur Toulon's daughter, and not the merrier man for it, so I wish there may be a final end of that matter, and that your Grace may find your entire satisfaction in Mr. Burnet, who is certainly a most extraordinary ingenious man if to his other good parts that of being a good governor be joined.

Your Grace means I should join in lamenting the death of your hawk, and I will do so upon condition I may have a cast of sore ones when I shall send for them, for I have an able falconer, by the confession of those who can best judge in that profession, and the truth is I fear he hath now too many of mine upon his hands, but we of the neighbourhood of Newmarket have one advantage above other places if any of us have a very good hawk the King will be sure to ease us of him,

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 14. London.—Yesterday came three or four packets out of Ireland, and in them I had your Grace's letter of the 7th and 8th inst. with the enclosed letter from Col. Fitzpatrick to your Grace, and yours to him which I sent him last night without opening, he having changed his resolution of going into Ireland. I converse often enough with him but I do not remember that he ever told me he had spoke with my Lord Hyde about Mr. Phillips' business, but I have lately told his lordship of it, and have got a reference to him and the rest of the Lords of the Treasury upon the letter you sent over for his Majesty to sign, having left your letter to me to guide the Secretary in drawing the reference and as soon as the business of the bishops and judge is over I will take it out and present to their lordships, who I hope will comply with your Grace in it, for at present the Secretary has his hands full, the King having commanded a letter to be drawn for Sheridan to be Bishop of Kilmore, though the letter was signed for Killala to be translated there, and I thought sent over last post. This has made the matter more intricate to the Secretary, your Grace's scheme being altered by it, and Tom Sheridan has showed himself like his brothers by his proceeding in this matter, for when I writ upon this subject at his desire last post he told me he would not stop the other letters or desire anything for himself or brothers, but without your leave and recommendation. Yet he has got the King to do this upon a false information that Raphoe is of more value than Kilmore, and I am told it is so far short of it that it is doubtful whether the Bishop of Killala will remove thither, however I have advised Mr. King to take out his letter, for the delay of those matters are very troublesome.

For your other recommendations I suppose the Secretary will give your Grace an account that the King has consented to them in your own way and that there may be no more alterations. I desired him this morning to get them despatched this night, which he has promised to do. As to the judge's place, though I recommended Mr. Lyndon to you at the desire of my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, I am very well satisfied that Mr. Turner should be preferred before him, for I am better acquainted with him, and know him also to be a very honest gentleman, and for their skill at law they are much at one scantling. I am informed from thence that the Farmers endeavoured to get my Lord Hyde to interpose for Mr. Sprigg, and I partly believe it by some discourse I had with his lordship, whom I met by chance last night in the Stone Gallery, for he told me Mr. Lyndon was represented to him as an ill man. I informed him your Grace had recommended Mr. Turner. He answered your Grace knew best who ought to be preferred and said he never would interpose in such matters.

And now I have mentioned the Farmers I shall inform you that I took occasion to tell his lordship that he would find the representation made by you of the state of the farm to be very true, but I did not know how far that might affect the present undertaking. He said he believed it might be true, but thought the Farmers a little severely dealt with not to be heard to those matters before they were represented. What my uncle Fitzpatrick has writ was without consulting me. I suppose he will answer for himself, but I will know next time I meet my Lord Hyde whether he ever gave him a promise about the 1,000*l.* I am sure what I writ about playing my Lord Ranelagh's game was out of information rather than any weight I set upon it, for if I forget not I told your Grace it was so talked only, but since I am misunderstood after I have cleared my meaning in that part of my letter relating to the Field Marshal, I shall trouble your Grace as little upon this subject as my duty to you and to his Majesty will permit. My meaning was, and I thought I had so expressed it, that the revenue being like to be set to these proposers or some others who will advance the revenue, I might be provided for in present, if this bargain goes on at the expiration of the farm in being if any other, and that without any reducing the revenue, yielding much more than the establishment whoever farms it.

As I had ended the enclosed my uncle Fitzpatrick came to me and showed me your Grace's letter to him, which I have advised him to show my Lord Hyde. He tells me my [Lord] Hyde did promise him that the business of Kilmore should be complied with. The beginning of next week I will try him. My Lord Ranelagh will bring in his reply on Tuesday next.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 14. London.—I suppose by this night's packet your Grace will receive his Majesty's acceptance of all those recommendations your Grace has made both in the Church and Law, though as to the latter Sir Maurice Eustace engaged my Lord Conway and Lord Ranelagh to join with him in opposing Mr. Turner, and himself and Lord Ranelagh did it with great violence and reflection upon Mr. Turner. However his Majesty prefers your Grace's opinion to all others and the letter is sent away this night. Mr. Sheridan sent me this evening his letter to your Grace to peruse because he named me in it, and I must confess I did contribute to the translation of my Lord Kilmore from thence to Raphoe, because I thought the latter was much the better bishopric, and I have always heard it reputed so. He was really passive in the matter, but yet he has misrepresented some particulars of which he never made mention in his discourse to me before the former letters were signed. And I am as confident he has not been as passive now, as he is pleased to represent it to your Grace, in getting the letter for his brother

to be Bishop of Kilmore, for I have good proof that he has solicited it even this very morning with great earnestness, as I am told by one who was present with him in his Majesty's bed-chamber, and I do not give your Grace this intimation upon any other ground than that your Grace should be truly informed by what steps matters are carried here.

There is a book lately come out written by one Nalson which detects Mr. Rushworth of very great partiality and untruths in his last collections. I have read but very little of it, but by that progress I have made in it I find it an excellent style and judiciously writ, and it touches upon the Rebellion of Scotland and Ireland, and I believe is well worth your Grace's perusal. For my Lord of Anglesey has with great industry as well as malice attacked your Grace and gives out copies of his last letter to your Grace, and since that, besides what formerly I told your Grace of the instructions to Sir Paul Davys about the serving the Parliament, there is a report spread about the town since that your Grace gave my Lord Chancellor authority to treat for you with Cromwell when he was in Ireland. Though this is a great and notorious falsehood yet it is caught up greedily by your enemies and improved as much as they can to your disadvantage. My Lord Ranelagh says he will be ready with his new materials against the new contractors by Tuesday next. My wife has not yet any symptom of a relapse but mends daily in her health, which I hope will soon leave me at liberty to wait upon your Grace in Ireland.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 14. Whitehall.—I have the honour of four of your Grace's letters now before me. The recommendations in that of the 2nd current met with no manner of difficulty with his Majesty, but he was pleased forthwith to order the letters to be prepared for his hand.

This letter coming so late on Monday night by Capt. King, so I take his name to be, who had so ill a passage that he was thrown ashore in Cumberland, I had not the opportunity to lay it before his Majesty on Tuesday till it was too late in the day to have the letters upon it entered in the Signet Office to go away that night with the post. I heard no more of them till this morning that his Majesty sent for me to his closet, where I found the Earl of Halifax and my Lord Hyde. His Majesty was pleased to tell me he had promised Mr. Sheridan, that is now in town, a good bishopric for his brother, and sent me to speak with him, waiting then in the bed-chamber, to know of him what it was he desired for his brother. He proposed to have both his brothers preferred, but his Majesty not thinking fit to yield to that, especially taking notice of what was said by me by way of doubt of their

morals, Mr. Sheridan upon my being sent to him a second time, made it his humble suit to his Majesty that his brother the Dean might be removed to Kilmore.

This his Majesty granted, and commanded that a letter should be prepared forthwith that it may go off, as without doubt it does for it was signed by the King at noon and there was time enough to enter it at the Signet Office this night. Mr. Sheridan is confident, and my Lord the Earl of Arran is persuaded, that Raphoe will be readily accepted by my Lord of Killala, but it is an affliction to me that your Grace's recommendations have not their full effect, for I know your Grace never recommends but with a perfect discerning as well as with an upright heart full of care and zeal for the good of the Church and the honour and service of the King. However we have a good Lord Archbishop of Dublin that none durst rival, that is one comfort; and your Grace recommends Dean Sheridan, though not to this high pre-ferment, that is another; and if the Bishop of Killala be content to go to Raphoe, Dr. Tennison is served as your Grace intended him, and so all is well.

Your Grace's letter of the 7th which I had the honour to receive yesterday and to lay before the King as soon as I received it met with a full approbation from his Majesty, with this eulogy from his Majesty's own mouth: "My Lord of Ormond is a very good judge of men." Those two letters for my Lords of Meath and Kildare have their despatch this night. I doubt not your Grace's letter in favour of Mr. Arthur Turner was read and approved of at the same time but not with the same success for which I am heartily sorry, for the King having directed a letter to your Grace to be prepared in favour of Mr. Turner for his hand and having signed it this day at noon, after I had possessed him with the good opinion that the Earls of Arran and Longford have of that gentleman, he was pleased to command me after nine this night to be sure to stop the letter for Mr. Turner. His Majesty sending for me so late to give me this in charge he commanded me that in case the letter were gone to the post house I should give order to stop it there, and in case it could not be met with there under the cover of Mr. Mulys, or otherwise, that then I should write to your Grace to be sure not to do anything for the executing of that letter till you have his Majesty's further orders. The charge, it seems, against him is that he is a great Whig, that two or three of the most knowing men in the affairs of Ireland have given his Majesty that account of him. Who they are I do not know nor can guess.

The letter from your Grace and the Council together with the informations of the three O'Neills was read last night in Council. Those fellows are so profligate that nothing was thought fit to order upon their information only the papers to lie in the Council chest. I have Mr. Turner's letter back again. The enclosed is with all duty from Col. Jeffreys.

## EARL OF CONWAY to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 14. Whitehall.—Since there may now be opportunities by the decease of the Archbishop of Dublin and the late Bishop of Derry to prefer other clergymen of lower degree, I have taken the freedom to recommend to your Grace's favour one Mr. Joseph Wilkins, who hath continued many years at Lisburn upon too small a living if I had not augmented it ; and he is so modest that he will neither move for himself nor accept of any plurality, therefore if your Grace please to prefer him to the deanery of Down like to be vacant by the promotion of the present Dean to the bishopric of Dromore, it will be a good service to God and the Church by placing a person of that piety, learning and charity constantly to preach, and catechise at Down, the county town, according to his accustomed manner, and I shall acknowledge it as a very great obligation upon, &c.

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 17. London.—By the last packet I gave your Grace an account that Mr. Turner's letter was sent away that night and I thought I had good authority for it, it being not only signed by the King and entered at the Signet Office but also delivered out of the Secretary's office to be sent by the packet. But after the King rose from supper he was attacked afresh concerning him, and being positively informed that he was a fanatic and held a club with Sir Richard Stephens and Col. Shapcott, the King sent for Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and commanded him to stop the letter though he had sent it to the post office till his further order upon it. The next day my Lord Arran being acquainted with this and thinking it some reflection upon your Grace with his Majesty that you should recommend a fanatic, waited upon the King and undeceived him so far in the misrepresentation was made to him of Mr. Turner that he gave him his commands to Mr. Secretary to withdraw the stop, so I presume this night it goes away without further contradiction. When I have the honour to wait upon your Grace I shall acquaint your Grace with the managers of this intrigue, if your Grace shall think it worth your concern to know it.

Within these two hours a very knowing person was with me, and told me for a certain truth that *the Duke of York has leave to come in the ship* that a fortnight since went hence with some of his servants. This is a great secret for no longer than yesterday *Halifax* being asked the question by a friend with whom he uses freedom, positively affirmed he knew nothing of it, and he had reason to believe if any such thing were intended he should not be made a stranger to it, with which passage I acquainting my friend he said it was very true that person knew nothing of the matter for but very few were acquainted with it, and when he did know it it was

expected he would take that and some other measures now taken, which my friend would not tell me, so ill that upon it *his lordship would retire from the Court.*\* How true this will prove I know not, but I am sure my intelligencer is both an honest and a very knowing person. For the Irish affairs in the Treasury Chamber I must refer your Grace to my Lord Arran, only I am told this day there was a brisk attack intended against Lord Ranelagh for the success of which I will not undertake, being no ways concerned in it. We begin now afresh to talk of the meeting of a Parliament sometime before Easter. But if the intelligence I have given your Grace be true, I cannot believe this will be the consequence of it.

I find Col. Fitzpatrick a little out of countenance, that a kinsman of his one Mr. Eustace, whom about a year since he recommended to your Grace for a small command in the Army is not yet provided for; and that which touches him most in this affair is the construction will be made that he has but little credit with your Grace since several commands have fallen since he had your Grace's promise for his kinsman. I once more beg your Grace's pardon for reminding your Grace of my chaplain Mr. Lloyd now in Dublin, for whom I hope your Grace may now find some preferment amongst those several removes that happen to be in your Grace's dispose in the Church. My wife has with taking the air got a very severe cold which I fear will occasion my demurrage here a few days longer than I intended. I thank God I do not yet find any great change in her recovery by it, but her constitution is so tender and nice that every little accident frightens me, though her doctor makes nothing of it. I hear just now the yacht that went for Scotland is arrived there safe on Wednesday last, notwithstanding the great storms which gave us no small apprehension of Sir Charles Littleton and Mr. Graham and his lady who went in it. Ned Vernon, who is your Grace's humble servant, just now came in and brought me the enclosed ballad with a confirmation of the other news.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 20. London.—I have your Grace's of the 10th from Grangebeg and by your command Mr. Gascoigne has sent me the state of proceedings against my Lord Ranelagh and partners in the Exchequer, which I left yesterday with my Lord Hyde before we went upon the business of the new contract, and Mr. Secretary Jenkins had your Grace's letter in Council read also, before they entered upon that business, relating to several poor people. My Lord Ranelagh has not paid upon his undertaking, though he has their debentures and allowance upon his accounts, it occasioned a resolution

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

when we came to that point, that the Undertakers should either let his balance alone or pay what he ought to have paid. I understand by my Lord Ranelagh that he has sent your Grace all the minutes with the Undertakers' answers, and his reply or objections to them, and therefore I shall not trouble your Grace with what I had perhaps imperfectly taken ; the concealed lands, &c., and the penalties upon the flax bill are denied the contractors, but they have gained the point that the farm should commence at May, by which they will gain one whole year's hearth money, wine and aquavitæ licences, and considerably by the ale licences, provided they come up to the other parts of their undertaking. This is in sum what was done in this matter that meeting. I left with the Lords of the Treasury a reference upon the letter you desire should be signed for Mr. Phillips and on Monday next, which is the day appointed for another meeting upon the contract, I shall have an answer to it.

Not knowing your Grace intended for Kilkenny and having no other business than that of Mr. Turner's to write of, I gave my Lord Chief Justice an account to show your Grace, how his letter was stopped after it was signed and delivered to Mr. Mulys upon the suggestion of his being a fanatic, but I quickly removed that obstacle and got the letter sent. I am very well assured that Sir Maurice Eustace was the chief person in this matter, though he knew you had solely recommended Mr. Turner, for I told him so before he had notice any other way of Cusack's death, but I find my Lord Longford has been large enough upon this subject. The Recorder's place of Kilkenny being void, I should be glad you would, if not engaged, take Mr. Dickson to supply that place. My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge I am sure will join in this ; and for that of the Constable of the Castle I think it very proper for Tom Fairfax.

#### JAMES HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 20.—His Majesty was pleased before my father's death to promise him to prefer Mr. Hamilton, now Dean of Raphoe, to a bishopric. My mother and myself having been since extremely obliged to him I have now moved his Majesty for his promotion and desired him to signify his pleasure to your Grace, which I send here enclosed. And beg the favour that when your Grace doth recommend him, that my mother or myself may be made acquainted with it, that we may take care here that the importunities of other pretenders may not deprive us of this mark of his Majesty's goodness for us and your Grace's favour and concern for, &c.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 21. London.—Since my last, little has occurred here worth your Grace's knowledge, besides what

has passed in the Treasury Chamber, the account whereof I leave to my Lord Arran. Yesterday, with the King's allowance, the Morocco Ambassador returned to the Duke of Monmouth a visit which his Grace had made him, of which the Duke having some notice beforehand he had a rendezvous of most of his friends that were persons of quality, except my Lord Shaftesbury, to receive the Ambassador whom his Grace presented to the Ambassador, saying they were persons of quality and men of good interest in England, though his Excellency did not see their faces in Court. The Ambassador saluted them, being about eighteen Protestant lords as they are styled, and told the Duke that he hoped soon to see both his Grace and their lordships in Court, for he was so true a lover of the King that he could not but wish well to his Grace for his sake, whom his Grace resembled, and he was so true a friend to his Grace that he could not but advise him with all speed to reconcile himself to his Father if he expected a blessing in this world. The Duke turned the discourse to hunting, with which sport he promised to entertain the Ambassador, which he readily consented to.

This week there was a trial at skill in Guildhall for the choice of a judge in the Common Council; the candidates were Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Queen's Attorney; Serjeant Goodfellow and one Thompson, a noted Whig. The dispute happened at first to be between the first and last, both of whom outnumbered the second, and when the fanatic party found that Sir Thomas Hanmer's friends were much the majority in voices they quitted Thompson and joined with Serjeant Goodfellow's party, and by that shifting carried it for Serjeant Goodfellow, by which trial it is evident the fanatic party cannot carry anything by their own strength in the Common Council, for Serjeant Goodfellow's friends were honest Churchmen, and so is the Serjeant himself. My friend this day again confirmed to me the Duke's coming from Scotland which is now become the common discourse, though the Ministers and the Duke's servant here will not own to know anything of it. It is believed the King is inclined to show mercy to my Lord Argyle but will pare off all his regalities and hereditary offices in the Highlands. However it is thought the Duke will [gain] the credit of having it done at his intercession.

Mr. Dixon, a kinsman of my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge's, is an humble suitor to your Grace that your Grace will please to recommend him to be Recorder of Kilkenny. As for his talent in the law I am no judge, but I know him to be a very honest gentleman and a true servant to your Grace and family.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 21. Whitehall.—I have several letters that I have had the honour to receive from your Grace, and

his Majesty's Privy Council on that side, of which I shall endeavour to give your Grace some account. Your Grace's letter of the 9th current relating to the balance of my Lord Ranelagh's account and partners was first read to his Majesty alone: then it was produced and read again, as his Majesty had directed, together with the petition of the creditors therein enclosed before his Majesty and the Lords that attended him on Thursday last in the Treasury Chamber. It was there ordered that I should leave the originals with Mr. Guy, and that I should acquaint your Grace that the subject matter of that letter having been already debated several times at that Board, it should be taken again into consideration, as it deserves, before that point comes to be finally settled. It was added that your Grace may please to expect from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury a further answer to yourself upon that letter.

Your Grace's letter and the Council's, of the 9th, as the former was, relating to the Lord Brittas was read before his Majesty in Council last night, together with the Lord Brittas's petition enclosed in it; and his Majesty was pleased to approve of your Grace's proceedings in directing good security to be taken for his lordship's appearance at the place where the matters of fact charged against him are properly cognizable. His Majesty upon the reading of my Lord Brittas's petition was pleased to declare that it was not his intention that the Lord Brittas should be sent for over to receive his trial in England, but to leave him to stand or fall according to the merits of his cause in that country, where there can be no dispute imaginable raised about the competency of the jurisdiction of that court where your Grace hath bound him over to answer. A third letter from your Grace and the Council of the same date relating to the titular Dean of Armagh, Bryan MacGuirke, was at the same time read before his Majesty in Council. The direction that I had upon it, seeing he was now in hold so as to answer the law, was in a very few syllables *currat lex*.

I have a particular letter from your Grace touching Mr. Kearney that is charged here with high treason. His counsel hath been with me already to desire I would communicate it to him, together with the petition and certificates relating to it; but I have not yet had the opportunity to ask his Majesty's leave, which I think is proper to be done in Council, to do it. The embargo that was laid upon his Majesty's letter to your Grace was soon taken off upon the sole credit and testimony of my Lord the Earl of Arran, his Majesty commanding me to put it into Col. Jeffrey's hands to be sent forward by the Tuesday post, though I was not able that night to accompany it with the signification of his Majesty's pleasure and my duty to your Grace.

Your Grace will find a petition of Sir Robert Howard's referred to you upon a suit between him and my Lord

Dungannon. His Majesty hath commanded me to let your Grace know that Sir Robert Howard is no more but a trustee for the Earl of Burford and that his Majesty intends all favour that the law can afford to that Earl. I should not have presumed to offer the letters for the translations to Raphoe and Killala without your Grace's express directions but that my Lord of Arran did warrant me that your Grace would approve of it as the choice you had designed. On the 15th of October I had the honour to lay before your Grace Dr. Capel Wiseman as a person that Sir Edmund Wiseman, a citizen here of note, would get to be recommended very powerfully upon these several vacancies of bishoprics. My Lord of London came to me from the King with this charge that I should recommend him to your Grace for the next bishopric ; he is Dean of Raphoe.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 24. London.—Yesterday at the Treasury Chamber the remaining part of the contractors' answer and my Lord of Ranelagh's objections were read over, and such alterations made as the contractors must submit to or else go without the farm, but lest there should be mistakes in taking the minutes of what was resolved upon, Thursday next is appointed to go over the whole again, and then it will be given the contractors ; and it is believed they will accept of it with those alterations, though Mr. Roberts told me they wish they had given 10,000*l.* at first rather than have meddled with it. The main matter that was debated yesterday and that they were very long upon was the clause of defalcation, whether a year of peace for a year of war, or the like clause the Forths had, and it was concluded for the latter, the Chief Governor and Council to be judges in the matter, though I find upon all occasions some of the lords very unwilling that government should be entrusted with anything that they think can be done without it, that of the wine licences for the Privy Council is to be reduced saving the allowance to the Lord Lieutenant himself, which is so settled by Act of Parliament that it cannot be taken away. The rest of the Privy Council as the Solicitor says, are now at the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 28. Whitehall.—His Highness Prince Rupert moved the King to bestow a captain of foot's place on that side now vacant upon one Mr. Hughes. It was the company of one Captain Mason lately dead of the smallpox and transferred to him by Captain Butler, upon a valuable consideration, not long since. His Majesty was pleased to command me to write to your Grace to know if you were under any engagement for that place ; if not, his Majesty was willing to gratify Mr. Hughes. The Prince hath

commanded me to recommend this affair from himself to your Grace. We have yet no answer to Mr. Savile's memorial, but here is a proposition delivered in by Monsieur Barillon, that the Spanish and Dutch Ministers here would have understood for a flat refusal upon the King's offices. However, his Majesty hath sent the proposition to the States, and will make no step, till he knows their resolutions upon it. He is resolved not to make one step but hand in hand with the States.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 28. London.—I thought that the meeting on Thursday last in the Treasury Chamber would have gone near a conclusion of the new contract, for all the particulars were debated over again and amended and orders given that they should be sent with those amendments to the Undertakers to take or leave, but upon Mr. Seymour's desiring to know of his Majesty, whether or no he was resolved they should have it if they agreed, for if he was he would speak against it then, the King answering that he was not resolved they should, for the business of the computations he was told was a matter of great consequence; upon which my Lord Hyde was a little nettled, and said he thought it was not very fair after all the charge they had been at, and all the time that was taken in making amendments, that they should be refused if they consented to what was altered by his Majesty. But the conclusion was that Mr. Sheridan should make a computation of how much these proposers will have given them more than the present Farmers have before the minutes are sent to the proposers, and when that is compared with the advance they make of the revenue, his Majesty will in the same place conclude the matter one way or other. Mr. Sheridan, [who] is now the only man to oppose for my Lord Ranelagh, says he will say no more in the matter.

Mr. Mason who bought Colonel Butler's company and was never in possession of it yet, is lately dead, and Sir John Ernly spoke to me on behalf of his nephew, who since gave me the petition, which I send your Grace, though I do not think his desires reasonable, yet perhaps some consideration may be thought fit to give him, but this company having belonged formerly to a Butler, I think your Grace could not choose better than one of that name, and that is Sir Thomas Butler.

The house I lived in was so small that there was no room for the child my wife goes of. Her reckoning being out, I have this day removed to Colonel Churchill's house in Jermain Street. I send your Grace a letter from Colonel Hungerford, which contains as unreasonable a request as that of Mr. Ernly's.

SAME TO SAME.

1681-2, January 31. London.—This afternoon Mr. Sheridan was to attend the Lords of the Treasury about the

Irish contract, but I cannot tell whether he was there or no. I suppose he will give your Grace an account himself of what was done if they met. I just now had a letter from the Lords of the Treasury desiring me to call upon them any morning that they sit to speak with me about the paper I gave in concerning the governor of Londonderry, so that by the next post your Grace may expect a full account of that matter. My Lord Longford, though he is not very well, will write to your Grace this post, and send you a great deal of news from his correspondent, who though in town by reason of a distemper [which] he has had a long time upon him, can converse no other way than by letter. I really believe there is something of truth in what he writes, though my information is from the party's enemies. Mr. Secretary Jenkins told me that by order from his Majesty [he had] recommended to your Grace one Captain Hughes to have Mr. Mason's company, but I must inform you that the King did it upon Prince Rupert's importunity and sets no stress upon it, therefore I hope you will be engaged otherways.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 31. London.—This day sennight there fell so violent a defluction of rheum upon my left eye and that side of my neck and face, as not only rendered me incapable of writing, but also tied me to my bed till yesterday, which is the reason your Grace heard not from me these two former packets. And I am yet so little recovered, that I do now write with pain. However, I cannot omit my duty any longer, and the rather because I received the enclosed last night from our friend Mr. Nash, whom I have not seen these two months at least, and having about three weeks since an alarm much to this purpose from other hands, I thought myself obliged not to conceal this intimation any longer from your Grace. The person mentioned in the enclosed to be so busy in intriguing against your Grace has lately to me voluntarily, without any occasion given him by me, made professions much to the contrary of what is written. But I know, however, that he is much fallen in with the great minister mentioned, yet on what design I know not. My Lord Hyde is much dissatisfied with his way of proceeding, and if his credit with the Duke can prevail the other will have little with his Royal Highness; and I know others of the Duke's servants are labouring the same thing, though they will not tell me their reasons and provocations.

The meeting of the Parliament in Scotland, which was to have been in March, is now put off to the 17th of April. It is said by my Lord Argyle's friends that the King is not only inclined to pardon his lordship, but also to restore to him most of his regalities, and all his estate, notwithstanding the severe representations have been made from thence to the contrary. And I was told from a very good hand that lately

a representation was made from thence to his Majesty for pardoning one who has been a notorious Whig and is forfeited there by Act of Parliament, to which the King will by no means consent. These particulars I thought it fit for your Grace to know, for I am confident they are very true. I was yesterday informed by the same person, who gave me the first intimation of it, that the Duke will be here a fortnight hence, and though this is now the common discourse of the town, yet neither any of the Ministers nor any of his Royal Highness's servants will own it.

The King of France in his answer to the memorials both of our Envoy and the States General Ambassador, insists to have Luxemburg and the country of Alost delivered up to him in exchange for the pretensions he makes in Flanders and Fountaravie, which has so enraged the Spanish Minister and Van Beunighen here that they declare publicly, unless his Majesty will immediately call a Parliament, and declare war against the French King to reduce him to reason they must give up the cudgels and accept of such conditions as his Most Christian Majesty will please to give them. And then let his Majesty consider what quarter he is like to have after they are sacrificed. The miserable and not to be paralleled inundations, which have lately happened in the States' Dominions and Flanders have reduced those countries into so deplorable a condition, that they are less able now to cope with France, than when he was with his victorious army near the gates of Amsterdam. And it is said their losses in two days by this last inundation have exceeded all those of the last war. Thus everything conspires to the greatness of France, which is now arrived at that height, that nothing in human probability can stop this torrent, which is like to overrun Europe. And we by our unhappy divisions amongst ourselves are less able to oppose it than ever. My Lord Arran I suppose gives your Grace an account of affairs in the Treasury Chamber.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1681-2, January 31.—When your Grace first designed Mr. Turner to be a judge, you were pleased as I remember to say something to me, as if you should want one to succeed him in his employment at Clonmel, and I then told your Grace that I knew one that I durst venture to recommend to you, if you should not be soon provided of a person that you liked. I have not since heard whether your Grace hath get disposed of that place, but if you have not I humbly desire your leave to acquaint you with the person's name, whom I had then in my thoughts : it is one Mr. Henry Echlin, who is a gentleman of our profession, of whom I have had so much knowledge and experience as to be confident that your Grace would not find your favour ill placed if you should be pleased to make choice of him, and having spoke with my Lord Chief Justice

Keatinge concerning him I find that he is of the same opinion ; but if your Grace hath any thoughts of disposing the place otherwise I am, and always shall be, very far from importuning your Grace either in this or any other matter. I hope your Grace finds your Kilkenny gout not too very uneasy, and that it may not long hinder your return hither, though I know of no business that may require your hastening of it sooner than it may stand with your own ease and convenience.

*Postscript.*—Just as I had ended this letter I received from your Grace the several papers lately sent over to your Grace by my Lord Ranelagh, which I have not time to-night to read over, but do believe that the paper I lately sent your Grace concerning the clauses for defalcations, desired by the contractors would be an answer to most of the matters, that by his letters he would have me consider of, if your Grace should think fit to send him a copy of it ; but hereof I hope to be able to give your Grace a further account by the next packet.—

#### ORMOND to SIR L. JENKINS.

1681-2, February 1. Kilkenny.—Coming hither about three weeks since about my domestic affairs, I am here arrested by the gout so particularly in my right hand that I am not able to write to you myself and fear I shall be scarce able to sign this letter after it is written. On the 30th your letters of the 7th, 14th, and 21st came to my hands, the other letters of the 10th and 17th arrived here at the same time, and the 24th, the day after. As soon as I shall be able to go to Dublin I will cause search to be made for the paper you mention to be found in O'Hanlon's pocket, when he was killed. I remember to have sent over some papers written by his friends in order to procure him a pardon, but those were found in the custody of O'Hanlon's mother, which I believe are those his Majesty would have sent, as soon as they can be found. I return you my thanks for your care of the dispatch of the letters I sent in the behalf of the several bishops, and though there be an alteration as to the recommendations between the Bishop of Killala and Dean Sheridan as to the bishopric of Kilmore, and though Raphoe be beneath the other in profit, yet I believe the Bishop of Killala will willingly enough accept of the bishopric of Raphoe. The letter concerning Mr. Turner being arrived here there needs no more to be said in that matter. I have not yet received the reference upon the petition of Sir Robert Howard, when it comes I shall take the best care I can in it by advising with the King's counsel upon it as to matter of law. Dean Wiseman, the present Dean of Raphoe, is a stranger to me having never seen him that I remember but once, and that was to take his leave of me a good while ago, when he desired licence to go for England, and I conceive him to be almost as great a stranger to his deanery (where I am sure the Bishop has need of his assistance) as he is to me, and

I never recommend any person to his Majesty's favour for employments, that I do not very well know or that I am not very well satisfied in the character given me of him by persons I dare trust, and I wish people of merit may be otherwise gratified than to bishoprics here, where they are not very well known, and where there are many worthy persons bred in this University that expect and deserve promotion; however, his Majesty's pleasure shall be punctually obeyed upon any such occasion, when it shall be signified unto me.

Here arrived some months since one Colonel O'Berne to make levies here for the service of the King of Spain; he also brought with him authority from his Majesty to raise and transport the number prescribed. The poor gentleman and the rest of his officers have been very diligent to perform their undertaking, but the winds have been so contrary and tempestuous, that they have been several times put back after they were embarked, and even before they were embarked the winds were so long contrary, that after they had raised and brought their men to Dublin, their money and credit failed them, and rather than the men should again be dispersed in the country, where in all probability they would turn Tories and do much mischief, and rather than the Spanish service should be utterly disappointed after so much money laid out I lent the Colonel near upon 250*l.*, and when I thought that they were gone and had performed their voyage, I am now informed that a ship with two hundred and fifty of them is again put into Dublin harbour where they must starve or be dispersed, unless more money be advanced them, which I shall venture upon presuming on his Majesty's approbation not without some expectation, but that either the Spanish Ambassador in England or the Governor of Flanders will see his Majesty reimbursed, as the Colonel has undertaken, and herein I desire a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, with what convenient speed may be. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, February 1. Kilkenny.—I have received your letters of the 7th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 21st and 24th of the last month, and have nothing to return in answer to them though I were able to write. I suppose the meeting you mentioned in your last letter to be in the Treasury Chamber on the Thursday then following held accordingly and by your next I hope to hear something from it. I hear nothing from you of the draft of the letter sent for repayment of the 1,000*l.* I lent Mr. Phillips for his purchasing the government of Culmore, which I was told was to be referred to the Lords of the Treasury. You may tell my brother Fitzpatrick that having inquired how my prize wines are let I find them now to be set at 2,000*l.* a year, and since the farm in general is offered to be advanced considerably

I hope mine of the prize wines may be so in proportion.\* My Lord of Drogheda having presented me with a reference from his Majesty on his petition for relief as to his crown rent I have made a report, which I believe will be shown you, before it is delivered to the Secretary, wherein I desire you to assist his lordship in what you may pursuant to the report. *Copy.*

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 4. Whitehall.—I remember the Earl of Arran told me five or six months ago that your Grace's name was made use of in an action against one Hetherington (a famed manager of Irish witnesses this side) but that his lordship did not know by whose directions this was done. Justice Warcop brought me some days ago the warrant enclosed telling me that your Grace is now satisfied that what hath been done in this matter was for the King's as well as your Grace's service. I submit it perfectly to your Grace's pleasure as having nothing in command from his Majesty, nor knowing what cause of action your Grace may have against the fellow.

*Encloses—*

APPOINTMENT OF PHILIP BURTON and ANOTHER.

1681, September 1.—I do hereby appoint Philip Burton gent. and John Lilly gent. or either of them to prosecute William Hetherington at my suit in the Sheriffs' Court of London, Court of King's Bench, and Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, or in either of the said Courts, as they or either of them shall think fit, in an action of *scandalum magnatum* at my suit as Earl of Brecknock to my damage of 1,000*l.* or what other sum they or either of them shall think fit, and for their or either of their so doing this shall be to them and either of them as my attorney or attorneys a sufficient warrant and discharge. Witness my hand and seal this first day of September Anno Domini 1681. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

EARL of CONWAY to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 4. Whitehall.—I was lately informed that Mr. Kirke had begged of his Majesty his lands about Charlemont and upon farther inquiry I found that Mr. Secretary Jenkins not knowing the importance of it to his Majesty or my concerns therein had procured a reference to your Grace upon his petition. I thought it safe enough when it was lodged in your hands, but to prevent such like contrivances,

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\* There are two copies of this letter. The differences between them are : (1) instead of "which I was told &c." the other has "which you told me was to be referred to the Lords of the Treasury." (2) After the words "to be set at £2,000 a year" the other copy runs "he thought they were let at £1,800 and had overtures of advancing that matter to 2,000*l.* now since the farm in general &c." (3) The other ends at "may be so in proportion."

having an opportunity last night by waiting upon his Majesty in the company of my Lord Chancellor, Lord Halifax, Lord Hyde and one or two more, I gave his Majesty an account of the importance of the place, and the reasons which moved your Grace to advise his Majesty to purchase it, and what was now in agitation about it ; but before I had told half my story the King and all the Lords did so fall upon it, that Mr. Secretary was commanded to write to your Grace this post to lay it aside and to assure your Grace he had no thoughts of parting with it. This brings to my remembrance your Grace's promise of removing Lieutenant Cope to some other company and of granting me Captain Wilkinson to be my Lieutenant and Deputy Governor, which I shall take as a very great favour, if your Grace thinks fit to do it.

I suppose my Lord Arran, who hath constantly attended his Majesty at the Treasury about the Irish farm, hath given your Grace an account of the proceedings and present posture of it. For my own part I never durst do it, they were so jealous of me from the beginning because I always told the King it was a great cheat, and prevailed with the King to give such strict injunctions of secrecy, which I said was another cheat, that if I had spoke or writ of it to any man I am confident the whole miscarriage had been charged upon me. But now that his Majesty is more cold towards the proposal, I think I may write my thoughts to your Grace about his Majesty's revenue in Ireland. The King is very fond of having Tangier provided for upon the Irish establishment, and nothing I think can be more advantageous to Ireland, especially if we have peace with the Moors and freedom of trade, as I believe we shall. This also must be attended with shipping for transportation and convoys, the only thing we want, and was all pretended to be provided for in this new project, but extremely to their gain and the King's loss. I do not think anybody will give 282,000*l.* a year for those branches now in farm, nor they neither. I do hear that 260,000*l.* a year would be offered for it, and if a Parliament were called in Ireland I am of opinion they would give additional duties to raise it up to 300,000*l.*, which would maintain Tangier, shipping and an army in Ireland of ten thousand horse and foot without polling the country or disturbing any man in his possessions. Much more may be said upon this subject, and when I know your Grace's opinion and judgment I am sure it will sway much with the King and I shall pursue it.

Our great affairs here at present are to satisfy his Majesty's allies, that we do all things possible for us to preserve them against the power of France. If I should give your Grace the history and particulars of these transactions it would require a volume. They have been infinitely importunate to get a Parliament called here to support them in case of war, and now they are as importunate to have one called to support

them in a treaty of accomodation. But I think they are now somewhat remiss upon that subject also. The loss in Holland and Flanders by the late inundation of water is judged to be six times as much as the loss and charges of the late French war, which is sufficient to cool their courage. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this trouble.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 7. London.—I had nothing worth putting in a letter last post, having not spoke with the Lords of the Treasury then about the business of Culmore fort, though I attended twice, but this morning I was called in, and they acquainted me with the report they intend to make, which I hope will please your Grace ; it is to this effect, that what money was due out of the fund mentioned in the letter [of] the last of April shall be for the use your Grace desires. The reason why they do not comply as to the other clause, (which orders, if that shall not hold out, it shall be taken out of what shall accrue after that time), is because the new contract is to take place from thence, but if that shall not go on upon your Grace's farther intimation, if the sum due at that time is not sufficient they will obey your commands. There has been no meeting since I writ last about the new contract, and it is believed there will be none, until a packet comes out of Ireland with an answer from the Farmers there to the letter your Grace writ last about them. Lieutenant Clarke who had a furlough from your Grace, went last week away from hence, but his father dying suddenly here this morning at the request of his mother I have sent for him back. I desire your Grace to give him a new furlough.

#### VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 7. Dublin.—Concerning a meeting held on the previous day about the complaints of French Protestants ; in effect these appeared to be nothing but folly and malice. Of the writers of the two letters, Amonett upon examination was found to have made it his whole business to injure his poor countrymen and confuse those employed for them. The very day on which he wrote the letter 116*l.* had been distributed amongst them. His design, the Committee thought, might have been mere vain hopes of fingering the money. The writer of the other letter was found a man of more honesty and discretion, who freely confessed his fault and begged pardon of the Committee. *Abstract.*

#### AGREEMENT between EARL OF ARLINGTON and SIMON BENNET.

1681-2, February 9.—Several discourses being passed betwixt the Right Honourable Henry Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and Simon

Bennet, Esqre., concerning a marriage to be made betwixt the Right Honourable James Earl of Ossory, grandchild to his Grace James Duke of Ormond and Frances Bennet youngest daughter of the said Simon Bennet, the abovenamed parties so discoursing have come at last to this conclusion, viz.: That in case his Grace the Duke of Ormond shall settle upon his abovenamed grandchild such an estate as shall be to the liking and satisfaction of Mr. Simon Bennet, and he the said Mr. Bennet shall give such a portion in moneys to the liking of the said Duke, and that the parties to be married shall like each other, and in the usual form at the age required in law declare the same; then the said marriage shall be consummated, and in the mean time persons fully empowered shall treat and conclude with what convenient speed they can all the conditions requisite thereunto. Witnesses, Robert Chapman, Michael Bebington.

*Endorsed.* This is a true copy of the original remaining in my hands, Arlington.

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 11. London.—With the six packets that came hither on Wednesday last I had only one letter from your Grace, dated the 14th of the last month, there being five packets then due from hence and your Grace's being indisposed with the gout is I suppose the reason I had no more. I had also the observations upon the clauses for defalcations in this intended contract; but I shall hardly have occasion to make use of them, for the last meeting in the Treasury Chamber upon that subject rectified the unreasonableness of the clauses therein mentioned, but I believe after all the contract will not go on, for my Lord Hyde told me yesterday that he was weary of the business, and me-thoughts his Majesty seemed cold in the matter last meeting or rather inclined the other way, yet I am told Sir James looks upon himself as sure of the farm yet. My uncle Fitzpatrick never acquainted me with his having writ to your Grace about the steward's place, which I do a little wonder at since we have of late made a league. I will wait a day or two to see whether he will take notice or no of it to me, and if he does not, I will to him.

I acquainted your Grace in my last with the death of one Clarke, father to Lieutenant Clarke, formerly my wife's page. He was page of the back stairs to the Queen, and had a little employment in the household and that was in the poultry. He gave 400*l.* for that of the back stairs, and has undone his family by it. They are known so generally to be very good people and I know the widow to be so in particular, that I prevailed with Sir Stephen Fox not to dispose of the place in the poultry until I had heard from your Grace. She has a second son about seventeen years old, whom I desire your

Grace to bestow it on. Sir Stephen says the place is worth about 30*l.* a year, and that will but just keep one alive as the reducements are.

I leave my Lord Longford or my uncle Fitzpatrick to acquaint your Grace with their correspondent's news, for I look upon his intelligence as no more authentic than Gompson's or Langley Curtis's. I am told the King intends for Newmarket on the 5th of next month, and about that time I intend to take my journey over. I had a letter from Sir Francis Brewster this post, who desired me to recommend him to your Grace. I know not the business, but he says your Grace does. If I may have your leave I will serve him on this side the water, for he has been a very faithful servant to you and says the business must be done here. Tom Butler of Killconnel brought me the enclosed from Count de Grammont.

**EARL of ARLINGTON to ORMOND.**

1681-2, February 11. Whitehall.—At the end of the term before Christmas I told your Grace how I had passed with my cousin Simon Bennet, and that he had promised to see me again this following one with a clearer answer to my proposition. It is not at all necessary to tell your Grace by what steps we came to the enclosed conclusion,\* which I thought fit should [be] put in writing by reason of the irresolution of the poor man; and I take it to be a good beginning to bring us more steadily to the end. Our next business here must be to see how high we can screw him as to the portion and your Grace's must be to bethink yourself how you will have the marriage treated which is not a small affair, nor fit to be trusted but to well chosen people; but if your Grace will give me leave to choose my bolt quickly I should think it near worth your pains to come and see it done here yourself, the pretence for your journey will be a very specious one, and the journey itself serve you well to other good purposes as well as this in order to the King's service as well as your own satisfaction, and if I may pass for a tolerable almanac maker this next summer will probably pass as the last did; upon which measure I think you may reckon, and from this time begin to cast about how you will bring your journey to pass in the good weather, in case you fall into my opinion.

**ORMOND to EARL of LONGFORD.**

1681-2, February 11. Kilkenny.—I am sorry for the distemper that occasioned the interruption of the informations you are pleased to take the pains to give me so largely and so usefully. I do not believe that all the intelligence Mr Nash sent your lordship for my use was invention from top to bottom, but I do think a great deal was what he thought

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\* See *supra*, p. 308

might [be] rather than what was really said concerning me. Of all which I can worst digest is the imputation of imbecility by reason of age because it comes too near truth, and because it is a fault I cannot mend and yet I fear other arguments more than that. However I have a pack of hounds landed I sent for into England, and if I like my horse and the ground I mean God willing to ride smartly after them.

From your lordship and others I have been informed that my Lord of Anglesey's letter in answer to one of mine has been made public. In it he justifies all that he writ and printed upon my Lord of Castlehaven's Memories to be true, and calls for a confutation, a thing most easy in most of the things he desires [and] believes positively for truths, but when he shall be detected of falsehood, he will have the confidence to deny the most authentic convictions, and there will be no end of his cavillings or of any man's work that shall undertake a contest of that nature with him, so that I know not what to do against so slippery and incorporeal an antagonist. I am told he gives out that he has proof in his hands that I made offer to serve the Parliament, at least that he has it under or in Sir Paul Davys' hand, that I authorised him when he was sent into England to make the offer. I had, and yet have, so good an opinion of Sir Paul that I verily believe his lordship belies him, and durst be concluded in the point by anything that can be shown in his handwriting. That I offered to serve against the Irish rebels (if the Parliament would enable me) after those rebels had perfidiously broken the peace and all the obligations that Christians or good moral heathens could tie themselves by is most true, but that I ever offered to take commission from the Parliament or act [in] any other than the King's is most false, and this is in a great degree evident, for if I would have served under the Parliament upon their terms and in my Lord of Anglesey's sense, that is if I could have taken their covenant, their commissions and been their servant, how came I to be rejected, when my Lord of Inchiquin and many others of less quality, consideration and interest than he or I were joyfully received. In short, Sir Paul Davys must be a knave or my Lord of Anglesey a liar. Consult my friends if your lordship please in these things and give me advice. Your lordship says nothing of your lady, therefore I hope she is well, nor of your lawsuits, and so I hope they are well. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, February 11.—This is the first letter [I have] undertaken to write in my own hand this month, so long I have been in the gout. I thank God without any considerable pain, but disabled in my knees, feet, and right hand. I am now creeping out of this fit and I hope shall shortly be able to return to Dublin from whence I did not intend to be so long.

I have given my Lord of Longford some part of my sense upon the intelligence his correspondent gave him, wherein the most probable means to effect what he says is aimed at is left out. I believe you may have heard that the person for whom it is said the intrigue is carried on offered once to become Farmer of the place, and to pay at least half the profit of it to one then in more credit than now, if the same offer shall be made again to one of the same rank and proximity nobody can answer how it may work, if it shall be made a parting request, though I think the same reasons that disappointed the attempt then are at least as strong as now.

I send you a co[py of Mr. Attorn]ey's letter to me giving an account of the proceedings in the Exchequer against my Lord Ranelagh and partners to be given to my Lord Hyde, that if the King's counsel at law there can direct how a more quick way may be taken it may be followed.

I send you also copies of the state of the farm payments since Mr. Taylor came to be employed, who being chosen by the Farmers and doubtless recompensed by them for his pains, I suppose he will not be suspected to have done them wrong.

The King when he suffered Mr. Secretary Jenkins to recommend others for a company fallen, or the next that should fall, forgot that in a letter in his own hand he commanded me to give Sir James Graham the first that should fall, which I obeyed and gave him that of Captain Mason as soon as I heard he was dead. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681-2, February 13. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 4th of this month, mine of the 10th of January last was the last I was able to write in my own hand from the second day I arrived here till a month after, so long I have been disabled by the gout especially in my right hand, which yet will not endure much writing. I can say little to Mr. Sheridan's calculations or propositions being as much a stranger to them as to those set on foot by Sir James Shaen; nor have I heard anything of his discourses and endeavours concerning me more than the intelligence my Lord Longford sent me from a hand I cannot give absolute credit to without good corroboration, and I confess I am loath upon such information to conclude Mr. Sheridan to be so bad and false a man as he must be, if he endeavours or discourses anything to my disadvantage. If I am deceived in him or by him I know how to bear it, having met with disappointments of the like nature often in my life, but I would be glad to know the bottom and substance of what is laid to his charge. *Copy.*

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1661-2, February 14. London.—I have discoursed with my uncle Fitzpatrick about that business I mentioned in my last, but found that notwithstanding our strict league, if

I had not mentioned it first, I had been kept in ignorance by him. I am confident he had no ground in the world to believe the thing would take, but all he has done in this was to make himself thought to be employed betwixt great men, a vanity he cannot part with, but setting that aside I assure your Grace he does you very good service here.

The murder of Mr. Thomas Thynne, who was killed on Sunday last, makes a great noise in town, and does somewhat reflect upon my Lady Ogle, because Count Konigsmark is in those parts where she is. I believe my Lord Longford will give your Grace a full narrative of the manner of the assassination, and the examinations and confessions of the parties taken, but lest he should not I have left my letter to my sister Cavendish open, that your Grace may be informed of the truth, as I had it from the King. I cannot advise my nephew to it now, but I have ground to believe he might have my Lady Ogle, and might have had her at first had she not been in the old Lady Northumberland's hands.

#### EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 14. London.—The enclosed I received just now from our friend Nash, and I am apt to believe what he says of Mr. Sheridan's intrigues to be true, because the last week he did highly magnify to Dr. Turner, the Duke's chaplain, my Lord Conway's interest amongst the new English in Ireland, and said your Grace's interest was only amongst the old Protestants who were but few and inconsiderable. This day was the first of my stirring abroad these three weeks past, and the sharpness of the weather would not allow of my going to Whitehall, so that your Grace cannot expect much news from me. My friend this day tells me the Duke's coming from Scotland is again countermanded.

On Sunday in the evening Mr. Thomas Thynne was barbarously murdered in his coach by three horsemen, who were all apprehended on Monday and are now in Newgate. The chief man in it is a Swede and a captain in Count Konigsmark's regiment in Pomerania; and when he was before the Council [he] was so far from being abashed, that he owned his contriving it, and that if it were to do again he would do it. He said the man who shot him was his servant and Polander, and did shoot him by mistake, for he bid him only stop the coach that he might pistol him himself, but instead of stopping the coach he shot him with five bullets. And the reason he gave for designing his death, he said, was because as Count Konigsmark and he were this last summer coming in a coach from Richmond, Mr. Thynne had employed six troopers to murder them, upon which Count Konigsmark sent Thynne a challenge, which he refused, that he himself challenged him often, but he still refused fighting with him. And therefore he took that course with him. Others say the Captain only said that Mr. Thynne had employed some

highwaymen in France to murder him, who attempted it and wounded him, of which hurts he still lies ill ; and that in revenge he thought himself obliged to treat Mr. Thynne after the same manner. Thus your Grace has the story as it is variously reported, but it is certain this Captain had been formerly Count Konigsmark's valet de chambre. My Lord Arran gives your Grace an account of the Irish farm.

**ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.**

1681, February 16. Kilkenny.—The death of Sir Hans Hamilton, which is a public and to me a particular loss, furnishes me with an opportunity to acknowledge my having received your Grace's of the 14th inst. I could not believe your Grace, though to serve your friend, would affirm any thing for truth that you knew not to be exactly true, and therefore it was that I sent you Sir Richard Stephens' letter to me, of which you may expostulate with him, when and how you please. I shall be ready to constitute the Bishop of Meath Vice-Chancellor as soon as the instrument shall be sent me.

Sir M. Eustace by letter has given me the same account he gave your Grace of the improbability that the project for the new undertaking for this revenue will take place, and of the King's inclination to put it into management, but this intimation in a time and matter so subject to change I conceive is not sufficient ground for me as yet to take any notice of transactions there, the keeping me ignorant all this while seeming to have been designed and affected ; but before it be long it will be our duty to make some representation of the state of the revenue in this kingdom as it is and as it may happen to be at the end of this farm, and by that time such a representation may be seasonable, I hope I may be at Dublin, having already made a shift to get on horseback and ride two or three hours without much inconvenience. I thank your Grace for your verses, but neither remember the hand or style. *Copy.*

**EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1681-2, February 18. London.—I suppose my Lord of Arran in his last gave your Grace an account how the scene is changed as to the new farm. On Tuesday last there was a meeting in the Treasury upon it, and the King showing a dislike to the present proposals, it was moved by some of the Lords of the Treasury that the proposers might have leave to withdraw their proposition since his Majesty seemed inclined to have a general bidding for the farm as is usual. But that was not consented unto. However as preparatory to a new bidding for it, the King directed Mr. Sheridan to be called in, and directed him to prepare a scheme in order to it and appointed him this day to bring it to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, which he accordingly did, a

copy whereof I send your Grace enclosed from him, who is now so full of business that he has not time to write to your Grace, and begs your Grace's pardon for his omission this post, being unwilling, to use his own expression, to trouble you Grace with so many letters. He could not tell me whether the Commissioners of the Treasury approve of his scheme, nor is he certain they will proceed in his method in the setting of the farm : because my Lord Ranelagh being sent for this day as well as he, the minutes which were taken upon the contest between his lordship and the proposers were read to see whether they were taken according to the amendments agreed on by the Committee, which are now to be offered to the proposers, and if they will not take the farm according to those amendments then the door will be opened for all mankind that please to bring their proposals, and six weeks time will be allowed that those of Ireland that please may put in for their share if they have a mind to be concerned. This is the state of this matter : but by the way I must observe to your Grace that if I had not pressed Mr. Sheridan to it, your Grace had not had this night the enclosed copy of his scheme.

Mr. Thynne's murder is now traced home to Count Konigs-mark, who was three weeks in town private before the work was done. And the Polander and the other German who assisted in it have confessed that being sent for by the Count out of Germany, when they arrived here and came to the Count he directed them to go to Captain Vratz who would give them order what they were to do. It is said that the Count made his escape on Monday morning in the same sloop, which brought him out of Holland hither to do this worthy act. For the sloop which rid before for three weeks at Deptford is not to be found, though strict inquiry has been made after it and all the yachts and ships between this place and Dover, which have been wind bound have been strictly searched for the Count, which account Mr. Adderby gave this morning having been sent by order of the Council to search for him. The discourse of the town is with great reflection upon my Lady Ogle whom they represent to have had great intimacy with the Count in Holland, before he came over thither.

The Princes in Italy are so alarmed with the King of France's design upon Genoa, that the Duke of Florence is making new fortifications at Leghorn. And the great preparations the French make by sea as well as land render him so formidable in Italy, that our merchants there write that he will certainly be master of that Commonwealth very soon. He has sent a fleet to treat with the Algerines, and the merchants write that he will accept of a peace at any rate to be the more at leisure to attend his conquests in Italy. And it is said that after all the Spaniard will be necessitated to submit to such terms as he will give them in Flanders, which much discomposes the Prince of Orange and the States.

I perceive the Duke has no thought of meeting the King at Newmarket, for I saw it under his own hand, that he was so often put in hope of his return hither and as often disappointed, that he would not now believe any such thing till he had better ground for it than any he had yet. I do not hear that his Majesty has yet taken any resolution upon the letter he received from the Council of Scotland for the disposition of my Lord Argyle's estate.

ORMOND to EARL of ARLINGTON.

1681-2, February 18. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 11th of this month and a copy of the paper signed by your lordship and Mr. Bennet, which is as fair an introduction to a further treaty as could be expected, and the difficulty of finding fit persons to proceed in it is so great, that your lordship's opinion for my own going over joined to the care I have of my grandson, who must appear there if the overtura shall go on, disposes me very much to undertake the voyage provided the King will give me leave and approve of it, and I undertake it with the greater confidance of success in the matter of marriage, because I know I can fully satisfy Mr. Bennet in the point of settling an estate, and that any objection to the country it is in may be removed by my consenting that such a part of the portion as shall be thought fit or even desired may be laid out upon the purchase of land in England. My son Arran proposes to be on his way hither the beginning of the next month, but I hope your lordship will first have had time to discourse with him both of the treaty and of my going over. I have had the gout in my right hand and am but just able to write a short letter in my own hand. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, February 18. Kilkenny.—I have yours of the 7th and 11th of this month, but that you had but one letter from me in the six packets you may attribute as well to my having little to say as to the gout, which took me spitefully in the right hand. I have been for some days well enough to take the air in a coach and once I have been a horseback to try how I could bear a journey to Dublin the next week. I hope this may come to your hands before you begin your journey hither, that you may discourse with my Lord Chamberlain about the treaty of marriage betwixt my grandson and Mr. Bennet's daughter and of my passing into England upon that and other occasions. I would be glad to have some knowledge of the portion before the affair be far engaged in, for besides portion there are few other inducements to make it desirable; my Lord Chamberlain is not to be told that neither the quality or qualifications of the father and mother are great attractives. I am willing Lieutenant Clarke should have a new furlough and his brother the place you mention. I

do not understand what letter of mine it is that the Farmers here must answer before the Lords of the Treasury can put an end to the treaty about the revenue, if it be that where I say that they never in four years punctually paid their monthly rent but that by a just computation and medium they were always, take one month with another, at least 30,000*l.* in arrear the assertion will certainly be made good though in some one month it should happen that they were little or nothing behind. Sure I am that the September pay of the Army is unpaid this 18th of February, which is I think sufficient proof that they have not paid their rent.

I have obeyed his Majesty's commands in behalf of Lieutenant Pim and given him Sir Hans Hamilton's company though Sir Han's brothers has served long as lieutenant. His Majesty's care of Pim was very well placed, but I wish such letters under the signet might be less frequent, especially in favour of such as have not served in this Army where there are divers old and good officers that serve in inferior places. If there be no expectation of having our companies at Tangier returned to us, I could wish the five Scotch companies remaining here might be sent thither and the four English companies commanded back. Propose it if you find a fit opportunity.

*Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, February 20. Dublin.—I cannot say that since my last I have brought myself to a fixed resolution of passing some part of this summer in England, but I am so near it that I wish to have it in my power and I have written the enclosed to his Majesty for his permission in the necessary forms, which always comes in such cases with a designation of the person or persons to be trusted with the Government, which though I do not name to the King in my letter, yet I have desired my Lord Chamberlain to know whether your being Deputy would be acceptable to him. If his Majesty shall approve of it, you are then to cause search to be made in the Signet Office for the entry of the letters that were sent when your brother in my absence supplied the same place, and having gotten them changed and signed to bring them with you. In those letters there was I think a clause that left it to my discretion to judge whether it would be for the King's service that I should make use of the permission, and accordingly either to stay or go. If there was not it is necessary such a clause should be inserted in the letter now to be sent. Your quarter table and attendance will be in the Castle, where all necessary provisions are laid in : the greatest difficulty will be to leave you equipage of coaches, but especially horses, mine for the street being almost worn out, but shift shall be made one way or other. If his Majesty shall not cheerfully approve of your being Deputy, I shall let the whole design fall. I know not how this will agree with what your design

for yours and your family's residence, but I think it is of moment to make them accord. My Lord Longford on an occasion like this offered me the use of his house and furniture in Surrey, if his wife goes into France and if he be not engaged to his mother-in-law. I would be glad to have it for a retreat for your mother, who will go with me. You may be free with my Lord Chamberlain in this affair. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL of ARLINGTON.**

1681-2, February 20. Kilkenny.—Since my last I have brought myself to be so far of your lordship's opinion that I wish to have it in my power to pass into England so as to be there by the end of April that I may have time to spend there and return in July. In his Majesty's letters of permission he that is to supply my place in my absence is to be named. It is not fit for me to name my son Arran to the King, or to say I take him to be the fittest man for that trust of any in this kingdom of quality proper for it, though I do really think it for a short time. It is not worth any man's coming out of England nor will any body here take it for a favour, my son's being chosen shall cost the King nothing, for I shall leave him my table equipage and servants to support the honour of the sword. Your lordship will oblige me by letting me have his Majesty's sense in this particular and you will be pleased to bring your cousin Bennet [so near as] certainty is possible. I shall come furnished with what may satisfy him and his lawyers, and my wife if she be able will make the voyage because she must join in any deeds or assurances and that all parties may be pleased. Two months is the extremest time I can spend at London, and in that time if Mr Bennet and I should not agree I must find some other match. There will be two terms within that time and they bring most men of business to town. *Copy.*

**EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1681-2, February 21. London.—Last night I had the honour of your Grace's of the 11th instant, which is the only one I have had these two months past from your Grace, and though your Grace does not believe all Mr. Nash has informed, yet I perceive your Grace gives credit to some part of it. I assure your Grace I do believe the whole intrigue he insinuates; and I am confirmed in it every day by the best observations I am able to make myself or collect from others. For the gentleman he mentions to be the active instrument makes all the court he can to Lord Conway, from whence your Grace may guess the rest. But if your Grace pursue the humour of hunting, as your Grace seems resolved, it will obviate the objection of old age in a great measure; and I am confident the rest will fall to the ground. As to that of my Lord Privy Seal, I dare not upon so short warning to give

your Grace advice, but between this and Saturday I shall consult friends and give your Grace both their and my own opinion in the case. In the meantime I can only say that your Grace has a very difficult task in encountering such a sort of adversary, who will never be out of countenance, nor silenced by any detection can be made of any falsehoods he publishes though never so authentically proved.

Mr. Thynne's murder has so entertained us these ten days past, that little else has been talked of. And now Count Konigsmark's being taken I suppose within a few days well put an end to that noise. He was yesterday morning early brought prisoner to Whitehall, having been apprehended the night before between seven and eight of the clock in the evening just after his landing at Gravesend. The manner thus : he had two days before taken a lodgings at a Swedish master's of a ship in Erefe, to whom he pretended that having served a person of quality, who entrusted him with his cash, he had the misfortune to be seduced into play, and losing a greater sum of his master's money than he was able to reimburse, he was necessitated for his own security not only to absent himself from his service, but also to return into his own country, and having in order to that supplied himself with his master's coin, he proposed to the master a considerable reward for carrying him into his own country which the tarpaulin accepted of, but his wife being more nice endeavoured to dissuade her husband from the bargain, suggesting her opinion that she believed him to be the person mentioned in the Gazette to have procured Mr. Thynne's murder, to which her husband not listening she talked of it to one of the Duke's watermen, describing to him the disguise he was under, and telling him the sculler's name whom he had made use of from the time he had come to her house, and informing him of the hour he intended to be at Gravesend. The waterman communicated all this to one Gibbons, the Duke of Monmouth's footman, and they two with the assistance of Mr. Thynne's huntsman seized upon him before he was aware of them and consequently could not make use of his naked sword, which he had concealed under his coat. Being carried before the Mayor, and demanded who he was, he owned himself to be Count Konigsmark.

He was yesterday in the evening carried before the Council and examined, but confessed nothing of his contriving Mr. Thynne's murder or appointing it to be done. He alleged in excuse for his coming into England, and lying concealed, that he came hither to be cured of an ill disease that he could not be rid of, and that the German doctor was his physician, and for his endeavouring to escape said he did it to avoid the fury of the rabble, who he thought would have torn him in pieces, for he knew he was in the Gazette and that 200*l.* was offered to any that should apprehend and discover him. Upon this he was sent to my Lord Chief Justice, who having

spent in his examination near two hours without any confession from him, told him he must send his lordship to Newgate, with which the Count was much dissatisfied and desired he might be committed to any other prison, for the reproach of being sent to so infamous a place was worse to him than death. My lord told him that he had not other prison within his authority, and that it was the proper place for that crime he was suspected to be guilty of. His lordship begged leave that he might have leave to write to the King, that he might be sent to any other place, but my Lord Chief Justice told him it was then too late to disturb or trouble his Majesty, it being then past eleven o'clock. Besides if he were committed to any other place he must be brought to Newgate the night before his indictment, and since he was to be indicted on Wednesday and tried on Friday, his lordship would suffer no great inconvenience by being sent a day before to Newgate, where he must be committed by the course of law till his trial was over, so his lordship submitted. He did not yesterday before commitment seem in the least dismayed or concerned, but carried himself very undauntedly. I hear this day he writ to the King to have his trial put off, but I cannot learn he has any success in this request. And application has been made that the Polander may have a promise of his pardon upon his confession with as little success.

I leave it to my Lord Arran to give your Grace an account of the proceedings in the Treasury Chamber this afternoon upon the new farm. The circumstances are so violent against Count Konigsmark that it is believed the jury will find him guilty, and in that case it is said the King if he should be condemned cannot otherwise dispense with the sentence against him of hanging than by a reprieve or pardon, either of which it is thought will prove very inconvenient in this conjuncture for his Majesty to grant.

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 21. London.—I had yesterday which I was very glad of, a letter from your Grace dated the 11th written with your own hand, and the enclosed that which concerned my Lord Ranelagh's accounts I gave yesternight to my Lord Hyde; but those papers that concerned the Farmers I did not deliver to him, not knowing by your letter whether or no it was your Grace's pleasure I should: but at the meeting this day in the Treasury there arising a debate upon my Lord Conway's saying the Farmers were above 20,000*l.* in arrear, and finding that the Lords of the Treasury had not the state sent over to them, I gave in the papers you sent me, which were read, and that matter was soon laid aside to take up again the business of the new contract which everybody concluded was laid aside, but it seems Mr. Sheridan having made a proposal to give his Majesty 260,000*l.* a year at the determination of the present farm and 110,000*l.* in money

for the clauses the Undertakers were to have, upon computing which was best, it was carried that the contractors are to have it, and the scheme which Mr. Sheridan had given in is laid aside, and the contractors will carry the business, if they consent to the minute that is taken to-day, and that is that, so much of the farm as from May last being expired, they are to pay by Christmas next the whole twenty months at the rate of 23,000*l.* a month ; but the bargain is much worse for Ireland than it was, for upon some of the Lords doubting that they would not be able to perform, Roberts proffered to advance in money 150,000*l.*, which my Lord Ranelagh advised the King to take, as well as all the Lords that sat with his Majesty, to employ upon his occasions here, so that the interest of that money must fall heavy upon us and cause a reducement of the establishment. I have time only to observe, that my Lord Ranelagh, who has hitherto appeared so great a champion for that kingdom in opposing the unreasonable clauses in the new contract, appeared for Mr. Sheridan's having a farm with those clauses, and for his Majesty's taking so much advance money here to be paid out of his revenue in that kingdom.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 21. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of yesterday's date. As to the discontented gentleman I shall say no more but this, that I am assured from a person that was present at the conventicle upon Sunday last, that the said gentleman was not only there to countenance those unlawful assemblies, but that he took notes and writ the sermon openly in the face of that congregation, and I am informed from an officer of that meeting that it is [his] usual and almost constant course every Sunday.

I heartily wish your Grace all success imaginable in your journey for England. The provision for your grandson is certainly a business of the greatest concern for your family, and your own insight into a matter of that nature is very necessary, since the success thereof must be of the first consequence to the future satisfaction of your whole life. I must not forget on this occasion to let your Grace know, that what was proposed as from myself to my Lady Clancarty about the young Lady . . . and the Lord Kildare was (as it seemed to me) very heartily and cheerfully embraced by her ladyship, and that after the breaking of the treaty which was then on foot on that lord's behalf with a lady in the west of England, she had great expectation and hope that my motion might prove effectual, but this last week she was informed from England, that the young nobleman had broke loose from his confinement, and had strayed out of his pasture about four or five days before he could be retrieved and brought home, and that which put his lordship upon that gallantry was love. This

they say he hath acknowledged, and it is whispered that the lady unto whom he devotes these his early services is a daughter of my Lady Hyde's. Thus your Grace have all that I understand of that affair. I told my lady that what I had moved in that matter was that which appeared to me very convenient, but since the young lad hath otherwise disposed his inclinations, I had no farther to say therein.

If your Grace intend your journey for England in a short time, and that the sickness and distempers of this place may keep your Grace at Kilkenny for any long time, it will be necessary that some disposition be made in some particular things, which are now vacant and without incumbent ministers to discharge some cures principally in Drogheda, which must be suddenly provided for being a considerable town and garrison, though to avoid any complaint or clamour I have at present appointed one Mr. Pullen, the late Archbishop of Tuam's nephew, a very ingenious and very prudent person, to attend that cure. I rather pitched upon him than on any other person, because I know he is a learned and honest gentleman and is the person whom I intended to present to your Grace for that living. The now Bishop of Killaloe had the deanery of Clogher conferred upon him as his encouragement to undertake the great cure of Drogheda, and when your Grace was upon the first modelizing of livings that would be vacant upon the promotion of these bishops, your Grace did not think it amiss that he that undertook the charge of Drogheda should have as good encouragement as Dean Tenison, but I humbly offer to your Grace's consideration whether this deanery of Clogher might not be conferred to Wilkins, the gentleman that was recommended to your Grace by my Lord Conway, for it would not I think be inconvenient that your Grace should oblige my Lord Conway in that particular request before your Grace's going for England, and indeed in my opinion Mr. Wilkins would be very fit for that deanery, for it is a great cure and very full of Quakers and fanatics, and the temper of this gentleman and his charity might perhaps be very instrumental for the good of that place. That deanery is worth about 200*l.* a year. If your Grace approves this proposal, I will take care to see Mr. Pullen provided for out of some other livings that Dean Tenison had, or out of some other in the diocese of Armagh, that may raise a handsome subsistence for the support of that great cure of Drogheda. I foresee no objection to this but what may be made by Dr. Sall, because he hath it not, but first I do not think that a fit promotion for Dr. Sall, it being so great a cure, and he no way able to attend it, secondly if your Grace remove Dean Phipps either unto Down or by exchange unto Derry, as your Grace was partly resolved when you left Dublin, your Grace may give Dean Phipps' deanery of Ferns unto Dr. Sall, which may be more convenient for him than Clogher, and which with those livings he already hath would make him

up a pretty handsome competency, I cannot say a satisfaction, for I know nothing of that amongst very many of us : but I shall not at present trouble your Grace any further with affairs of this nature, but refer them to your Grace's return hither, if your Grace thinks fit.

I cannot say that the fevers and distempers of this town are extraordinary. The death of several scholars in the College by the smallpox, and as some say by unusual fever makes the greatest noise amongst us. However I presume your [Grace] holds it advisable, as most prudent, to leave your grandson behind you at Kilkenny, if you intend in any short time to Dublin. He may be subjected to some hazards here, which in all probability may be avoided at Kilkenny.

Your Grace cannot possibly fix upon a more agreeable person for the government in your absence than my Lord Arran. Times are uncertain and interests are yet unknown : but whatsoever will happen your Grace is secure of your own son. And no man can put any misconstruction upon your placing him single in the Government. I will give your Grace the best account I can of my northern visitation. They seem to be a perverse generation of people that I am to deal with, and therefore I dare not adventure to promise for others : but I shall engage in my own behalf, that I shall endeavour all that I can not to deceive your Grace's expectation. But it is now time to deliver your Grace from this paper persecution.

*Postscript.*—I shall not take notice to anybody of your Grace's intentions for England, until your directions come from thence, or that I am licensed by your Grace.

#### EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 25. London.—In obedience to your Grace's commands I have advised with your Grace's friends here about the matter of my Lord Privy Seal ; and all agree in your Grace's not engaging personally in a paper quarrel with his lordship, for the reasons which yourself gives. But my Lord Chamberlain, though he thinks it not fit for your own hand, yet since your Grace has received so severe a blow for his lordship's untrue assertions, is of opinion your Grace should employ another hand to answer his lordship, lest his assertions pass for truths in the opinion of the world. And if no man contradict it, it will be construed giving up the cause. And he who is to answer it must in his preamble take notice of his lordship's imposing of falsehoods upon the world, and [say that] having for so long a time waited for an answer to it from others and finding none engaged in it, he thought fit to enter into the lists purely for the vindication of truth and for the justification of your Grace, whose loyalty and sufferings for the Crown have been so eminent and great, that no subject now living can pretend to an equal merit with you ; and [that] therefore he being sensible of the oppression [which] was intended to

loyalty itself in the unjust aspersions [which] were endeavoured in that print to be cast upon your Grace, thought himself in duty bound as a good subject to undeceive the world in those false suggestions [which] were obtruded by that pamphlet upon them. And it is my lord's further opinion that your Grace must not be nice in a just mention of your own loyalty and services to the Crown, that the world may not believe this answer to be written by yourself.

And that your Grace may be convinced, that it is necessary something of this kind should be done, if your Grace has not heard it already, I am to tell your Grace that by my Lord Anglesey's instigation Dr. Borlase, who writ the History of the Irish Rebellion, has made a second answer to my Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs and in it has fallen so foul upon the Cessation and the Peaces in 1646 and 1648, that he avers they were more destructive to the Protestants and English interest in that kingdom than either the first massacre or the whole rebellion, and all this is cast upon your Grace. The book I have not seen, but am promised it on Monday next. Besides in a pamphlet lately come out, called "The Third Part of [the] No Protestant Plot," there are most malicious reflections upon your Grace; and you must expect to be treated still at this rate while such bold lies pass uncontradicted. I find my Lord Anglesey's observations are lately reprinted by the same man who printed Whitelocke's Memoirs.

This morning being in the bed-chamber, where my Lord Castlehaven entertained the King after his usual way of talking, the King said my Lord Anglesey was like a mad-man, for he fell foul upon his friends as well as enemies, having in his observations treated your Grace very ill. Mr. Secretary Jenkins told me this morning that upon the hint he had from Mr. Nash of the intrigues on foot to remove your Grace from the Government, he presumed to acquaint the King with it, to which his Majesty replied: "Pish do they take me for a fool and a mad man, that I do not know and understand when I am well." And he also presumed to write to the Duke about it, who in answer to him protested he never heard of any such thing, and when he did he would oppose it with all the credit he had, for he was sure no man could serve his Majesty so well and so usefully in that station as your Grace. Therefore if these busy men design any attack of that kind they will be disappointed. I presume to offer it to your Grace whether it were not proper to give Mr. Secretary a compliment upon this occasion for his kind and zealous concern for your Grace.

I suppose my Lord Arran by the last packet gave your Grace an account of the result in the Treasury Chamber upon the new contract. All I can tell your Grace since is, that the proposition goes on and the farm will be accepted by the proposers upon the terms it is offered. And if it be not resolved this night, before the King goes to Newmarket my Lord Ranelagh's removal from his Vice-Treasurer's office will be

determined. Sir James Shaen owns himself your Grace's vassal and says whatever your Grace has a mind to shall be done in relation to Ireland, where he hopes Lord Conway shall never be Governor. The proposers are to advance 150,000*l.*, 80,000*l.* whereof will be applied to pay off the present farmers their advance money. And Sir James says if he knew how your Grace would have any part of the 70,000*l.* applied he would work it to your satisfaction. I perceive my Lord Arran's seasonable contradiction to Sir Standish Hartstonge's letter, wherein he averred the farmers to be now 200,000*l.* in arrear, has gained Sir James Shaen's and his partners' hearts to that degree that they will live and die your Grace's slaves, though my lord's design in it was not to oblige them, but to clear your Grace from remissness in your government.

On Tuesday next it is said the Count Konigsmark and the murderers of Mr. Thynne will be brought upon their trial. And if they are found guilty, as it is ten to one they will, they will find no mercy from the court, let what intercessions soever be made for them. Colonel Legge, upon my Lord Arran's undertaking that your Grace would not take it ill, has without the formality of application to your Grace procured his Majesty's letter for making his town of Dunleer a borough, which presumption he hopes your Grace will pardon to one so much and so cordially your servant. My wife is so well, that she intends soon for France, whither her mother accompanies her. And as for our law suit, I suppose it is at an end if Sir John Cole has that disposition to an accommodation which he pretends to have, in which I shall be authorised to act on our part.

#### ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681-2, February 25. Kilkenny.—It is but just now that I received your letters of the 14th and 18th of this month, and I make all the haste I can to put you at rest concerning the argument raised by the worthy person to frustrate my Lord Chamberlain's endeavours. Soon after the young man's coming from Oxford into this kingdom it was written from England that he had engaged himself to the daughter of one that was an officer to the College he was of. Monsieur Drelincourt owned that he sometimes went to the house and was entertained with collations, but it fell out that the officer whose name and office I forget had no daughter, but one that was then married and had children. It is also true that a player wench either came to Oxford, or stayed there after her company was gone, and was visited by many of the youth there perhaps by our young man amongst the rest, but the Bishop or Vice Chancellor or both warned her out of town under the pain of whipping or carting and away she went and this is all of that matter. If there had been more sure something would have been heard of it in all this time. In the meantime a less scandalous and injurious way might have

been found to have put an end to our pretension. It had been but to have told us who it was that desired it, and the thing had been done, but I believe his part is as perfect an invention as the other. *Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE TO ORMOND.

1681-2, February 25.—Being designed to go this Lenten circuit with his Majesty's Commission of Assize and Gaol Delivery into the province of Munster, I was in hopes to have had the directions of your Grace and the Council, what I was to do with the great number of gentlemen and others of inferior degree, who have lain in close confinement at Cork, Limerick and Ennis, some since the last Assizes and others since this time was twelve months, on suspicion of their being guilty of the late horrid Popish plot. The Grand Juries have found bills against some of them this time was twelvemonths and against others the last Assizes, but they have not been brought to trial by the reason that the King's evidence did not appear. Your Grace hath here enclosed a list of their names. Now, my Lord, this being a matter of state it were in my poor judgment fitting that the now Judges for that province should have the direction of the Government therein. And though I design to pay my duty to your Grace at Kilkenny before I sit at Waterford: yet I presume to give your Grace this trouble thus long before I set out, that your Grace may, if you shall so think fit, call such of the Council as are now at Kilkenny to consider of this matter, for I had much rather take the whole unto myself, and proceed as the law prescribes in such cases, and with what wariness I can in relation to it as a matter of state, than put it on your Grace's single directions, for as on the one hand it will be unreasonably hard to keep such a number of his Majesty's subjects in close restraint after two Assizes, because the evidence for the King will not appear, though under recognizance so to do, so possibly it will be prudent to expect bail from them. And your Grace and the Board have heretofore been pleased to give the Judges of Assize directions in like cases.

My Lord, I am now to beg your Grace's favour in the behalf of a most humble servant of your Grace's, Mr. Herbert, who finding his practise in Ireland not likely to answer his expectations hath during his last being to England resolved to settle at Westminster Hall, for which he hath encouragement from some grandees there, and Colonel Churchill hath written him word from Scotland, that his Royal Highness will take him into his service, if he were recommended from hence where his practice of the law hath been. Mr. Herbert doth with justice and reason acknowledge all he hath and is, and relieth on your Grace's favour for much of what he proposeth to himself, and hath desired me to beg of your Grace that you would recommend him to his Royal Highness, so

far as to your Grace shall seem meet, that he may be admitted of his counsel at law when there shall be a vacancy. I beg your Grace's pardon.

EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 28. London.—I have your Grace's letters of the 18th and 20th with the enclosed to his Majesty and my Lord Arlington, and have had some discourse with his lordship upon the contents of them, and because he was to speak with his Majesty in private this night I gave him your letter to the King, thinking it as proper for him to deliver as for me, since I am like to be concerned in the discourse. I submit to his judgment as to your coming over, though I am not in the least ambitious of the employment you intend me, besides I know my own incapacity to discharge so great a trust, though but for the small time your Grace intends to be absent. The King intends for Newmarket on Saturday next, and by that day's post your Grace will have an answer. If my Lord Chamberlain had gone with the King to Newmarket, I had deferred the speaking to the King till then, that my Lady Portsmouth might be gone for France. The Duke will be at Newmarket sometime next week, which made me resolve to take that in my way for Ireland before I had this day's letters ; and I believe it will be reported if the King consents to your Grace's journey that you come over on purpose to meet him ; and I must take the freedom to say I take it to be a much better errand than the marrying your grandchild to Bennet's daughter : but I dare not say so much to my Lord Arlington, for he is so concerned in the matter, and does really believe he does you great service in it, that in manners I hold my tongue. Besides by what he told me this day, I have reason to believe Bennet if to either will marry his daughter to the Duke of Richmond, if this match should break off as I hope it will. There is a daughter of the Duke of Newcastle's, who is very pretty and will be a very great fortune, and the relations your grandchild will have by that match will not make him or your Grace ashamed to own them.

My Lady Longford and her mother go into France the beginning of next week, so that I believe you may depend upon his house : but I will not speak to him about it, until I know the King's pleasure in the other matter. I have a summons to meet in the Treasury Chamber on Thursday morning upon the new contract ; and then it will be known, what the issue will be of that affair, that has taken up so much time and given so great trouble.

Not being very certain yesterday whether the Duke was to come soon over or no, and having an opportunity to speak in private with the King, I told his Majesty I intended for Ireland before his return from Newmarket, but if the Duke were to be there I would wait upon him first, upon which his Majesty told me he had sent for him. I took that occasion

to take notice of a discourse about your removal, which he told me was so groundless, that he never was farther from the thoughts of it, neither has he had any application about it. I had not taken notice to the King of this after so many assurances, if my Lord Longford had not discoursed with the King upon the report.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to ORMOND.

1681-2, February 28. Whitehall.—Though I do not trouble your Grace so often as formerly with my letters, yet I shall take the confidence when any thing comes to my hands worth your Grace's knowledge to give you an account of it: the occasion of this being that Mr. William Legge this morning was sent an express to the Duke from the King to give him leave to meet him at Newmarket, where he will accompany his Majesty during his stay there, and return with him to London, which is intended to be the week after Easter. Another particular which hath made great discourse here was this day ended, which was the trial of those concerned in the murder of Mr. Thynne. The Swedish Captain, the Lieutenant and the Polander were found guilty: but Count Konigsmark acquitted, though all imaginable art was used to involve him in it, and the rather because had he been condemned his Majesty must either have refused the solicitation of all the Princes on this side Europe, which, they knew, were coming in his behalf, or given an occasion to the party to make severe reflexions upon his pardoning so black a crime.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1681-2, February. Dublin.—The two elected Bishops of Raphoe and Killaloe are now going to attend your Grace at Kilkenny, and humbly to acknowledge the great honour of your Grace's favours. They have desired my letter to bring them into your Grace's presence and to present them to the honour of kissing your Grace's hands, which I the more readily presume to do, and to hope for your Grace's pardon, they being persons of such known integrity and prudence, that it may be reasonably presumed they will very industriously concern themselves in the discharge of that duty and great trust, for which your Grace has been pleased to name them and to recommend them to his Majesty. They with all humility lay themselves at your Grace's feet. I heartily pray for your Grace's health.

#### ORMOND to EARL of LONGFORD.

1681-2, March 1. Kilkenny.—I have your lordship's of the 21st of the last, but by my knowledge of all the persons mentioned by your intelligencer and of him also, and having met with so much treachery among that sort and level of people and some of higher name, I know not what or what not

to believe, only I can rest myself with much quietness upon my own foundation and expect what it shall please God to send. Yesterday was the first day I hunted, and I was five or six hours at the sport finding myself rather better than worse for the exercise. Your lordship's intentions in relation to your own and your lady's motions have appeared to me as variable as the success of Sir James Shaen's proposals, and yet knowing my late inability to write, and that when I am best I am apt to take a slight occasion to be dispensed with, your lordship seems to complain of having received no letter from me in two months. Be your lordship more certain and you shall not want letters from me. I have desired to have it in my power to pass into England for a few months; but if it be granted it is not certain I shall make use of it. My resolution in this point shall be as soon known to your lordship as I can impart it to you. *Copy.*

EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 1. London.—Since my last I have advised with Mr. Coventry about your Grace's circumstances with my Lord Privy Seal and he is of the same opinion with my Lord Chamberlain. So that now your Grace has the sense of your best friends here, who I think are most capable of advising your Grace in the case. This day William Legge, Groom of the Bedchamber, went post for Scotland with a letter from his Majesty to the Duke to invite him to meet him at Newmarket. But I do not hear that the Duchess is to come, nor is it said the Duke will stay and not return to Scotland again.

The Governor of Flanders having declared his resolutions of relieving Luxemburg and to force his way thither in case of opposition, the King of France has given his directions to Marechal D'Umiers, in case he invades any of his territory in his way to Luxemburg, immediately to enter with his forces into Flanders. And some of those towns and countries, which the French have seized as appendencies upon his new conquests, so interpose between Flanders and Luxemburg, that it is impossible for the Duke of Parma to march thither without going through them, which the French will interpret the invading of his territories, so that if the Spaniards persist a war will suddenly be declared. In these circumstances the Spanish and States' Ministers here press the King for the calling a Parliament, that he may by their assistance be the better enabled to perform the conditions of his alliance with them in opposition to the French. But I do not perceive that his Majesty will take his measures for calling a Parliament from foreign States and Ministers.

The three men who killed Mr. Thynne were this day tried at Old Bailey found guilty and condemned. Count Konigsmark was also tried having on Tuesday had the bill of indictment

found against him as accessory. All the three acquitted him of knowing anything of their intention to murder Mr. Thynne or giving any direction for it. He behaved himself with great courage, modesty and prudence, and defended himself so well in his pertinent and quick answers, that the auditors were generally very favourably inclined to him before the jury brought in their verdict of not guilty. He answered that his journey into England and lying private was to take physic and be cured of a disease, which was very inconvenient to him, and for proof of it his doctor swore that from the time he first sent for him, which he believed was the day of his arrival, till he withdrew himself, he had every day given him physic more or less, was with him every day and never saw him all that while any otherwise dressed than in his nightgown. To the objection of disguising himself for his escape, he said he was told he was suspected, and though he knew himself innocent he could not blame anyone for suspecting him, and being informed that the fury of the rabble was risen against him, to avoid their rage he thought it prudent to withdraw himself out of the kingdom, till he could get a more seasonable occasion of vindicating his innocence. A scullion boy was produced as evidence against him, who swore that he asked him that morning whether it was usual for men to ride on horseback on Sundays. To this he answered first that it was not likely one of his education would converse with a scullion boy, and secondly it was more unlikely that he should ask that question, because he had himself rode on horseback here forty times on Sundays. When the jury was read he told the Judges though by the law he was to have half of his jury foreigners, yet he would rather have them all English, because he knew the English nation to be men of honour and integrity. But he desired that none of Mr. Thynne's relations or friends should be of it, because they would not be indifferent to him, nor did he desire any Papists to be of it, because they hated his family, who had been Protestants since the Reformation. And as to foreigners he desired there might be no Danes, Polanders, or Wallooners of it, because they hated his family, his father and grandfather having always fought against them. Then when the jury was read Sir Henry Ingoldsby, who was the foreman, he excepted against, but allowed of Sir William Roberts who was the next man, and in conclusion called out nineteen zealous Whigs who were returned of the jury. To the objection of his seeing the Captain the morning before he committed the murder and the night after he had done it, he answered that the Captain had always been bred in his family and had freedom of access to him, that he could not divine in the morning what design he had in his heart, and when he had done that ill fact he was heartily sorry for it, but could not prevent his coming to him. In fine his behaviour was such that when the jury brought in their verdict not guilty, the rabble shouted with joy.

On Thursday next the King has appointed to receive the new proposers' acceptance of the farm upon the minutes sent them by the Lords of the Treasury. The revocation of my Lord Ranelagh's patent as Vice-Treasurer is resolved on and will be speedily executed.

I had almost forgot another circumstance against Count Konigsmark, which is this: it was proved that when one told him this act would be a great stain upon his honour, that he should answer that lodging once upon a counterscarp would wipe it off; to this he replied, that it was very true a gentleman told him, when he was in Newgate, that the noise this made in the world would stain him, and that he replied one brave action would wipe it off, for though he was satisfied in his own innocence, yet he thought the being committed to so common a gaol as Newgate, the being arraigned as a felon and tried for his life for so foul an action was a stain upon his honour, which he said would be wiped off after his innocence was cleared by his lodging upon the counterscarp or doing some brave action. His brother's governor being examined about the question he had asked Monsieur Lyenburg, said that when Count Konigsmark was last in England, he of himself officially, without any direction from the Count, one day waiting upon Monsieur Lyenburg asked him whether if the Count should fight Mr. Thynne and kill him he might by the law of England marry his widow and enjoy her estate, but he averred he never mentioned to him that he was desired by the Count to ask him that question. The Duchess of Portsmouth goes on Saturday for France, and the King and Court for Newmarket.

#### ORMOND to EARL of CONWAY.

1681-2, March 1. Kilkenny.—I was not willing to make any return to your lordship's letters in any hand but my own, and till very lately have been unable to use a pen, else yours of the 4th and 7th of the last month had been sooner answered. I presume Mr. Kirke has desisted from his pretension to the lands about the fort of Charlemont, the truth is they are too little even to beg, but much too little for the fort. The draft of a letter in favour of Sir James Edwards I shall humbly ask leave to give my opinion of, when I return to Dublin and may know what Sir Maurice Eustace can object against it. I conceive he is in possession of the mills desired by Sir James, by what title shall be reported to his Majesty that he may give his further commands with the justice and equity he proceeds with in all other cases. Till your lordship's present officer of foot can be advanced, it would be some hard measure towards him to put him into a lower command, but I will lay hold of the first opportunity to accommodate that affair to your satisfaction and it is like to fall out that you will oblige two officers, instead of disobligeing one for the advantage of the other.

The settling of the revenue of Ireland before the expiration of the present farm (a thing most necessary to be done) has found so many difficulties and undergone so many changes, that I have forborne to interpose any opinion of mine in the matter, having no sufficient light to guide my judgment. Only I have from time to time sent over such accounts as were called for, and whatever else I thought might contribute to the making the best bargain for the King. Till the last letters out of England the proposals set on foot by Sir James Shaen and supported as I hear by Mr. Roberts as trusted for the Undertakers, were understood as wholly laid aside, but by letters of the 21st of the last month we are assured those proposals are agreed to in case the takers shall submit to some conditions taken in minutes in the Treasury Chamber. If this last resolution hold your lordship will judge there remains nothing for me to do, but to acquiesce in his Majesty's pleasure and to serve him his own way the best I can. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, March 1. Kilkenny.—At the same time I received yours of the 21st of the last month, I received one of the same date from Colonel Fitzpatrick; most of it was upon the subject of the treaty of marriage set on foot by my Lord Chamberlain's kindness with his cousin Mr. Bennet [having been] endeavoured to be obstructed by a she friend of yours, who has the picture you intended for your mother, but it was endeavoured in so vile and scandalous a manner as would make one angry that could not despise the author as well as the thing. If Fitzpatrick has said nothing to you of the matter you may or may not speak to him of it as you think good.

If the new bargain for this revenue be with such men as are like to perform, or to answer the King for the damage of non-performance, I have nothing to object against it; for though the interest of so great an advance to be paid out of this revenue be a great surcharge, yet the improvement of the rent, if well paid, will more than answer it, and for the repayment of the principal nine years hence, if peace continue improvement will and the Kingdom will be able to bear it, if not the revenue must break for more than that. This is all that I can say on that subject in the light I stand. I long to hear of mine of the 20th of February. *Copy.*

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 4. Whitehall.—It hath pleased his Majesty to sign a letter containing leave for your Grace to come over into England as soon as your occasions shall require, and to constitute my Lord of Arran Deputy during your Grace's absence. It is matter of most unfeigned joy to me that your Grace will have an opportunity by that means to wait on his Majesty, where I am sure you will be heard to the full.

## ORMOND to EARL of LONGFORD.

1681-2, March 4. Kilkenny.—According to your advice in your lordship's of the 25th of February something shall be prepared in answer to my Lord of Anglesey and other later libellers misguided by him and other false intelligencers, when what is in hand shall be perfected it shall be left to the correction and disposal of friends. If I go into England I shall take it with me, if not it shall be sent. Mr. Secretary Jenkins shall know that I take myself to be much obliged by him.

All I yet know of the setting of the Irish revenue is what the last post but one brought me from my son Arran and your lordship's now before me. It has always been my practice, as it is my duty, to make the best of anything determined by the King as far as my power extends, and Sir James Shaen may be sure I shall not vary from that custom and resolution in the present case. If I knew how much of the advance money is to be applied to the service of Ireland, and that my opinion were required I should soon offer it with all due submission to his Majesty's pleasure. I am no ways unsatisfied with the honour Colonel G. Legge has obtained from his Majesty, yet I wish that upon applications of the same kind his Majesty would take time to consider, whether there are not already too many boroughs in Ireland, and that it is uncertain into what hands they may fall by descent sale or barter. Captain R. FitzGerald has got the King's leave to appear before him, and the writing upon his petition for it, undersigned by my Lord Conway, mentions that it is to make his defence, which he will soon do having that I know of no accuser. But if the consequence be his restitution to his command and place in Council, it would be considered whether his Majesty thereby does not give an inconvenient precedent, whereby he will seem to be obliged hereafter to assign reasons for all removes of that nature. I have not time to write any more letters this night having spent too much in the field, and being sleepy and weary, and therefore I desire you to acquaint Secretary Jenkins and my son Arran with this last part of my letter. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, March 4. Kilkenny.—You will find all the letters I shall write to you dated from this place, till I have received a return from you to mine of the 20th of the last month, the term being ended I have little to do at Dublin, and if I should resolve to go into England I have many orders to leave behind me relating to my fortune, which will best be done here. I have writ to my Lord Longford in answer to one from him of the 25th of the last month, and thought to have written no more letters this night having none of yours to answer, but the more I consider of Captain FitzGerald's petition and the

order upon it, which I have I know not how mislaid, the more I wonder how the King could be so surprised. My Lord Longford will tell you the substance and my sense of it. I shall only add that I have not heard the King has given any reasons for all the removes he has made from his Council and other employments in England, and that though it be true that Captain FitzGerald bought his troop, yet it was no part of his conditions with the King that he should hold it however he carried himself, and besides he sold his lieutenant's place, which he had for nothing, to buy his troop. However the King shall make up his loss in the bargain I shall not oppose it, but for the example's sake I should be sorry to see him restored to any command in the Army or to his place in Council, at least till all things are accommodated to the King's content. *Copy.*

#### EARL of ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 4. Arlington House.—This morning the King, Queen and the whole Court are gone to Newmarket. My late indispositions and the fear of the cold weather there have kept me behind, until I find them both a little more mended. Two days since I had the honour of two of your Grace's together of the 18th and 20th past and my Lord of Arran thinking it best for my doing so, I charged myself likewise with the delivery of yours to his Majesty of the same date. The King having read his own letter, I desired him to read mine, which he did whilst he permitted me to read his, both which being over I told him by what means I became the occasion of this your Grace's overture for your coming over, and withal showed him the paper signed betwixt me and my cousin Simon Bennet, but withal told him, if he, his Majesty, had any thoughts of having the child disposed otherwise of, I durst boldly answer that you who had so frankly hazarded your life and your fortune for him, and were ready to do it again, would not dispute this point one moment with him. He seemed to understand me though not without some unwillingness, for I named no persons, but protested withal he had no thought of it, and should be loath any body could think he would do so unkind a thing to my Lord of Ormond, especially having with his own mouth recommended the affair to the father.

From this I passed to the point of your son Arran's having the deputation of the Government there in the short time you should be away, and particularly showed him how it would cost money to have it put into any other hands and so left him, finding no difficulty at all in him to consent to your journey and with that circumstance too of my Lord of Arran ; but on the contrary professing it would be of great satisfaction to him in many respects to see you. Of all this I presently gave his lordship an account and advised him to lose no time

in acquainting my Lord Hyde with it for fear it should give him any umbrage. I have been more particular in my narrative of this matter than perhaps was necessary, that your Grace might the better understand how it passed: and I make no doubt but my Lord of Arran takes what care he could in this hurry of the King's departure of the necessary dispatches. The Duchess of Portsmouth embarked yesterday for France, so you may perhaps lose the opportunity of seeing her, but you will be recompensed by finding his Royal Highness here who is expected at Newmarket the end of the next week.

EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 4. London.—The King went early this morning for Newmarket, and last night concluded with the proposers about the Irish farm, the particulars whereof I doubt not but my Lord Arran gives your Grace at large. I know not whether the letter for annulling my Lord Ranelagh's patent, and for revoking the letter his lordship surreptitiously procured for his fees since last May, was signed but I am sure it was drawn, and I know the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, without whose privity it was obtained, are sufficiently nettled at it, and will with all their credit, if it be not already done, endeavour the revocation of it. Three days since my Lord Arran acquainted me with your Grace's sudden resolutions for England. I doubt not but your Grace has taken them upon due consideration, but it will happen in an unlucky conjuncture, and will open the mouths of the Whigs with all the malice imaginable against your Grace: against which though your Grace's courage is full proofs, yet it is impossible to stop the torrent of their reflections. My poor cabin in Surrey is at your Grace's service, whilst your Grace shall please to content yourself with so homely a retirement.

The Duchess of Portsmouth went on board last night, and this day her farewell has been cried and sung about the streets. Count Konigsmark is said to have accompanied her, which will more open the mouths of the rabble against her. My Lord Arran intends Monday sennight for Newmarket, where I resolve to attend him, as also in his journey for Ireland. My Lord Ranelagh in the Treasury Chamber before the King reproached Mr. Roberts for his being auditor to Cromwell, to which Roberts replied that if it were fit for him in that assembly to make his lordship an answer, he could tell him that he was beholding to the famous Milton for all his learning, he being his tutor.

The prints will tell your Grace of the several addresses [which] have been made to his Majesty from the Artillery Company and the Lieutenancy of this City. The same is intended to be set on foot in the Common Council, which is to be held on Friday next, and the honest party doubt not of carrying is

for an abhorrency against the association. But the prudent party of them apprehend that the opposite party will promote a petition for the settling of a Parliament, and ground it upon the King's declaration for frequent Parliaments, in which they fear many moderate men, who will join with them in the first, will leave them in their opposition to the latter. So that it is like to be a trial of skill between both parties. And those who wish well to the King hope the first will not be pressed, lest if it be accompanied with the latter it may produce an ill precedent, and ferment that humour again throughout the Kingdom; and therefore conclude it best, that neither be stirred at the Common Council, which it is hoped will be the result, for the Whiggish party are now so damped that they will be contented to compound the matter. The Spaniards, after all their brags, will be necessitated to quit Luxemburg to the French. I suppose now your Grace resolves so soon for England, the frame of the new establishment will be reserved for your Grace's approbation. My Lord Castlehaven having told me that he had sent your Grace one of Borlase's last pamphlets, I forbear to send your Grace one of them.

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 4. London.—My Lord Chamberlain having desired me that he should alone give your Grace an account of what passed betwixt his Majesty and him, upon his delivering your letter about your Grace's having permission to come over hither and about your leaving me Deputy in your absence, his Majesty consenting to both, I shall only inform your Grace how I have proceeded. I sent Mr. Mulys to make inquiry after the letter your Grace mentions in yours of the 20th, but he could find no entry either in the Secretary's books or the Signet Office: but yesterday in the Paper Office of which Sir Joseph Williamson is Keeper he found a copy and by that I got one drawn, which I hope will serve the turn, if your Grace shall hold your resolution of coming over. The only alterations that I made from the other letter, for I had not time to consult any body but Mr. Cook, were these: whereas in the preamble of the former letter his Majesty says, or words to that purpose, that for urgent affairs of state and to have you near his person etc. he would have you come over, in this letter he takes notice of your Grace's desires to him to come about your own concerns and to give his Majesty an account of the state of that kingdom.

Another alteration I made was in that letter leave is given to your Grace to name a Deputy, but in this letter his Majesty names me to be Deputy in your absence. This I confess was vanity in me that it might appear upon record what honour the King intended me in case you altered your intentions of coming over, the letter being of course to be entered at the Signet. His Majesty signed the letter last

night, and went out of town for Newmarket at five this morning. My Lord Hyde being very much my friend I told him early of this matter, which he seemed to be very well satisfied with. It is so publicly known now that everybody takes notice to me of it, and I expect it will be in the news-books on Monday, with this mistake that I am made Lord Lieutenant, so little do they know the affairs of that kingdom here, for I have had joy given me by that title from several that I met in the Mall this morning, both Whigs and Tories. The former will certainly give out that it is a concerted thing for the Duke and you to meet. My Lord Hyde told me as a friend, that he believed his Royal Highness would not stay here long after Easter.

My Lord Longford will spare his house in the country, if my mother shall want it, and my Lord Feversham desires you would make use of his house in St. James' Square, which will be empty from the 1st of May next until Michaelmas, but I suppose if your Grace comes at all you will come as early as you mention in your letter to my Lord Chamberlain if not sooner. I intend at farthest to leave this town on Monday sennight and stay one day at Newmarket and so strait to Holyhead; therefore I desire the yacht may be there by the 18th of this month. The reason why I stay so long is to see my wife lie down and take the opportunity of my Lord Chesterfield's coach so far as Newmarket. The contractors have yesterday agreed to take the farm with all amendments, so that my Lord Ranelagh is to turn out, and methinks I never saw so sudden a dejection in any man's countenance in my life. The Bishop of Down's wife being fallen very sick, he desires another licence for three months to stay here.

ORMOND to COLONEL JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1681-2, March 6. Kilkenny.—I have just now received yours of the 28th of the last and [have] but little to say in return to it, if I had more time than is allowed me. I am glad to find more conscience and truth in a player wench than in your countrywoman. I received his Majesty's letter, and one from James Hamilton, concerning a Churchman of that name in this place, where I have no opportunity to inquire after his fitness to be a bishop: but not long since he came hither himself with good attestations from bishops under whom he has exercised his function. I find the man rational in his discourse and modest in his expectation of preferment, and it would be too high a leap from archdeacon to be a bishop, but I have assured him that when some of my present engagements were over I would advance him to some better employment than that he holds. When I come to Dublin the King and my nephew shall receive a further account of the matter.  
*Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1681-2, March 6. Kilkenny.—I received yours of the 28th of the last this morning, and an express going to Dublin, I hasten to tell you so. Let the conveniences of the match proposed and prosecuted by my Lord Chamberlain be never so great, yet I have too much duty to rival the King if he engages another way, and yet it is so necessary that James should be engaged that if I have permission I shall make the voyage, and since the Duke is to be there I shall not be sorry to be there at the same time, let the reports or suspicions be what they will.

I am sorry my Lord Longford troubled the King upon the report of my removal, which for aught yet appears to me, springs originally and only from an intelligencer irritated and at the best uncertain. I thought it had been past question that the proposals for the Irish revenue would be accepted, the proposers complying with all that was required from them. I forgot in my last to tell you Lieut.-Colonel Monro was dead. I pretend not to dispose of commands in that regiment, but with the approbation of my Lord Dunbarton I suppose there is no doubt but that Sir James Hacket will be lieut.-colonel, and for the company there are three pretenders. Monro before he died would have had his son, who is but a youth though his ensign, to have it. One Lieutenant Carr a man of birth sent me the enclosed paper for his pretensions. One Hamilton who has been lieutenant for seven years, if the Lieut.-Colonel's son have it not, thinks his pretence to it reasonable and seems to be a sober soldier-like man. The persons and pretences are best known to my Lord Dunbarton, and therefore I shall do nothing, till I have the King's pleasure, or till I hear from my Lord Dunbarton. *Copy.*

## EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 7. London.—This place is very dull and little news stirring since the Court removed to Newmarket. I misinformed your Grace in my last when I told your Grace Count Konigsmark went on board the yacht with the Duchess of Portsmouth, for in truth he went in another yacht which was sent to fetch Colonel Sidney out of Holland, and Captain Oglethorpe's going on board with him was the occasion of that report. It is said that he left directions with a friend here to signify to any that should enquire after him, that he would stay about Ostend or Newporte for three weeks, in one of which places he would be found by any persons that had a mind to fight with him. For just before he went he understood that my Lord Mordaunt had been several times at Sir Nathaniel Johnson's, where he lodged after he was quitted at the Old Bailey, to bring him a challenge from my Lord Cavendish, but having never met with him, for he was still denied to be within, he offers them now fair play where he may fight upon equal terms.

The occasions of your Grace's coming soon over hither are variously reported here, for both the Court and Whiggish party make their conjectures. When I have the honour to kiss your Grace's hands I shall explain all to your Grace. In the meantime I will only say that your Grace will come hither in a very critical time and have use of all your politics. Sir Joseph Williamson offers your Grace with great frankness the use of his house in St. James' Square with all his furniture while your Grace stays in London, and my Lord Feversham and Ned Villiers, the Knight Marshal, offer theirs. But I presume your Grace will make use of the first, because though it is not altogether so large as my Lord Feversham's, yet it is much the finer finished and better furnished of the three and will cost your Grace nothing, but if your Grace choose either of the other two you will be necessitated to hire furniture for them. I have directed my gardener in Surrey to provide salads for your Grace; and if the gout will give your Grace leave to walk, your Grace will find variety of walks in the shade at all hours of the day to divert you. And if your Grace should rather choose hunting several of my neighbours have packs of hounds to entertain your Grace with that sport, and your Grace already knows how proper that country is for it.

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1681-2, March 7. Blessington.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 4th instant. I do not at all wonder at Sir James Shaen's pretensions for your service, for whatever his inclinations be it must be his business to have the favour and assistance of the Government, without which it will be impossible for him or for anybody to make the best advantage of the revenue of this kingdom, and I will do Sir James Shaen this right, that at his going into England he assured me that he would not engage in any contract for this farm but with the expectation and hope of your Grace's countenance, but how far he intended what he said I am not able to judge, but he then appeared to me as very real in that point.

I presume your Grace have heard from the Mayor of Youghal of some disorders in that town upon Shrove Tuesday last, and that they fell most sorely upon the quarters of Lieutenant Hamilton. What the occasion was, and whether any mischief hath been done, my cousin Boyle, who wrote to me of it, was not then able to give any account, but I presume the Magistrate of that place hath sent your Grace a full relation of the whole business. I doubt not but your Grace will give such directions to the next going Judges of Assize into that province, so to examine and punish it as to discourage all such tumultuous risings in the future. They have not hitherto been customary in this kingdom and a brisk proceeding therein at this first beginning may deter them and others from any such wild attempts hereafter.

I herewith send your Grace the copy of some examinations taken by Sir George Acheson from a Tory now in the confinement in the gaol of Armagh, or rather his voluntary discoveries, which he now pretends to make to save his own life. They were directed to Dr. Coghill by Sir George Acheson, which is likewise herewith enclosed to your Grace. I intend to put the originals into Sir Richard Reynell's hands, who is going that circuit, to inquire farther into that matter and to take the best account thereof he can. This way I have observed your Grace to take in things of that nature, and I presume your Grace would have done the same now if you had been upon the place, but in case your Grace have any farther commands or any other directions to be given therein I shall be able to send them after Sir Richard before he enters upon his circuit, if I may understand your Grace's pleasure therein.

I am heartily glad that your new dogs prove so well as to please you, nor shall I be dissuaded by anybody's capriciousness to say so as well as think so. It is your health which must make you capable to serve God and the King, and while innocent diversions are conducive thereunto it is no less grave to consult them than your physicians. I thought in your Grace's absence to have spent some little time here in the country, not only for recreation but for a little physic; but the weather proves so sharp that it is fit for neither. I am therefore in very few days upon my return to my old quarters, and there to expect some warmer season to draw me forth again, where I shall be ready upon the place to receive the honour of your Grace's commands, and shall observe them with all the satisfaction imaginable.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1681-2, March 7. London.—I had your Grace's of the 18th of the last soon enough to answer last post, but the giving my Lord Lieutenant an account of my proceedings upon his commands about his coming over hither took up all of my time that night. His desires are fully complied with and neither you nor he can want accommodation either in the town or country, if you hold your resolution of coming over. My Lord Feversham, Sir Cyril Wyche and Sir Joseph Williamson will have their houses empty in St. James's Square and would be all of them glad to lend my lord their house. My wife holds out still and will I believe until full moon. I intend for Ireland the beginning of next week, but it is likely because I go by Newmarket that I shall be ten days on the way. My niece Betty Stanhope is very much cleared up as your Grace will find when you come over; the disposing of her is much her father's care, and he has had good proffers made about her, but he will not hearken to any until your Grace comes or that he hears you put off the journey.

## EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 7. London.—I have little worth your Grace's trouble this post, but a captain of the Army in Ireland being dead since the last packet went away, I thought it my duty to acquaint you with it. It is Frank Jones, if I mistake not once a servant in your family. Sir John Peyton having lost his captain of horse upon whose account he parted with his foot company, he desires again to change his lieutenant of horse's place for this company, with which I promised him to acquaint your Grace. Mr. Cook having given me this day his Majesty's letter for my being Deputy in your Grace's absence, being entered at the Signet Office and having the rough draft by which it was drawn by him, I got it from him and send it enclosed to your Grace. The letter itself I will carry with me on Tuesday, my Lord Chesterfield having put off his journey a day longer because he sends my niece Betty and his other children into Derbyshire that day.

## DRURY WRAY to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 10.—Concerning Mortagh Downey who this winter came out of England and is one of the informers against Sir John FitzGerald and others about a plot. He says that, in an inn at Castletown, Downey stated that he, and Hetherington, and a third person whom he named not, were hired in London to have killed the King; that Hetherington was first to attempt it whilst he (Downey) was presenting a petition to his Majesty. *Abstract.*

## EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 11. London.—All I can say to your Grace is that the Duke landed yesterday at Yarmouth, and we believe is this night at Newmarket. My Lord Hyde went away this morning for Newmarket and so has my Lord Ranelagh. If they agree no better there than they have done here, perhaps his Majesty may lose some part of his diversion there, for he was tired with the dispute here, and for a quiet life made an end of it before he left the town. My Lord Conway and Mr Seymour as good courtiers have applauded his Majesty's conclusion with the proposers, and have promised their parts in supporting of their contract. This I give your Grace by way of preparation, that you may know how dexterous courtiers we are here. My wife I hope is this day landed at Dieppe, which I presume to acquaint your Grace with because your Grace has formerly reproached me for not mentioning her, for she has had a very fair wind and fairer weather since she went on board.

The Common Council met yesterday, but nothing was done, for as I told your Grace in my last both parties were upon their guard, and neither of them had courage to adventure

the first attack because they have not either of them yet measured their strength. I suppose my Lord Arran gives your Grace an account of himself and of his motion from hence.

Since your Grace intends for England, where I am sure your Grace will use your accustomed hospitality, I have this day met with an honest merchant, who has newly arrived here very good Cahors wine, of which I have bespoke a proportion for your Grace. This gentleman is Mr. Bourke, Mr. Arthur's correspondent, and one who has the same duty and devotion for your Grace that Mr. Arthur has, and when your Grace pleases to make trial of his duty to your Grace, you will find the same respect has been shown your Grace by his correspondent.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1681-2, March 14. London.—Last night I had the honour of your Grace's of the 1st and 4th instant, and this morning I communicated both to my Lord Arran and Mr. Secretary Jenkins that part which mentioned Captain Fitzgerald's petition and leave from hence upon it to make his defence. This night Mr. Secretary is resolved to give his Majesty his sense upon this subject, and my Lord Arran will second it upon his arrival at Newmarket on Saturday, when I resolve to be also there and shall cast my fool's bolt too. My Lord Arran had gone thither on Thursday, had not my Lord Hyde's coming then to town diverted it; for it is necessary for your Grace's service, that he pay all ceremonies to his lordship before he leaves this kingdom, which he could not with any decency have done by an accidental salute upon the road. The Duke was received by his Majesty with all imaginable affection and tenderness, which make some conclude here that his Highness will not return soon to Scotland. And it is certain her Royal Highness has leave to come, the only difficulty is the safest manner of bringing her, because she is but a fortnight quick. Some advise the bringing her all the way in a sedan, because a coach will jog her too much and may endanger her miscarriage. Others think the most convenient way will be by sea, because she endures that element better than most of her sex. Thus the learned differ in their opinions, and as yet I cannot learn what certain resolution is, or will be, taken in this matter.

I have acquainted Sir James Shaen with your Grace's acquiescence in his Majesty's resolution about the Irish farm, with which he is so transported that he vows with all protestations imaginable to live and die your Grace's slave. And as soon as I can meet my Lord Hyde I shall acquaint him with it also; for the last time I discoursed with him his lordship seemed to apprehend that your Grace was not satisfied with this conclusion about the revenue, in which I shall undeceive

him. I am heartily glad your Grace has taken a resolution that some answer shall be given to my Lord Privy Seal's libels, for his printing both your Grace's letter to him and his own answer to it has raised many scandalous reproaches upon your Grace.

My wife landed safe and well at Dieppe on Saturday morning and by next Saturday will be in Paris. I do not find my own constitution so proper now for riding post, and therefore am not able to bear my Lord Arran company in his journey, but I shall soon follow him intending on Monday sennight to set forward and consequently hope to overtake your Grace in Ireland. I just now received a letter from my wife from Dieppe giving a very good account of her health and quick voyage, which she performed so well that she declines the advice of her physicians here in taking physic at Rouen for three or four days, and resolves to be in Paris on Thursday.

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1661-2, March 14. London.—I had yesterday your Grace's letters of the 1st, 4th and 6th instant, and as to what your Grace mentions of the intelligence my uncle Fitzpatrick gave you by my Lord Chamberlain's directions, I had notice of it before and did think it not worth the taking notice of so as to make a business of it, considering who the lady is, and withal believing that the matter of fact was not true in all the circumstances as it was related to your Grace.

I knew nothing of the petition and order upon it on behalf of Capt. FitzGerald, until I saw your Grace's letters to my Lord Longford, and indeed I am somewhat surprised at the manner of proceedings in that case, but I believe when the Captain hears that your Grace intends so soon for England he will scarce venture to come over, however when I am at Newmarket I will speak with the King upon that subject. I intended to go there on Thursday, but because my Lord Hyde will come to town from Newmarket on that day and not having taken my leave of him yet, I think it necessary to stay for him, and I know in this very business of Fitz-Gerald he will advise the King not to hear anything by way of excuse, or allow of any expostulation.

On Saturday next I at farthest intend to be at Newmarket, though my wife should not be brought to bed, and the Monday following will make what haste I can to the sea side, and by your Grace's letters I conclude I may be at Dublin before your Grace can have ordered your business at Kilkenny to be ready for your journey, and have a fortnight's time at Dublin to stay for the season of the year and prepare instructions for me, for I am conscious to myself that I shall want them in a greater measure than others have done, who have had the honour to serve his Majesty in that or the like post before me.

I showed my Lord Dunbarton the enclosed from your Grace upon the death of Lieut. Colonel Monro, and he will lay the whole matter before you with reasons why he recommends others. I suppose it will be no news to tell your Grace that the Duke came to Newmarket on Saturday last about five in the evening with a great many of the Scots' nobility.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681-2, March 15. Kilkenny.—I have your Grace's of the 10th by Sir Francis Brewster and one of the 13th by the post, the papers enclosed with the latter are returned. What John Fitzpatrick writes of the alteration of countenances towards my Lord Ranelagh is confirmed to me with this addition, that it produces apparent defection in his lordship, an infirmity that pleases enemies and is often avoided by men of s[teady] principles and suitable practice. I send your Grace the best account I received of the posture the farm was in the 4th of this month, if it be not absolutely concluded those that opposed the proposals may hope for support from the Duke. The question of his Royal Highness coming being carried as he would have it, it is like the other concerning his stay or return to Scotland may have the same success. Men that mean the Crown and him well may very [po]ssibly differ in opinion in it. I hope it will be determined before I get to Court for, though I should say nothing in it, I shall be sure to bear a share in the counsel, especially if it prove not the best.

I hope all that is said of Messandier is not true, but I fear there is truth enough against him to do his business. I have often reproved him for that humour that has brought him into the sad condition he is in, and warned him against it when I gave him the employment he is in, with the assurance that if he fell into any such misfortune I would leave him to the law and justice of the kingdom. I will keep my word better than he has done his with me. I [in]tend to stay here till my son Arran's arrival which I shall expect every day after Sunday next. *Copy.*

STATEMENT OF JAMES MORLEY CONCERNING SIR JOHN DAVYS.

1681-2, March 15.—Whereas upon some informations made unto me by Hubert Tirrell and Henry O'Neill of the manner of the deportment of Sir John Davys Knt., his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, towards them upon their being examined before the said Sir John touching some persons alleged by them to be concerned in the Popish Plot, I was induced to believe that Sir John had much discouraged them in giving their testimony, and consequently by such his supposed demeanour other persons might be deterred from

exposing themselves in the further discovery of the said Plot; and on my coming for England, having a paper in my custody importing the substance of a discovery which the said Hubert Tirrell offered to swear the truth of, and for that purpose had got drawn by some other person into the form of an examination and brought ready to me in order to go along with him to some of the Privy Council there to be sworn to, I did upon my being examined before the Committee of the late House of Commons of the Parliament that last sat at Westminster touching the Popish Plot, both inform of the said pretended discouragement, and produce the said paper of Tirrell's to prove the matters which he had formerly informed me of about meeting of several of the Popish gentry and clergy of Ulster in two consults in the county of Cavan to send an agent for France to carry on the said Plot &c.; which paper I did then believe was the substance of the discovery that the said Tirrell had made before the said Sir John Davys, for that not only he and the said O'Neill had told me they had given in the same information to Sir John that they had done before to me, but that the said paper was signed by John Cooper, whom I had sent to the Clerk of the Council's Office on purpose to inquire what information or discovery the said Tirrell and O'Neill had made upon their examinations aforesaid, as taken out of the Clerk of the Council's Office. And being under that belief I did offer the said paper to the Committee as that which I gave credit to, and I thought might be the information that Sir John might have taken from the said Tirrell who, as he told me, knew not whether Sir John drew what he had said into writing or no. I was also drawn to believe from the information given me by the said Tirrell and O'Neill, that Sir John Davys had examined them alone without any other being joined with him, which rendered the hard usage they pretended to have received from Sir John upon their examination the more credible. But since I am satisfied by persons of unquestionable repute that the Lord Viscount Granard was joined with him the said Sir John in, and was present at the said Tirrell's and O'Neill's examination, and do now believe neither he was or would have been guilty of, or the Lord Granard have permitted, any such carriage to be used to those that came to witness on the King's behalf; I am also satisfied that the evidence which the said Tirrell and O'Neill gave in before the Lord Granard and Sir John was taken in writing and that the paper which I produced before the Committee as aforesaid was not the same or any true copy of that they or either of them had sworn to on their said examinations; upon all which together with the certain knowledge I have since had of the many falsehoods sworn by the said Tirrell (and others by his means) against myself with other notorious crimes he is guilty of, and the report I have had of the like ill carriage of the said O'Neill, I am fully satisfied that Sir John was belied and scandalized by them in the matters they complained of and informed against him,

and (as is but reasonable and Christianlike) do own and am sorry for my precipitateness in entertaining an ill opinion of Sir John upon the misinformations of those evil persons, and in my appearing as I did thereupon at the said Committee and to the Grand Jury of Middlesex afterwards against him whom by more certain and very clear information, which I received since concerning him, I believe to be a loyal subject and a true Protestant and that he never acted in anything derogatory from these characters of him, and am likewise sorry if anything I have said upon the account of the misinformations aforesaid have made impression in any person to Sir John Davys' prejudice, and shall use my utmost endeavours to remove the same which Sir John may rest assured of, as I am confident of his reciprocal and generous justice in endeavouring to remove all those misunderstandings and prejudices that I lie under from the false oaths of them and their confederates, from whose malice I desire to be blest but as certainly as it is true that there is not one word of truth they have sworn against me.

Witnesses : Henry Davys, William Wetherell. A true copy examined by us James Morley, William Wetherell.

*Endorsed*, March 15th, 1681.—A true copy of the instrument sent over from Ireland by Sir John Davys to be signed by Mr. Morley, wherewith Sir John declared himself fully satisfied and so signed by Mr. Morley accordingly.

#### EARL of LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 16. London.—My Lord Arran has stayed here to good purpose, for he had the satisfaction this morning of seeing his lady brought to bed of a son. By Lord Chamberlain's advice he has delayed his journey for a day or two, in hopes that he may receive a letter from your Grace to understand your Grace's resolution and the time of moving from thence. Last night my Lady Ogle and Mr. Sidney arrived here and the latter says the States are resolved to enter into a war with France in case the French will not withdraw their forces from before Luxemburg. And in order to this they will not only supply the Spaniards with the eight thousand men they are obliged by their alliance to furnish them with, but the Prince of Orange is also resolved to be upon the frontiers with an army of thirty thousand men to second the Spaniards in their relief of Luxemburg, for which the Marquis de Grana has positive orders from Spain. The French on the other side seem as resolute to make good their ground, are drawing together their forces and it is said the King himself will be at the head of them. If matters should proceed to a rupture the great expectation is what measures our King will take; the Whigs hope he may by this means be necessitated to call a Parliament.

I waited this day upon my Lord Hyde and showed him that part of your Grace's letter to me of the 4th instant, wherein your Grace made mention of Sir James Shaen and your acquiescence in his Majesty's determination in the farm of the revenue of Ireland, with which his lordship seemed extremely well satisfied, and made great professions of service to your Grace, not doubting but your Grace would continue the same friendship you had always been pleased to favour him with. I suppose my Lord Arran will tell your Grace more upon this subject, for he was with him this morning.

It is become now uncertain again whether the Duke will continue here. Many of our statesmen are for his return to Scotland, and the Duchess's coming is as uncertain. In this fluctuation no man can be sure of any intimation he sends your Grace from hence; and if I give your Grace the best hints I can by one post, I hope your Grace will not be surprised if I contradict it by the next. On Friday in the Court of Aldermen a motion was made for a Committee to be sent from them to Newmarket to congratulate the Duke upon his return into England. And though ten were for it and but four against it, yet that small party wrangled so hard that they stand off the court from coming then to any resolution. So the debate was adjourned till Monday, when it will be resumed again, and if both parties then muster up all their forces, the Whigs at most cannot be more than nine, and the other party may be, if all meet fifteen. And yet I will not answer for the success of it.

I had almost forgot to tell your Grace, that I fear all the money which is to be advanced by the new Farmers will be applied to his Majesty's affairs here; for my Lord Hyde told me, when we discoursed upon that subject that he did not find his Majesty had yet resolved how to apply that money; nor did he apprehend if the present farm went on, and they performed, how there would be any occasion for any part of that money in Ireland. So that I foresee Sir James Shaen's offer in that particular was at random.

The States have given a memorial to the French Ambassador acquainting him with their resolution to send the eight thousand men to the Spaniards, which the King of France ought not to look upon as a breach of the Peace of Numigen, because in their so doing they performed only what they were obliged to by their treaty with the Spaniards. And therefore for prevention of the breach of the Peace they desired his Majesty would withdraw his forces, that blocked up Luxemburg. And that all occasions of a future war might be taken away they proposed as an expedient to his Majesty, that there might be a general treaty for ascertaining all limits and bounds in dispute, and for the clearing of those articles in the Treaty of Numigen which were so ambiguously penned as to afford matter for the present disputes, that are like now to arise.

And some believe the King of France will be persuaded to hearken to this, because not only the Spaniards and States are positively resolved to declare war in case he refuses it, but also because they have settled their alliances with [the] Emperor and the Princes of Germany, who have at the Diet at Ratisbon agreed upon an Army of seventy thousand men, and that each Prince will maintain his quota for three years to come.

#### EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 16. London—I intended as your Grace will find by my last to leave the town this day, but my wife falling in labour last night I have deferred my journey till Monday next. She was brought to bed about seven o'clock this morning of a son and is pretty well, and the boy seems to be so likewise, but I shall not depend much upon any of my children's lives. I have taken my leave this morning of my Lord Hyde, to whom I am infinitely obliged, and I am very confident you will find him as true a friend as ever you had any. The whole discourse we had at parting I reserve until I wait upon your Grace there; this part I shall only tell you now, that I have promised you will be his friend, and that your errand over is not what he tells me is reported at Newmarket, which is that your Grace comes over full fraught with revenge against him for his proceedings in relation to the farm. I hope I shall have an answer to mine of the 4th instant before Monday.

#### THE LAST SPEECH OF HENRY O'NEILL.

1681-2, March 18. Mullingar.—Concerning information given by him about the alleged Popish Plot. When about to be executed at Mullingar for a robbery, he declares upon the words of a dying man that whatever he did swear to discover a Popish Plot was suggested to him in Dublin above three years since by Hubert Tirrell before he was examined by Sir John Davys. Afterwards he was brought into England by Owen Murphy, who made him great promises, and to relieve himself being then in a very needy condition and to free his son out of Mullingar gaol, he promised to discover a Plot. In the sight of God he never knew anything of it but what he was taught by those mentioned, and by Mr. William Hetherington, John McClane, McMeyer, Friar Duffy, Florence Weyer, Hugh Hanlon and others both here and in England. In Bosom's Inn in London he was desired by McClane, who said he would take the sin of it on himself, to swear the Plot against Primate Plunkett, but never gave any evidence against the Primate and hopes he is innocent of the blood of that good man although it was his misfortune to be in the company of those that accused him. He protests also that his information against Bishop Tirrell, Vicar Brady and others of the Irish clergy

was all false, and that he never knew anything but what McClane instructed him. As to the robbery for which he is sentenced he is innocent of it, and his sons are innocent of it and of all other robberies so far as he knows. He hopes for mercy by the benefit of Christ's death communicated to him by the participation of his sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church, in the bosom of which he dies. As to the evidence Captain Morley desired him to give against Sir John Davys, he declares that he had no ground to make it and was induced to do it by Mr. Morley, who said he would make him great friends in the House of Lords and in London and recommended him to those who maintained him there. He was told by Mr. Morley that notice of his discovery to Sir John must have been sent to the North by Sir John himself, but replied that it might have been sent by Hubert Tirrell. He often heard the other informers threatening to accuse the Duke of Ormond, the Lord Chancellor, Sir William Davys and Sir John Davys; and Hetherington, George Murphy, both the MacNamaras, Mr. Ivy and Friar Bernard Dennis said that the Duke of Ormond was building a new fortification near Dublin to command the city and that he would bring in the French. All this he would have discovered to the Lord Lieutenant when he was removed from Trim to Dublin by a *habeas corpus* had not John Cooper, an attorney living in Corn Market, next door to the Black Dog, obstructed him. *Abstract from copy.*

#### SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1681-2, March 20. St. James' Square.—I hope your lordship knows by your people that I have not been wanting to my duty in attempting twenty times since I saw you last to congratulate the happiness all your servants have to see you succeed in the Government of that kingdom that hath been so long and honourably administered by your father and your brother. I wish all increase of honour and dignity to your lordship and your house with all my heart, and that your young son, whom I congratulate you the good fortune of, may live one day to fill the same dignities in the world as worthily as his ancestors have done and do. I rely on your lordship to make out my compliment to my Lord Duke and my Lady Duchess as to my house; it is most humbly at their service and without the least inconvenience to us, and I beg you will please to think me most serious in this humble offer where I owe so much.

*Postscript.*—I am forced for a day or two to go to Cobham, but hope to return early enough to wait on you before you begin your journey.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1681-2, March 21. Newmarket.—I came hither last night, where I met surprising news; first that at the request of the

King, the King of France had retired all his forces from before Luxemburg, having commanded Marechal Crecqui and Marechal D'Humiers to withdraw immediately all his troops from before it ; and in his letter to our King said he did it barely upon his Majesty's request, which he would not have done if all the Kings and Princes in Europe had petitioned him to have done it. And he did not intend to free only Luxemburg, but he would also refer all matters of difference between him and Spain concerning the limits of their frontiers to his Majesty's sole arbitration. And if his Majesty in his judgment was of opinion, that any of those territories he had possessed himself of as appendices, or any of those small castles which he had fortified, were inconvenient to the Spaniards or were in his Majesty's opinion a breach of the Treaty of Numigen, he would upon his Majesty's arbitration restore them and dismantle those small fortifications, which should give him umbrage or be thought inconvenient.

This sudden and generous condescension has not only surprised us, but much more the Spaniard and the States, who were resolved to have pushed for the relief of Luxemburg, though a war had ensued, they having concluded their alliances in Germany and engaged them not only to supply them with the assistance of a great army, but also to continue it for three years. And if matters had proceeded to a rupture they doubted not to have necessitated his Majesty to have entered into the war with them and to have called a Parliament. But this sudden turn has now broken all their measures, for the King of France by this method of proceeding will put the rupture upon the Spaniard if a war ensue, and then neither our King nor the States can honourably interpose their assistance. In the meantime the French King pursues his raising of thirty thousand new men, and it is thought will prosecute his design against Genoa, in which case the Spaniard will be hard put to it to defend them and secure Milan and Naples, which are not comprehended in the Treaty of Numigen and consequently no obligation upon our King and the States to assist them. But the Spaniards are not the only men surprised at this retreat of the King of France's forces from before Luxemburg. For our Whigs now are as much to seek as they, having by this means lost their hope of necessitating the King to call a Parliament soon.

The Duke of Monmouth gave the Marquis de Grana a visit in London the day he arrived, and was assured by the Marquis that he had orders from the King of Spain immediately to proceed to a rupture, and to make the relief of Luxemburg the ground of it. And it is thought here that the Duke of Monmouth dissuaded him from coming to visit the King here, which was the reason he went away the next day so suddenly from London, and would not stay for a yacht to carry him over to Ostend, but went in an ordinary vessel, which part of the Duke's is very ill resented here, the effects

whereof they were once in a resolution to have shown, but have since retracted them or rather laid them aside for the present.

It is not yet certainly known whether the Duke returns soon for Scotland, but I have reason to believe his Highness will go to London before his return to Scotland if that be resolved on. There have been and still are great crowds to compliment him, insomuch that it is very difficult to get a bed here. I expect my Lord Arran here this night, but know not yet where I shall get a lodging for him, though I have spoke with and pressed Harbinger to provide one for him.

The next surprising news I have to tell your Grace is, that my Lord Ranelagh has played his own game most dexterously, for he went up yesterday to London with a belief to receive within three days 16,000*l.* as a compensation for his Vice-Treasurer's place and with orders to receive all the fees from May last to May next. And he is to be discharged from the balance of his undertaking. And all this my Lord Conway told me the King has not only ordered, but my Lord Hyde has promised, from whence (and some other hints have been given me from very knowing and observing men) it is not unreasonable to conclude that all the outward show and appearance of opposition and dispute between Ran[elagh] and Sir James Shaen has been a sham all along. For my Lord Ranelagh is now in a better condition than if he held his Vice-Treasurer's place.

The King has determined at last the affair of my Lord Argyle. There is granted to his eldest son and his children 1,300*l.* per annum of the Lowland estate and to the younger children 700*l.* per annum. All the Highland estate is to be divided amongst the creditors, and if it do not amount to give them satisfaction then both the eldest son and the younger children must abate of their proportions. The King reserves to himself all the royalties, and I do not hear that the honour is yet resolved on to be restored to the family, nor is there any mention made of the father. The Duke declines intermeddling in any business and so has answered both the public ministers and those who have applied to him in their private concerns and pretensions.

#### SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 21. Whitehall.—The Earl of Arran being blessed with the accession of an heir male to his house two or three days ago, is gone this morning for Newmarket in his way for Ireland. Your Grace is expected here to the joy of all good men, and it is so much the more a joy that it mortifies all the faction to a very great degree.

I take leave to enclose herewith all the grounds we have for the removing of the blockade from before Luxemburg.

The news of it gives great ease to his Majesty's thoughts, which were very anxious in this conjuncture, and so much the more that he found not himself fairly dealt with by those from whom he might have expected better things. The deference that is made to his Majesty's arbitration is too invidious a thing in his Majesty's present circumstances, however it is more tolerable than the being hurried and drawn by head and shoulders into a war would have been. Besides it may be reasonably hoped that the Dutch may and will be admitted into this arbitration.

The letter from your Grace and the Council in favour of the City of Dublin for their sword-money is still before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, where I first produced it by his Majesty's special command. I moved twice upon it before his Majesty and all the Lords that attended his Majesty about the Irish farm. My Lord of Arran is able to bear me witness. I was promised that all right should be done that loyal city. The like was moved and the like was promised in favour of the Society of Londonderry for the 4,000*l.* due from his Majesty for the customs that that Society made over to him.

EZECHIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681-2, March 21. Londonderry.—Concerning the prosecution of Mr. Rule at the assizes. He says that Mr. Rule came off upon an *ignoramus*, for it was no way fit that since great London hath of late had so many, little London should not have so much as one. The Grand Jurors satisfied their consciences, as he verily believes, that Captain Phillips their Governor, infringed the privileges of this city by taking upon him to bind Mr. Rule over to the assizes when the Mayor was present, for they say that no man hath power to take recognisances within their liberties but the Mayor or some of the Aldermen who are Justices of the Peace by their charter. Concerning Phillips' dealing with him he had formerly informed his Grace and wishes heartily that either Phillips had never begun or else more successfully finished this business. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD REYNELL to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1681-2, March 24. Lifford.—Concerning the prosecution referred to in the preceding letter. His lordship having so particularly instructed him with the paper relating to Mr. Rule, he holds himself obliged to give him an account of that affair. Because it was somewhat new he caused the indictments to be drawn before he came forth from town and they were fitted as well as easily may be for a jury in that county, but Rule was son-in-law to the Mayor, their brother in commission, practises physic, and is so very obliging that way, besides his spiritual influence, that the bill was returned,

They sent for the jury in open court and informed them of the dangerous consequences of such a seditious offence, and were plainly told by the jury that four were for finding a bill and eleven against it. They admonished Rule of this seditious doctrine, and Reynell's brother judge told him it was very unagreeable to St. Paul's doctrine and that if he looked on Romans xiii. 1, he might learn better himself and teach others. He believes that they have frightened him and that he will walk more warily and must say he is one of the most moderate men amongst them. *Abstract.*

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1681-2, March 25. Whitehall.—The Earl of Arran took his leave yesterday of his Majesty at Newmarket, so that I hope he will be with your Grace before this come to hand. The City is at this time very quiet, the restless spirits, which, blessed be God for it, are not near so many as they would be thought to be, are indeed working to unsettle men's minds in order to disturb the peace, but the wealthier sort among them know when they are well. What I writ your Grace last of removing the blockade from before Luxemburg is confirmed by the Flanders' letters.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, March 25. Dublin.—According to your Grace's directions by yours of the 18th instant I have showed the anonymous book or rather libel, which your Grace sent me unto Sir John Davys and unto Mr. Solicitor General. Barry hath orders to provide materials for the confutation of those most abominable untruths, which that author hath put upon the Government of this kingdom, and they are already in a preparedness for your Grace's farther commands at your coming hither. I have desired Sir John Davys to draw up something in order thereunto for your Grace's farther consideration.

By a letter from the Bishop of Derry, which I herewith send your Grace, you will see the ill success of the business about Mr. Rule. Where the fault lies I am able to judge no otherwise than by the Bishop's letter, but I very much apprehend that a few of such trials will make that kind of people as imposing in this kingdom as they are elsewhere. I send your Grace also a letter from Mr. Blennerhasset out of Kerry; if your Grace have any commands for him in answer to what he writes, I shall remit them to him as your Grace shall think fit.

Your Grace will receive herewith the trial of Aubery in the county of Roscommon, who was indicted and arraigned for high treason, against whom there appears very strong proofs, as the prosecutors had ordered the matter, but the

jury would not find him guilty upon the credibility of those witnesses. Such difference there is between a trial in a foreign and a native country, where the witnesses are known and they are credited accordingly.

I was this week to see the new Hospital. There is a great deal of work yet to be done, though much be already done. I do not believe that 4,000*l.* will finish it, and above 8,000*l.* hath been received already. Mr. Robinson is very earnest for the Commissioners to take his accounts upon his disbursements for the King's Castle, &c.; upon which he pretends that there is 600*l.* due to him. I have promised him to give the Commissioners a meeting about it this next week, but yet we shall not allow them until your Grace be acquainted therewith.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD TO ORMOND.

1682, March 28. London.—I am just now returned from Newmarket, from whence my Lord Arran went early on Saturday morning, and if his lordship finds that accommodation of post horses and is able to ride those stages he proposed to himself at parting, his lordship must be this night at Conway and possibly will be with your Grace before this can overtake him. And therefore I leave the account of affairs as they stood when he parted to his lordship's relation. The Duke will come with the King hither on Saturday sennight, and hopes to see your Grace before his return to Scotland.

And the King also told me he expected to see your Grace soon here. So that I am become uncertain in my resolutions for my journey into Ireland, till I know from your Grace the time of your motion. For though the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to reject the proposition I formerly made to them for the annual expense of the ordnance, &c., yet I find my Lord Hyde more favourable towards it. And when the establishment is settled, which is deferred till your Grace's arrival, the King and my Lord Hyde both assured me that provision should be made for it upon the establishment. But your Grace is not to expect any assistance from the money which is to be advanced by the new Farmers towards the repairs of fortifications and store houses &c., for my Lord Hyde told me he saw no reason but the fund already set apart for it should be continued, though the contract goes on, viz., half the pensions and part of the temporary payments as was resolved in Council here the last summer, by which I collect the whole advance money will be applied to his Majesty's affairs here. But your Grace owes to my Lord Arran the disposition they are in here to make provision upon the establishment for the annual expense of the ordnance, for he spoke so effectually to the King and my Lord Hyde in that particular that they are both now convinced, that it is of absolute necessity.

The King has taken so much pains in reading over my Lord Privy Seal's observations upon my Lord Castlehaven's Memoirs, that he has the whole treatise at his fingers' ends, and is so full of it, that he discoursed yesterday morning in his bed-chamber very freely of it, and has made several notable reflections upon it, with which he resolves to attack my Lord Anglesey the next time he sees him, and myself and Colonel Vernon happening to be then present we furnished him with some new remarks, of which he was very glad, and resolves to charge his lordship with them, and particularly with his being a Commissioner for the Parliament in Ulster, where he refused to give any relief to my Lord Donegal and some other Protestant officers and soldiers there, because they would not take the Covenant. His Majesty justified your Grace for making the Cessation and both the Peaces with the Irish, and when I told his Majesty that his lordship's last printed queries in answer to your Grace's letter were an arraignment of himself and his father, he concurred with me in opinion and is in so good a disposition to justify your Grace in all your proceedings, that when your Grace comes over I am confident his Majesty will do you any reason your Grace shall desire in this particular.

But in the meantime all your Grace's friends are of opinion that a smart answer should be given to his lordship's last letter and queries which he has printed, to undeceive the world, who will be apt to take his lordship's false assertions for truth if they see no contradiction given to it. And if your Grace designs it to be published as drawn by another hand than your own, in that case your Grace must not be nice or modest, but permit the writer to give a just elogium to you merit and sufferings for and services to the Crown.

When I was at Newmarket I was told by one of the Bed-chamber that Mr. Sidney is to be an Earl to qualify him the better to marry a great fortune in Holland, where he is to succeed in all my Lord Ossory's commands; that my Lady Ogle is to marry my Lord Northumberland, who is to be advanced to a dukedom, and that Mr. Temple, Sir William's son, is to be Master of the Robes.

The Gazettes tell your Grace the proceedings of the French King with all Europe. And when I have the honour to kiss your Grace's hands I shall impart some things to your Grace, which I do not think fit to commit to paper.

#### ORMOND TO SIR L. JENKINS.

1682, April 1. Kilkenny.—I have two of yours to own, but having packed up my papers for Dublin do not perfectly remember the dates though I cannot forget the obligation. In the first you were pleased to send me copies of letters from the French King and his Ministers touching the remove of

that King's forces from blocking up Luxemburg, in the other you are pleased to give me your observation that the factious party in the City do rather lose than get ground of the well affected, which is to us of more importance than anything done abroad.

As soon as I shall get to Dublin all my business will be to prepare for my voyage into England and to leave affairs here in the best state I can for the King's service, and I go with much satisfaction in the hope I have personally to assure you that as I am sensible of all your good offices, so I am with all truth and reality, &c. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF CONWAY.**

1682, April 1. Kilkenny.—Sir John Champante believes a just account of his carriage from me since my last coming to this Government may be of use to him. I wish it may, being able to say that to the best of my observation he has discharged the employment he is yet in with good ability, and for anything that has appeared to me with integrity, and without doubt he understands the revenue of this kingdom perfectly well. I confess I did not come over prepared with so good an opinion of him, nor have I any particular private reason yet to say more of him than I believe. *Copy.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1682, April 2. London.—As I doubt not but my Lord Arran is with your Grace before this can kiss your Grace's hands, so I as little question but he has given your Grace a full account how his lordship left matters here. I have given his lordship in the enclosed what reports have been raised here since he left Newmarket, and though I think them very groundless, yet I think it is fit your Grace should know them. The tide seems to run very high against my Lord Lauderdale, whose Duchess is said to have received 20,000*l.* from the City of Edinburgh for the continuing of the Lords Provost and doing some other jobs for that city, which are now accounted prejudicial to his Majesty's service, and it is said some angry words which her Grace has spoken with reflection upon the Duke's proceedings in Scotland are taken ill. On Wednesday they who writ the letters, which Thompson printed, of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey's murdering himself, are on Wednesday next to appear before the Council to make good their assertion, and it is said very confidently they will make it out. If they do not I believe they will be severely handled, for the very undertaking of it makes a great noise with much reflection upon the Duke.

My Lady Danby having by an overturn of her coach in a gravel-pit broke her arm in two places and bruised herself so dangerously that the surgeons began to despair of her life,

my Lord Danby moved the Council for leave, under what guard they pleased, to go for half a day to Wimbledon to speak with his dying wife about some very important concerns of his lordship. The Council asked the opinion of the King's learned counsel; the Attorney and Solicitor were both of opinion that the King could not legally do it, and my Lord Danby fearing by their demur that favour would not be granted him, sent a petition to the King to Newmarket, which was referred to the Council, my Lord Chancellor, my Lord President and my Lord Halifax being present, which is taken to be the first precedent of that kind for making a quorum of the Council; and there happening to be but just of the Council a sufficient number to make a Council whereof my Lord Bishop of London was one, it happened so unfortunately for my Lord Danby, that my Lord Bishop fell suddenly ill and was forced to withdraw from Council, and by this accident the Council rose without any resolution upon the reference.

SIR ROBERT READING to CAPTAIN RICHARD COOTE.

1682, April 4. London.—By yours of the 25th March I understand you will come over and shall never cease to wish and endeavour your journey may be a good one to you. In my last I told you my house at Weybridge was both much larger and half the distance that my Lord Lieutenant's was, and that there was another house yet nearer by half a mile, of Mr. Daniel Sheldon's, nephew and heir to the late Bishop of Canterbury, furnished but not used, and seven miles may be easily gone and returned in a day when the other is twelve and fourteen is easier than twenty-four. Let me know his Grace's mind and I will get hay and oats. I have the river to friend for all wine and provisions, my lord must send all to his house by land ten times as dear. Pray do you improve this, for I have no end but my Lord Lieutenant's accomodation. . . . The Duke intends not to leave his brother any more and we shall soon see what course they take; pray God direct them. The Duchess of Portsmouth lives at a vast rate in Paris and [is] greatly complimented there; the people flock about her coaches there as we do about the Morocco Ambassador.

SIR L. JENKINS to ORMOND.

1682, April 8. Whitehall.—Though I have reason to believe that your Grace will be this side of the sea before this script can reach Dublin, yet I think it my duty to let it take its risk rather than not endeavour to let your Grace know with the soonest I can that his Majesty and his Royal Highness arrived here in perfect health about three o'clock this afternoon, to the great comfort of all honest men, expressed by the usual signs of ringing and bonfires. It is said that his Majesty will remove

hence to Windsor on Monday fortnight. When the Duke goes for Scotland is not yet said. But it is certain he will go as soon as the men-of-war intended to bring home the Duchess can be got ready. We have nothing new since my last, from beyond seas. The Dutch offer themselves to come into the mediation or arbitration that the King is invited to, and his Majesty would most gladly have them for his partners.

**FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1682, April 15. Belturbet.—I esteem myself unhappy to be absent when all the shore congratulated your lordship's happy arrival and must now, which is the best I can do, compensate that misfortune by the tender of my most humble service and my portion of joy that since it is necessary my Lord Lieutenant leaves us for a time, we shall refer to so honourable a branch of that family which I have resolved ever to serve with all the capacities I can pretend to. It is his Grace's indulgence to allow me some time to fix my station, which favour I humbly beg may be continued for the same reasons till I can surmount that trouble and render myself wholly my most honoured Lord, &c.

**HENRY HAYWARD to GEORGE MATHEW.**

1682, April 18. Galway.—Concerning his right of fishing. He is troubled by one Thomas Rivett, the deputy mayor in Colonel Russell's absence, and since the Colonel's coming home by the Colonel who hath by violence taken from him the fish taken with a spear at the bridge pretending a right to a part thereof, which has never been demanded before either from himself or Sir George Preston. If a check be not put to it they will claim the whole fishing. *Abstract.*

**VISCOUNTESS MASSEREENE to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.**

1682, April 25. Antrim.—Concerning resentment which the Lord Lieutenant had shown towards her son Massereene, and which she believes to be grounded upon her son's being present at worship in her family, where she enjoys the benefit of serving God as her age and infirmities have confined her to her bed and chair these many years. She refers to herself as one of her Grace's most ancient servants, and to the duty and faithfulness with which her dearest lord and her son endeavoured to serve her Grace's most ancient family. The most worthy Lord of Ossory, whose commands her son frequently attended in England, would have given a testimony whence the Lord Lieutenant might have found cause to support her family rather than to expose them to the least prejudice, much less to his Majesty's displeasure. In the morning every Lord's Day she has a sermon in the house at which her son is

present and some of their tenants, which is ended so soon as it is time to go to church where her son and others of the family go, and about noon whilst their family is at dinner there is preaching in a house near but out of the town, where many of the parish resort, but her son never goes. The time is managed, although with difficulty to her to stir so early, as not to interfere with the public worship in the church. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 2. Dublin.—As soon as I got hither from on board the yacht on Sunday last where I left your Grace, I had fresh intelligence that the prentices were to rise next day to turn out the French Protestants, upon which notice I sent my major to my Lord Mayor to acquaint him with it, and he immediately sent strict orders to the constables of every ward to be very watchful that night ; and I gave directions to have both the guards of horse and foot enforced and the horse to patrol about the suburbs, which was accordingly done, but notwithstanding all that care they got into a body of about three hundred yesterday morning about nine o'clock near the new Hospital, which when I was informed of I sent to speak with my Lord Mayor, and he not thinking himself safe enough with his constables and their assistants, I sent Lieut.-Colonel Brien along with him with a squadron of the Guards to assist him in case his lordship could not reduce them. The rabble who had no other arms than staves and some few swords, allowed my Lord Mayor to parley with them, but as soon [as] they saw the Guards, whom I had ordered to march without sound of trumpet on the bowling green side of the water, they made as fast towards Kilmainham Bridge as they could and as Lieut.-Colonel Brien thought with desire to justify the bridge against him, which must have forced him to kill many of them if effected, but he got over the bridge before they could come to it and then they all ran away, and he without killing any of them took some ten or twelve prisoners, who are now in my Lord Mayor's custody to be proceeded against according to law, and we are now very quiet and had been so yesterday but for the advantage they had of a May Day.

I conclude your Grace may be landed at Neston this day, and therefore I intend to be sworn Deputy to-morrow in the afternoon, and in that capacity I will transmit if material the examinations of the prisoners, and I hope his Majesty and your Grace will approve of my proceedings in the station I now hold of Governor of this City. I doubt not but many stories will be made of this business, but this is the truth of what has happened. I have given Mr. Secretary a brief account of this transaction, concluding that your Grace cannot reach London so soon as my letter to him.

## SPEECH OF PRIMATE BOYLE TO EARL OF ARRAN

1682, 3 May.—My Lord, his Majesty hath been graciously pleased by these his letters patent to constitute your lordship his Deputy for the Government of this his kingdom of Ireland, an employment of as much trust as a King can well confer upon a subject, but withal an employment which requires as much duty, care and circumspection as a subject can well pay to his Prince, for when the concerns of a whole nation centre in one man's person the weight must not only be heavy but burdensome, but I shall not detain your Excellency with an unnecessary harangue upon that subject. Many things which would be difficult to others will not appear such unto your Excellency. You have been so long and so well acquainted with the whole series of the affairs of this kingdom that for the greatest part of what you will have to do, will in all likelihood be but a kind of a repetition of what you have already done. There will be but little new unto your lordship only your change of station. You are now to act as Governor what you before advised as a councillor.

Nor shall I entertain your lordship with the unpleasant prospect of those different and jarring interests which of late years make up the being and composition of this kingdom. God be praised the swellings and animosities which they begot are in a great degree lessened and abated amongst us, at least they seem to be so, our distinguishing and separating names, which set us at so great a distance, being so far laid aside that we can now live together and correspond together like Christians and subjects. And what is yet more we seem to be grown to such a compliance of understanding one with another as to prefer as our choice the certain steady, though indifferent, benefits of peace before any airy, volatile and extravagant imaginations that can be hoped for or fancied upon any troubles and disorders. And this hath been fairly evidenced to the peculiar honour of this kingdom beyond all other places in those his Majesty's western dominion by a late and great experience, for while our neighbour nations have been haunted by conspiracies and rebellion, wrapped up in clouds of jealousies and confusions, we breathed in a clear air and suffered nothing under the force of such enchantments.

The mists were dispersed and broke before they reached our Ireland. We have no enthusiastic insurrections to give us inquietudes. We had no signal ribbons to distinguish and increase partisans. We had no barbarous assassinations to promote the pretence of religion, but in truth fanaticism. All here was peace and quietness. And what is further observable, all things prospered in our land. Merchandise increased, trades thrived, artificers were encouraged; the King's revenue, which is a demonstration of all the former, considerably augmented and the whole country improved to a very sensible advantage; and all this at the same time when

others were preparing for a state of war and when we ourselves of this kingdom were represented to our friends abroad as a desperate, miserable, forlorn people, and exposed as a prey to the common enemy. In short, my Lord, it was in those times, those peevish and angry times, that we enjoyed those great darlings of mankind our liberty and our property, our goods and our estates ; we lived safe and were at ease, and all this under no other power but the strength of protection of his Majesty's laws and your great father governed us.

Nor can we expect less prosperity and quiet under your Excellency's wise and good conduct for the time to come who have contributed so large a share to those felicities we have already enjoyed. My business at present is to attend your Excellency with these oaths, which are to be previous to your entrance upon this administration, and to wish your Excellency as much honour, happiness and success in the discharge thereof as—permit me, my Lord, to propose to your lordship the noblest precedents—your great father and your most illustrious brother, the immortal Ossory, have acquired before you. Be pleased to take the oaths and then the chair.

*Endorsed.*—“A speech made by the Lord Primate and Lord Chancellor of Ireland upon the swearing his Excellency Richard Earl of Arran, his Majesty's Lord Deputy of his kingdom of Ireland the 3rd of May, 1682.”

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 6. Dublin.—I had an account on Thursday night last that your Grace was landed the Monday before at the beerhouse, which I was very glad to hear, for as the wind stood with us, we all judged you could not land before the afternoon tide the next day. I was sworn on Wednesday last, and my Lord Chancellor surprised me with a very complimentary speech not only to your Grace and the memory of my brother, but to myself, which I acknowledged as well as I could upon the sudden. As soon as the company was withdrawn and just as I was going to Council I received a letter by his Majesty's command from the Lords of the Treasury directed to me in your absence. It was concerning Sir William Petty's business with the Farmers : the substance of it your Grace will see by the enclosed copy of my letter in answer to their lordships. What is done upon it shall be transmitted to your Grace who I suppose will be at London before this letter, for I conclude you will reach Northampton this day.

All things have been very quiet here since my last, and I have reason to believe the prentices have no great stomach to rise any more, for my Lord Chief Justice will punish the offenders we have taken as far as the law will go. I find by the account Mathew Barry gives me of the concordatums, that these anticipated upon the June quarter 225*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, so that if your

Grace does not get allowance elsewhere for the money disbursed upon the account of the Plot since the 12th of January, 1680, his Majesty is not like to be bountiful in my time. My cousin Corbett has just now brought me your Grace's letter from Chester of the 3rd and what you command on his behalf shall be obeyed, as also your directions about the unfortunate cornet.

The town of Kilkenny have this day sent up an address and were unanimous in it, which in justice to them, at Captain Baxter's desire, I think myself bound to let your Grace know. I have one from the county of Tipperary, but it mentioning the concurrence of the Grand Jury, whereas the major part of them would not sign it, I thought fit to keep it by me, and though I will take no notice of those that refused to sign it, young Moore, who is at present Mayor of Clonmel, being the chief, I will take care upon renewing of the commissions of the peace to leave him out.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 9. Windsor.—In obedience to your lordship's commands given me at Newmarket, I thought it my duty to give your lordship an account of anything that happens considerable here, though I must have the misfortune to begin with ill news. This evening by an express from Hull sent by Captain Copyl, the unfortunate news came that the Gloucester frigate on which the Duke was on board was cast away upon a sand called the Lemon Ore, sixteen leagues off Hull. The Duke, God be thanked, and all the company are safe and went on board one of the yachts and so onwards towards Scotland. The ship was at least ten hours bulging before she sunk, by which means all the Duke's attendants were saved, at least we hear of none that miscarried. About six o'clock on Friday night she struck, but went not under water till the Saturday morning. I am very glad to give your lordship an account that the end of so ill an accident was no worse. His Grace my Lord of Ormond is expected to-morrow night in London. I hope to have the honour to kiss his hands at Hampton Court on Thursday.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1682, May 12. Knowsley.—The gentleman who gives this letter to your Grace will present you with the address I spoke to your Grace of; his name is Kenion, he will observe your commands in waiting upon the King at such time as your Grace thinks fit. I think it shows as much respect as any I have seen, therefore I hope it will receive your approbation. There are more hands to it than I expected there would have been, considering the diversity of opinions the gentlemen are of in this country. I hope this will find your Grace and

my Lady Duchess in perfect health, and well recovered of a troublesome and long journey, for I fear the weather and the ways were never worse at this time of year than what you found them.

**PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.**

1682, May 13. Dublin.—I presume your Grace has by this time overcome a very long and a very troublesome journey ; so that I may hope for your Grace's pardon for any unreasonableness in this letter. I doubt not but my Lord Deputy hath given your Grace a full account of the foolish insolence of some apprentices here the next day after your Grace's leaving us, so that I shall say nothing to your Grace upon that subject, but shall pass it over with this observation : that they thought they might attempt anything when your Grace was not here to oppose them. But really, my Lord, my Lord Deputy did so prudently, and yet so seeming unconcernedly, behave himself in that affair that he suddenly dispersed those vain fellows without any making any show that he apprehended them worthy his consideration.

Your Grace will receive an address from the county and city of Cork subscribed by a multitude of hands. I must confess that I do not well approve of everything in it ; yet I am very sure that the generality of the subscribers did intend nothing by an expression therein than a perfect declaration of their loyalties. Your Grace will likewise receive an address from Limerick which indeed seems to me very hearty and clear. The names are writ in one character, but the reason was they thought the seal sufficient, and they have kept the original with all the particular subscriptions thereunto.

I presume you are by this time made acquainted with the particulars of the new farm. Give me leave humbly to mind your Grace to have a clause inserted therein to this purpose : that they shall not make any collectors or any other considerable officer in any of the great towns or seaports in this kingdom but such as are of the Church of England, or such as shall be approved by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor of this kingdom, for I am informed that Upton the Collector of Kinsale though he be a good officer yet he is a very dangerous fanatic, and gives great countenance to the conventicles there and supports all those meetings in that place, and perhaps it may be so in several other places. I hear that the Collector of Cork is much discoursed of for his inclinations that way, but the most that I apprehend of that kind is from the North.

We are all here very quiet and peaceable ; little to give us any disturbance or business, so that I have nothing more to add at present to your Grace's trouble. I must beseech your Grace's pardon while I presume upon my Lord Kingston's humble desire to mind your Grace that he may suffer nothing as to his pension in the new establishment.

## SIR CYRIL WYCHE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 13. St. James's Square, London.—My Lord Lieutenant and my Lady Duchess, after a tedious journey through worse ways than ever were known at this time of the year, came well to town on Wednesday night. They found it necessary to rest two days before they went to Windsor, whither they are now going. My Lord Duke commands me to let you know that his not having yet been there to wait on the King is the reason he does not write this post; but as soon as he has, your Excellency shall have an account of affairs from himself.

My Lord, the honour I have of serving his Grace, and your goodness, gives me that of serving your Excellency too, to whom I have always been by inclination, as well as now by duty bound, and I most humbly beg that I may have your commands in what matters you shall think fit to transmit that fall within the compass of my service, and I shall endeavour still from time to time to give you such account of all of them as may let you see that I am in no kind wanting of that care and duty which ought justly to be required from, &c.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 14. Dublin.—Though I hear out of England that the ways were very bad and the weather ill, yet I hope your Grace has reached London before the date of this. Nothing has happened here worth the troubling your Grace with since my last, only my Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench has the depositions concerning the last uproar of the prentices, and tells me that they were so ill taken that he has ordered Alderman Rider to take them anew, but believes nothing will come home to above three of them, but they are all in prison still. The courts are all so full of business this term, and there is so little left to do at the Council, that I have ordered meeting but once a week, and that will be too often if something does not arise from thence, for we have a numerous company of witnesses that call themselves the King's evidences petitioning for money, and your Grace knows how the concordatum fund is anticipated. I had a letter from the lieutenant of my Lord of Roscommon's troop in which he informs me that all the pay of that troop for December was impressed by my late Lord of Orrery, save 48*l*, so that he died in debt to the troops above 400*l*., which will bring a great clamour from the inhabitants that they owe money to, if they should be removed to Trim, as your Grace has promised to my Lord Rosecommon they should, and therefore I have suspended that until I hear from your Grace.

## DUCHESS OF ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 16.—My last letter to you was writ from London, being then ready to go to Windsor, and this day [we] are upon

our return back in order unto our continuance here for so long as my lord intends to stay, finding it more convenient in all respects to be where the King is and to keep one house than to divide our family. I had just now a letter from you dated the 10th of this month that gives me an account of Sir Laurence Esmonde's ill success in his affairs in having a judgment given against him, and some fear of the like in the concern of my Lord of Clanricarde, both which I am very sorry for, though satisfied that all was done in the first case that warrantably could be in favour of him, and shall believe the like will be in the second also, whatever the success be, so as to such misfortunes as are not in the party's own power nor that of their friends' endeavours to prevent, must be by them and others submitted unto.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 16. St. James Square.—I am just now come from Windsor and was received there on all hands as I could wish, and that is enough to say of it. At Court this morning I received a box with many addresses in it and the draft of a letter for easing the concordatums of the money laid out upon the Plot. The addresses are sent to Mr. Secretary Jenkins and the letter I will take with me to Windsor on Saturday. I am yet no further edified in the new contract than I was, but am told that betwixt Mr. Solicitor and Mr. Roberts I shall not only be instructed but fully satisfied. I always thought the county of Tipperary the worst affected of the kingdom, and since young Moore sets up for the head of that party all occasions must be taken to humble him and them. The Ministers seem to be well satisfied in the improvement of the King's affairs, and all men say thay are much mended, whence I conclude they were very bad. I have yet made no step towards the disposing of James. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 20. Dublin.—The last letters from London bearing date the 13th brought me news of your Grace's safe arrival at London and the great entry you made. By the next I hope I shall have an account from yourself how you found matters both there and at Windsor. I conclude my Lord Longford has left London ere this, for I am sure his presence is very necessary here in relation to his own concerns.

Yesterday at Council I had a petition from the King's evidences, nine in number, none of them demanding less than 20*l.*, but to be rid of them I was forced to give a concordatum of 40*l.* amongst them all, part of it to defray their charge at the inn where they lay, the rest to carry them home, where I doubt not but they will follow their other trade and come to the gallows that way.

Your Grace may be pleased to inform my Lord Hyde that the Attorney General has moved in arrest of judgment in the business betwixt Sir William Petty and the Farmers, which the court has allowed of, and that by Tuesday's post I am promised the Attorney's and Mr. Solicitor's opinions apart upon the whole case, which shall be transmitted then to your Grace, if they keep their words. As to the prentices my Lord Chief Justice informs me that all that were in prison upon the riot were brought to the bar and indicted, but contrary to his expectation, they all submitted and would not traverse the indictment, so that I find all that can be done to them will be imposing a small fine and their giving security for the good behaviour ; they have suffered three weeks' imprisonment already and have been pretty hardly used there.

Ellis sends over a state of my Lady Glenawley's case relating to her estate in Sweden, which I desire your Grace to befriend her in, if his Majesty has interposed in matters of that nature. If the business of the shipping to attend this coast go on I desire you would be mindful of Capt. Rooth.

DR. J. BUTLER to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, May 20. The Fleet.—Concerning his being met by the Lord Chancellor's tipstaff as he came on Thursday night last from under the barber's hands, and conveyed away prisoner to the Fleet, where he is now like to be until either a Parliament sits or they have a new Lord Chancellor. There is abundantly a loud outcry against the Court of Chancery. He refers to papers which he had left for the Duke of Ormond, and which he dedicates into his Grace's hands to be disposed as he thinks meet, and if he thinks fit to print to be printed in whose name he pleases. His thoughts were to have printed them with a dedication to the Lord of Ossory but now his comb is cut. If it please God in time to remember the tear of the oppressed and to vindicate him in his sufferance for his Church, he hopes to see his Grace again. He has strong grounds for conjecturing that the discontented lords and citizens will between then and Michaelmas break out into an open rebellion. In such a case he doubts his Grace and family lodge in a place a little too apt to be a prey unto such. His Grace's lodging at Whitehall would be much safer being within call of the guards. *Abstract.*

GEORGE MAYO to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, 21 May. Kilkenny.—I received your commands and accordingly the gray mare was covered by the barb this evening, and the others, when they come, shall be served as your Honour commands. There is in Carrick park in all nineteen horses ; six pads and hunters of his Grace's, two hunters of my

Lord Ossory's, seven colts, three mares with foal, and one pad of the Gentleman of the Horses ; and I will leave at Kilkenny but ten of his Grace's horses besides the stud and colts, and if your Honour thinks that number too great, whatever your commands are, shall be readily obeyed by, &c.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 22. St. James Square.—There being a Council to meet early to-morrow at Hampton Court, I write now by advance lest I should be tempted to stay late at Putney. Finding that at last that my opinion is like to be called for before a full conclusion of the new contract, I desired I might have an exact breviate of the conditions, which was undertaken to be prepared for me by Mr. Solicitor and by Mr. Roberts ; the former is taken up with term business and the other says that the whole draft is sent over to the Farmers with intention to impart it to you. My Lord Hyde knew nothing of the transmission, and desired that he and I and Roberts might talk of the matter together. This morning we met, and Roberts stood to what he had twice affirmed to me the first time he spoke of it. I am still confident I had reason to believe he meant that I should understand it was sent by order from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, however he now explains himself. If the Farmers shall bring it to you his explanation may pass, and though you have no direction to take it into your consideration, yet I know not why you may not put it into the hands of my Lord Primate, one or two of the Judges properst for the work, and Mr. Solicitor to make such observations as may be for the King's advantage when any such shall happen to be called for, lest it should be laid to your charge if delay should be effected by the Undertakers till it be too late to deal with any others. If you hear nothing of this let me know it with the first opportunity.

I conceive the interposition in Sir William Petty's case was obtained at the instance of the new contractors, and it yet seems reason and justice here that the highest quit-rent should be taken for the lands in Kerry or defalcations made to Farmers at that rate. It will be fit to hasten over a perfect state of that case and a deduction of the proceedings in it from first to last. I found my Lord Hyde having prosecuted one of his allies with severity, was willing to oblige the family he is married into with making Mr. Robert FitzGerald's peace upon terms of submission and renewed protestations of serving the King in his own way and method. I came just now from them both and am to present my cousin to his Majesty when I go next to Windsor ; he is to be re-admitted to the Council but must stay for a troop till occasion offers, and thus that matter is taken up.

Others will write the passage betwixt the Lord Duke of Monmouth and my Lord Halifax, it was an unadvised, or ill advised action, and I believe will more exasperate the King than the message, though it were owned. The letter for ease of the concordatum money must undergo a reference to and a report from the Treasury Chamber, all things of expense are there ill entertained, if that will not pass we must be hard hearted and refuse all pretenders till we can get upon even ground. I shall repeat nothing to my Lord Primate that I have writ to you, and then I have nothing to say to him but that I have received his letter of the 13th inst., which you will let him know. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, May 22. London.—By what I have writ to my son Arran, your Grace will find I did not mean to trouble you with a letter this post, and next to none a short one will be best. When the new bargain shall be nearer a conclusion and when I am so instructed in the conditions as is promised, I shall be able to judge whether I may safely propose such a clause as your Grace mentions concerning collectors. I mean whether it may not be interpreted as a difficulty interposed to frustrate or retard the conclusion of a bargain the Ministers are, and have reason to be, careful of in case the performance prove as probable as the advantage is great. I think I said in my last to your Grace that I was told there would be no alteration in the establishment. If that prove true and that my Lord of Kingston's pension is upon it I conceive he is safe; if it be not I see no hope of getting him or anybody else into it.  
*Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, May 23. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's from Windsor of the 16th instant, and very heartily rejoice at your Grace's kind reception by his Majesty, and this not only upon your Grace's own account, unto whom I wish all the honour imaginable, but for the advantage of his Majesty's service, which can never suffer for want of a just information of the state of his kingdoms, and of a faithful adviser of what is to be insisted on for that safety and improvement of his interest, while it hath the assistance of your Grace's great understanding, undoubted loyalty and long experience.

I thank God I can send your Grace no news from hence. All things continue as you left us, peaceable and quiet; and we cannot be better. We have but little business at Council besides the impudent applications of those troublesome witnesses you left us. The courts of justice have employ enough. The humour now seems to incline that way. Men must have some outlets to spend their moneys and to exercise

their passions, especially when they grow high and wanton, which is the present state of this kingdom; and the laws are a much safer physic for such gross humours than phlebotomy.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 23. Dublin.—I had your Grace's letter of the 16th on Sunday last, and am glad to hear your reception was such on all hands as I informed you at my coming hither I believed it would be. The particulars I desire to know when your Grace has leisure to write them (in cipher if the matter requires it) or else to give your directions to my Lord Longford, who I hear is not come from London, though the persons who are bound for him in great sums of money have this morning made such sad complaints to me that I am exceedingly troubled at it, and his brother who is engaged for him is so generous that I believe he will be in the Black Dog very soon, his military capacity not being justly able to protect him against the bonds and judgments he has entered into. As soon as this term is over when Mr. Herbert and your other judge of the county palatine have more leisure we will have a meeting about a new commission for Justices of the Peace for that county and I intend to have Moore . . . and others left out, but as to their capacity in the Militia I shall do nothing until I hear from your Grace.

I am desired to mind your Grace of Mr. Barry's concern. I need say little upon that subject, for your Grace recommended that business to me when I was at London; the particulars Secretary Gascoigne carried over with him. I send your Grace a petition of Mr. Neavers, who tells me you promised to befriend in that business before you left this place. The Attorney and Solicitor have not yet sent me their opinions upon the case between Sir William Petty and the Farmers, though I have often sent to them and had their promises I should have them this day. This, if your Grace pleases, may be told the Lords of the Treasury lest I may be though negligent in that matter. Pray be mindful of the clearing the concordatums, for I am eaten up with beggars and have no money to give them.

ORMOND to EARL of DERBY.

1862, May 24. London.—Sooner than yesterday I could not find a fit opportunity to bring this gentleman, the bearer, to present the address he brought from your lordship to his Majesty, and then it was at Hampton Court, when he was risen from a Council held there and when he was in haste to go to dinner and return to Windsor. To deal freely with your lordship, I did not find that the address gave him that satisfaction he took in many others. I will not take upon me to say what parts or expressions in it were displeasing, but it was easy to observe it had not the entertainment others have

had. If I had seen it before it was signed by so many hands I might have ventured my opinion. As the case stands I have no more to say but that I am, &c. *Copy.*

JAMES MORLEY to COLONEL FRANCIS CARR.

1682, May 24.—Concerning his having been ill represented to and misunderstood by the Duke of Ormond. Even in the midst of his greatest troubles he had expressed the honour he bore to his Grace and his family, particularly to the late Lord Ossory, whom he found to be always his friend, and had not seldom since his coming for England manifested his sense of his Grace's and the Council's great justice in vindicating him from the false calumnies and aspersions cast upon him by John and Michael O'Gowan *alias* Smith. He had like to have lost his life once in doing his Grace only a common respect when one O'Leary, an Irishman, then of Gray's Inn, drew upon him at the Rose Tavern in Covent Garden for refusing to pledge him a glass to his Grace's confusion. His Grace had received an opinion that he had some hand in writing the book called "The Third Part of the No Protestant Plot" from which he is as innocent as any man alive. He desires his Grace may be acquainted with the sufferings and services of his father, uncles, brother and cousins for their loyalty and with his own conversation these twenty-two years and more that the addressee had known him. *Abstract.*

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 27. Antrim.—Having on Thursday last received a letter from one of the Justices of the Peace in the county of Londonderry, to which speedy answer was desired, I presume in all humility to transmit copies of the same to your Excellency, the rather because Sir George Rawdon and I had orders divers times the last summer from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to take Bryan McGuirke, the Popish Vicar General, with other regulars, supposed to abscond in that part of this province of Ulster, and I conclude what the said Vicar General affirmed, was impudent and false, whereupon I gave such an answer, which with my humble address for your Excellency's direction and command is with all due observance submitted by &c.

*Postscript.*—I earnestly desired my Lord Lanesborough to beg pardon that I had not yet performed my duty to your Excellency. *Copy.*

*Encloses the two following letters :—*

(I.) HUGH ROWLEY to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1682, May 24. Culmore.—This day Bryan McGuirke and three priests came here to acquaint me that McGuirke, who is styled Vicar General of the Irish Papist clergy in Ulster, had

appointed a meeting of his clergy at an ale-house near my house upon Friday next, and McGuirke told me that my Lord Lieutenant allowed them so to meet in order to the governing of their clergy but directed them to apply themselves to the next Justice to acquaint him of such meeting when he might send some to see and observe their carriage &c. Whether this be true or no I know not and no such meetings ever was here before this, and your lordship being a Privy Councillor and Governor of this county of Londonderry, I think it my duty to acquaint you thereof and to receive your command and directions how I shall govern myself in this affair . . . . This McGuirke was taken by Capt. Colt, and sent to Dungannon and Armagh assizes and acquit upon bail.

Culmore, 12 o'clock at night on Wednesday 24th May, 1682.  
*Copy.*

(II.) VISCOUNT MASSEREENE TO HUGH ROWLEY.

1682, May 25. Antrim. . . . My advice is that you send for the said Bryan McGuirke . . . . and require him first to show any order he hath or may pretend to have from the Government of this kingdom; next that you demand of him what discharge he hath upon his last trial at Armagh assizes; . . . . next demand of him what certificate he hath of good and sufficient bail entered into by him for further appearance to answer as there may be occasion, and who are his bail and what is the condition of the recognisance, and if you find authentic and good certificates of these then you need take none new; otherwise I desire you require sufficient new bail of the said Bryan McGuirke and send me the names of all both regular and secular priests that may be at the meeting you speak of, and do not let the regulars go till you have good bail. . . . *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1682, May 27.—Enclosing account of rents and disbursements upon the pious uses of Alderman Smith. He reminds his Grace that it is in answer to a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins directed to his Grace when Jenkins supposed the founder Mr. Smith was dead. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, May 28. Dublin.—I thought I should have had nothing worth the writing this post, but this morning, before I went to church, I had your Grace's of the 22nd, which I showed to my Lord Chancellor, and he gave me the reading of a short one of the same date from your Grace to him.

The contract was sent over here and I was made acquainted with it by the person that brought it over soon after his landing, and Captain Stone brought it to me about two or three days after, and informed me that he had leave so to do from the

contractors, but withal desired in their names that I should not let anybody else have a sight at it, and being pretty well acquainted with the particulars by reason of my being admitted in England to the debates concerning it, I kept it not twenty-four hours, but returned it again to him. The chief reason of sending it over, as the Captain informed me, was to inform the partners here who, it seems, had not been well instructed in the undertaking they were to engage in. Within two or three days I understand they intend to send it over again, and therefore I thought it not proper to move for their giving a sight of it to anybody lest delay might be imputed to me ; besides I find my Lord Primate not very willing that I should, upon the account of delay

The reason given me last Council day by the Attorney and Solicitor General why they had not sent me as required the state of Sir William Petty's case, was that they thought there was not great haste, because upon their motion judgment was stopped, but I shall send again to hasten it. The business betwixt the Duke of Monmouth and my Lord Halifax seems very odd to me, sure his Majesty will be very inquisitive to find out who should inform the Duke of Monmouth of matters done in the private Committee, and highly resent it when he has found it out.

Mr. Gorges, the Recorder of Kilkenny, desired me to put your Grace in mind of getting a letter for his being made one of the King's counsel at law, and having been informed that Mr. Herbert when he goes for England intends to return here no more, I got one to sound Sir John Meade about your chief judge's place in Tipperary, and do find that he will willingly accept of it, and that will bring your courts there into credit again, for I am afraid they have suffered some prejudice by the want of experience in the present judges. I shall be very wary how I give anything out of the concordatums hereafter.

#### SAMUEL GORGES to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, May 28. Dublin.—Concerning his admission as a King's counsel. As Mr. Justice Turner goeth this next week to England there may be room for him to go as a circuit judge for this summer assize. He sends his service to Mr. Controller, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Carter and all he knows in the family. Lady Mildmay was well at Chapelizod a few days ago. Lady Hastings is landed in this kingdom and is well at Kilkenny but not in Captain Baxter's house (Colonel Meade having supplanted the writer) but he thinks she has taken that which was the Castle Tavern. *Abstract.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, May 28. Dublin.—I this day received the honour of your Grace's of the 22nd instant. My Lord Deputy was

likewise pleased to show me one of your Grace's unto him of the same date ; wherein you write something about the new contract as if it had been here for some time, and that you desired some information upon it. As to my part I never yet saw it, nor never heard that it was in this kingdom. My Lord Deputy tells me that it was for some little time left in his hands by Capt. Stone ; but under an obligation of not acquainting anybody therewith, and was returned by himself to Capt. Stone. It may not, for aught I see, be convenient for my Lord Deputy to call for it out of Capt. Stone's [hand] upon this hint from your Grace ; for since the Farmers have kept it private and would not consent that my Lord Deputy should communicate it unto any, it cannot be expected that your Grace should speak to it off hand and the delay will lie wholly upon themselves if your Grace shall think fit to object it. However if I mistake not some pieces of that contract were by your Grace delivered to my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and to Mr. Solicitor. I shall in all probability see them to-morrow, and I shall desire them if they have made any observations upon any parts thereof that may be proper for your Grace's information, they may be prepared to be transmitted to your Grace as soon as they can.

I can make no satisfying judgment upon what your Grace writes, that the obtaining a clause concerning collectors in the new conditions, that they may be such persons as may be staunch and such as the Government shall trust, may be interpreted a difficulty upon the contractors. This seems to argue that we are not yet resolved what to do, and that we are to act precariously. God help us ; and God bless your Grace.

#### FRANCIS SOMNER TO HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, May 28.—About nine this morning letters came from the post office. I shall enquire in Mr. Dyson's business the next time I go towards Bride's Street. Mr. Higginbottom who I gave you an account was wounded by Mr. Kyrle, is now dead and Mr. Kyrle next term comes on to trial. It will be of no danger to Mr. Kyrle, as I apprehend by some of the Guard who are to appear in evidence on the King's part, and the Marshal of the Guard who had the gentleman in custody went with him to the wounded gentleman, and in the presence of several asked him if he did charge Mr. Kyrle with the fact ; he said he could not, neither knew he how he was wounded, but heartily forgave him and the person that did it. They were in drink, and the quarrel happened by the means of Mrs. Roberts, the sutler, between Higginbottom and another who had appointed to meet next morning to engage, and Mr. Kyrle as a mediator went with him down stairs to dissuade him from that purpose, telling him it would be too great a reflection upon the gentlemen of the troop to have quarrels made in their drink when they were upon duty ; but the other

being *non compos*, or heated with passion as well as in drink, took his advice in ill part, and Mr. Kyrle was obliged to draw in his own safety, the other having made a sudden pass at him and touched him slightly, and what with reeling and anger ran himself upon the other's sword, who petitioned to be tried this term but it was denied him.

Yesterday Lieutenant Lucas and I took coach to the gallows with a reprieve for Shaw, one of Capt. Morris's corporals in the regiment. The man was brought back in a coach. Four were to die but the corporal being saved gave his coffin to his fellow prisoner who was executed, the other two having coffins of their own, Hanlon Ward and one Stillingfleet, an elderly man of Yorkshire; the two former died Papists. I am glad I shall see my mother; God reward you for your charities. I doubt not but if she were here and after some time settled in the country but that at times I could by your encouragement send her many necessaries and cows, sheep &c. The Dean of Connor, Mr. Ward, boggles at the six months fee for his licence of absence. The rest have complied, and so shall he, or be reduced to three months, and in order to it a new warrant shall be prepared. My aunt is much better since her being at Chapelizod, and has thoughts to continue there for some time without coming to town as she now doth for three nights in the week.

*Postscript.*—The report on the behalf of Mr. Taylor who killed Ensign Ardneale is returned into the office from Mr. Justice Herbert and Mr. Justice Gorges who have reported very favourably, and by the next packet I believe we shall send [a] warrant for his Grace to sign as Lord of the Regalities of Tipperary to pardon the burning in the hand, and with it I will send the month's account. Your letter that came to-day bears date the 17th inst.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1682, May 30. Dublin.—I have your lordship's letter of the 27th and have perused the enclosed letter from Mr. Hugh Rowley to you and your lordship's answer to him, and find by them that he is a Justice of the Peace, but withal that he has not acted as the duty of his place required, for he knows or ought to know that there is a proclamation for apprehending all regular priests and a reward promised those that shall bring in any, and I hope that gentleman is not so ignorant but he knows that a Vicar General is one; therefore if he does not secure that Bryan McGuirke mentioned in his letter who he says told him my Lord Lieutenant allowed him to have a meeting in order to the governing their clergy, I will look upon him as an asperser of the Government and will proceed with him accordingly, and of this I shall expect a speedy account from your lordship. I do not altogether approve of your letter in answer to his, for you require him to send you

the names of such regular and secular priests as may be at the meeting, and not to let the regulars go until they give good bail, whereas I am sure your lordship knows that bail ought not to be taken for such contemners of his Majesty's authority as do stay here contrary to that proclamation mentioned.  
*Copy.*

SIR JOHN PERCEVAL to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 30. Kinsale.—I cannot omit acquainting your Excellency with our safe arrival here this day after a two days' voyage, the trouble of which was very supportable with the conveniences of the *Swan* frigate which your Excellency so readily afforded us.

I am now come into this country to settle at my own habitation and shall be glad of all opportunities of expressing the respects I have for the family of your Excellency, to which I reckon myself born under all the obligations of duty and service, for the many favours we have already received by the protection and patronage of the house of Ormond. The utmost of my ambition is that I may be thought to have a grateful sense of them, and I particularly beg your Excellency to believe I always am &c.

*Postscript.*—The enclosed is from Sir Robert Southwell who charged me to present his best service to your Excellency.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, May 30. Dublin.—I send your Grace along with this a copy of my Lord Massereene's letter to me, and of those he sent me with it,\* and you will find them of the same stamp with some you transmitted to me when I was last in England. By my letter to him your Grace will see how I understand his proceedings in the matter, and if upon the return he makes, he does not deal plainly with me I will correct his friend Mr. Rowley who by creditable information I have reason to believe an arrant knave, and I hope your Grace will on that side the water so resent the matter as to get his Majesty to turn out of all employments the Peer himself, for though he seems to be very zealous to suppress such unlawful meetings as he mentions, yet he goes constantly to others as dangerous.

My Lord Primate, who I believe is gone this day to Blessington, showed me a letter from Mr. John Jephson to him complaining of such extravagant and barbarous proceedings of Capt. Estland in his quarters at Mallow, that if proved when they come regularly before me, there is no avoiding his being cashiered with ignominy, but your Grace having most of the chief officers of the army with you, I know not what sort of court martial to appoint for his trial, and therefore I desire your commands in the matter.

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\* See *supra*, p. 370.

## FRANCIS GWYN to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 30. Whitehall.—I have my most humble thanks to pay for the honour of your lordship's of the 15th instant, which I had answered with an account of their Royal Highnesses' safe landing on Saturday, but that I knew your lordship would receive from many other hands. I am very glad that by the first post that I have an opportunity to acquaint your lordship with his Majesty's being indisposed, I can at the same time say that, God be thanked, he is well again. He came to London on Saturday to meet their Royal Highnesses, and after walking in Arlington Garden and over the Park in a very hot day, he took boat about five o'clock, opened all the windows of the barge and fell asleep. This is supposed was the occasion, for the next morning at Windsor he was a little stomach-sick and vomited, but went to St. George's Chapel, and about eleven o'clock, while the sermon was, he was taken with a shivering, and went immediately to his bed-chamber and into bed. He continued feverish till the evening and all that night, but yesterday morning was let blood, after which he was extremely relieved, and in the afternoon took a clyster and continued very well ever since. I came from thence at six o'clock this morning and his Majesty had slept very well all night and was very well, and by an express since of twelve o'clock he continued so. The fever was very gentle, but it was apprehended that it might be some return of his former ague, but the physicians now believe that it may go off without any further disturbance.

I suppose your lordship had likewise an account of the overture made by the Duke of Monmouth to reconcile himself to his Majesty and his Grace's success in it, with the quarrel between him and my Lord Halifax occasioned by it, and the order of Council which ensued forbidding any of his Majesty's servants to have any communication with him hereafter. His Majesty was very angry at it, and particularly with Sir Robert Holmes who brought the message. The whole matter was brought before the Cabinet Council at Hampton Court where my Lord Duke of Ormond was present. The Duchess of Monmouth last night arrived out of France and I hear is to-day gone to the Court at Windsor.

Amongst many other of your lordship's favours I have this late one which I must particularly give your lordship my most humble thanks for, that is the great charity and kindness to Mr. Jones, who with all grateful acknowledgment gives me thanks for the happiness he enjoys by being in your lordship's family and being so kindly used in it. I left my Lord Duke of Ormond very well at Windsor last night.

*Postscript.*—I do not find that the Irish receivers make any great progress in the farm since your lordship left us. Since my writing this I am told by my Lord Hyde who came from

Windsor at four o'clock that his Majesty continued perfectly well without any symptoms of a fit.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, May 30. Windsor.—The first part of your Grace's of the 23rd of this month is the effect of much kindness and must not be so far abused by me as to make me think better of myself than consists with much imperfection.

The King's affairs here do visibly improve as men by degrees discover the abuse of their credulity, and lay aside passion and the shame of having been deceived into wrong courses. But it must be allowed that the better and more cheerful side is turned to the view of the Court, and that therefore caution and industry are not yet—if ever—to be laid aside. I do not see that but business is put into a steady track. There is, ever was, and ever will be courtiers and ministers that envy and heave at one another. Nor is the faction on the other hand free from the same disunions. The new contract is at a stand, staying as it is said for the return of an express sent with it to the Farmers there. I shall neither seek nor refuse any part the king shall command me to take in it. The Earl of Essex sent me a civil message by Sir C. Wyche importing that he would have made me a visit if he had thought the conjuncture seasonable for it; my return was civilly dry. This I forgot to write to my son Arran. I make all the haste I can towards my return and in order to have it made an overture for a wife for my grandson. God send us a happy meeting here and in a better place. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, May 30. Windsor.—I received yours of the 23rd yesterday, the triumph whereof was interrupted by a dis temper which seized the King the day before and made him go from chapel in the midst of the sermon. He is, God be praised, in the way of being delivered of that indisposition occasioned by a cold he took, as appears by an outward soreness all over him. This is the third day since he felt himself ill, and if it pass without any new indication of an ague, the physicians conclude a day or two will restore him to his perfect health. God grant it.

I am extremely troubled at my Lord of Longford's ill condition and that it happens at a time when all possible frugality will be little enough to keep the balance even betwixt his Majesty's revenue and expense, and that no ordinary place of profit is able as I fear to redeem him. He will be here this night, and then I shall consult how to serve him. I found the Ministers here were much alarmed at the number of Irish I brought with me, supposing some of them would at least prove beggars, but I have satisfied them that they shall receive no disquiet from me upon that account. All the use I shall

be able to make of the arguments Sir John Davys, by my desire, sent me in his own behalf will extend no further than to keep him in the state he is, which I desire you to assure him I shall improve to the end the best I can if there shall be need. It is plain that what can be saved out of the revenue of Ireland is accounted as so much gained to that of England, in which case it is well if we can preserve necessary support for necessary officers and provide for the army's continuance as it is.

I am quite off with Bennet and an overture will soon be made from me by my Lord of Devonshire to the Duke of Newcastle for a daughter of his. As it proceeds you shall hear of it. You sent—at least I can find—no petition enclosed with yours of the 23rd. The Duke concerns himself that Capt. Carr should have the company that was old Buchanan's, so that my godson must stay another turn. I have yet nothing to say that requires cipher. *Copy.*

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to [SIR THOMAS WHARTON].

1682, June 2. Chatsworth.—I received your letter of May 30th this post, which in effect being a repetition of what was in your former the same answer will serve for both. Though I have kept no copy of my letter to my Lord Duke of Newcastle, yet I am sure I committed no mistake, having transcribed the words of your letter, than which there could be nothing more obliging, adding nothing of my own but the wishes of so much happiness as I was sure this would be to his family. The answer I had from my Lord Duke of Newcastle was to this purpose: that he was infinitely sensible of the favour my lord does him by wishing a marriage between my Lord Ossory and his daughter Catherine, who, he says, deserves as well of her parents as a child can do, but he doubts it will not be a marriage, because he is resolved to give no money in present, and he believes my Lord Duke of Ormond may expect 20,000*l.* as he gave with the Duke of Albemarle, which he is resolved not to do, intending his daughters [no] more than that portion. He further acquaints me that he is 5,000*l.* in debt and how he has smarted with marrying his daughter Albemarle and his only son, and will not put himself in want, expecting to die every year. The portion with his daughter is 20,000*l.* at his death, whether he have a son or no.

This answer of my Lord Duke of Newcastle did not so much satisfy me but that I writ another letter to my lord to desire him to think better of it, since [he] could never hope to marry a daughter so happily in all respects, and though I believed my Lord Duke of Ormond might expect part in ready money, yet there was nothing of conditions expressed, but only a treaty in general desired. His answer I received just now is to this purpose: that he is extremely sensible of the worth, honour and wisdom of my Lord Duke of Ormond and my Lady Duchess, and that my Lord Ossory is a most

deserving person, but he must consider his own condition, and if he should enter into a treaty with his Grace before he knew he was contented with the portion he could give, he were a very unworthy man ; that he ever thought plain dealing was best in a business of this nature : that he thought his Grace would not think his daughter a fit marriage for my Lord Ossory, because he heard he asked 50,000*l.* with Mr. Bennet's daughter, and that this is not the first time he had given the same answer to others, and would admit of no treaty without they expected no present money.

I am sorry I can give no better account. You know if my Lord Duke die without a son, his daughters will be co-heirs, which at last will be considerable. I wish the business may not end here, and if my lord have other commands for me I shall improve them to the utmost of my power. I wish we were both in town for expediting this affair, but I have great discouragements.

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to DUKE of ORMOND.

1682, June 4. Queen's College, Oxford.—This comes to beg your Grace's favour in behalf of several persons mentioned in the enclosed. The dispensations are but ordinary, and such as with your Grace's concurrence to which the Convocation will easily give their assent. I am afraid I shall have occasion too often, betwixt this and the Act, to give your Grace trouble upon this or the like account and so I humbly desire to know to whom I must apply myself.

*Encloses the following draft.*

1682, June 6.—Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Gentlemen, Whereas Mr. Mathew Curtois, fellow of Corpus Christi College, is nine years standing master of arts and by the statutes of the House obliged to take the degree of bachelor of divinity this term, but having been for some time employed in his Majesty's service in the quality of chaplain to one of his Majesty's ships, is thereby rendered incapable of having an opportunity to proceed regularly to the said degree, he therefore requests that by the favour of the University it may be conferred on him though absent upon paying of all fees, that so he may not suffer in the interest of his college whilst he is serving those of the public. To this his request I readily give my consent, as having been certified of his exemplary behaviour and great diligence during all the time of his being in that service under the hands of the commander and officers of the said ship, and doubt not of your concurrence with,

Mr. Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen,

Your very affectionate servant,

*Endorsed.—“ Draft of a letter to Oxford. Windsor.”*

EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to [SIR THOMAS WHARTON].

1682, June 8. Chatsworth.—There being no answer from

Windsor of the letter I writ to you this day sennight, there is little for me to write, only to acquaint you that having received a letter last post from the Duke of Ormond, I thought fit to acquaint my Lord Duke of Newcastle with his kind thoughts of the family and how much he valued this alliance before any other, wherein if it proceeded he desired all the expedition that may be possible with other obliging expressions not necessary to repeat to you. I writ my own thoughts to my Lord of Newcastle that I will not yet despair of a happy success, and that if his way possibly would not take, which he himself seemed to make a doubt of, that he would think of something to comply with the desires of others, and since he could have no greater aim than the happy disposing of his children, that he would take the likeliest means to effect it, wherein, as it may be considered, the difference will not be considerable between the way proposed by himself and what may be desired by others, and that I should still be ready to give him a meeting, having at present an indisposition of the gout upon me. I am afraid he will not be easily moved from the resolution he has taken.

I shall add one word concerning my own business, that I hear this post that my Lord Duke of Ormond is resolved to take up 6,000*l.* for Will's debts, which I will never suffer to be paid by any but myself, and humbly beg my lord not to assist him till he make an entire submission and pay me thanks for what I have done already, and renew his last engagement, which is the least I can expect from him. And this he will certainly be brought to, if he be not assisted by my lord, or if he be not brought to it he is unworthy of my lord's assistance. I take this so much to heart, I pray press it on my Lord Duke.

#### VISCOUNT CLARE to ORMOND.

1682, June 10. Dublin.—As your Grace may with justice expect from me the most faithful service of my life, so you ought to give me leave in all my misfortunes to address myself still to you, and now, your Grace being in the King's presence, a mediator for sinners, to obtain his gracious pardon for me. My sin was a sin of ignorance, and the first that ever I committed against his Majesty. I believed there was a plot and consequently that his Majesty and your Grace would have it found out, and having received particular injuries from the Popish party, put me upon the motion of suppressing them as well as the discovery of it. This is true, and I am so great a friend of truth that I never did anything in my lifetime I would deny or excuse, but as I meant it.

I never thought of siding with any commonwealth or anti-monarchical party. It never was my humour to like such formal sour faces in manners and religion. Neither is it my interest to have such as descended for many ages from nobility

brought even with the cobbler, so that if my words be doubted, I must be looked upon as a madman if I go against my interest, my inclinations and my duty. Wherefore I hope your Grace will get me a pardon for one fault from a King that has pardoned thousands to thousands of men, since none of those he pardoned will ever be as forward to sacrifice a [life] in his Majesty's service, or wishes so much for an occasion to venture it in his service, as &c.

WILLIAM ELLIS to ORMOND.

1682, June 11. Dublin Castle.—Informing his Grace that it is generally the desire of the Army that he should undertake the agency of it. His attendance in the station his Grace is pleased to allow him capacitates him particularly for it. He is far from designing any particular persons a prejudice, and has caused a clause to be inserted in the draft of a letter authorising him and a brother of his to that purpose, providing that the present agents shall enjoy the powers by which they now act. The inconveniences which daily happen to the Army by other persons being indifferently employed are obvious. The late Earl of Orrery's troop is ruined by the agents allowing 500*l.* of the troop's money to be impressed by the officers. In another troop the whole pay has been impressed. His father left nine children, who have been maintained by his Grace's favour to his father in obtaining for him a very good living. The chief care of his father's family now lies on him. *Abstract.*

TIMOTHY HALTON, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1682, June 11. Queen's College, Oxford.—I entreat your lordship that a letter may pass in behalf of John Randolph, bachelor of arts of St. Alban's Hall, who is of full standing for the degree of master of arts the next Act, and hath performed all exercise in order to that degree, but by reason of an employment in the country, hath not kept such residence as the statutes require and so humbly desireth the favour to be dispensed with for the absence of three terms in order to proceed master of arts.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, June 12. Brussels.—This day Mr. Howard is gone for Ostend, expecting to find a yacht there for his transportation; he was treated by the Marquis Val Parysse two days since at the most splendid dinner that hath been seen here, to which the principal persons of quality in town were invited.

[*For the remainder of this letter, addressed to Mr. Secretary Jenkins and endorsed "News," see S.P. Foreign, Flanders, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, June 13. Dublin.—The two last packets out of England having brought me no letters from your Grace, I had nothing the last post worth your information. This day Capt. Stone brought me the enclosed state of the monthly payments signed by Mr. Taylor, the accounts ending the last of April and last of May were made up since your Grace's leaving the place, and lest you should have mislaid that ending the last of March, I have sent a copy of that also. Sir John Champante not being here, nor anybody that I can hear of empowered in the Vice-Treasurer's office, is the reason that I send these just as they were brought me. Your Grace will observe that in the last month's accounts they discharge themselves of 20,000*l.* by so much money passed in England for the use of Tangier. I need make no comment upon it. Capt. Stone told me he had orders from Sir James Shaen so to state the accounts; he having seen the 20,000*l.* laid on board the frigate commanded by Capt. Deering. The reason why I make no observations upon it is, that I am sure your Grace is by this time so well versed in the new contract that with the assistance you will have there of the Vice-Treasurer, and his Deputy and many able Privy Councillors of this kingdom, you will find out better than I can what is to be objected against the account.

I have information of five companies that have not received their December pay upon the assignments which Capt. Stone has promised to redress, and assures me that within three days the assignments for March pay will be ready. He attributes some failings to Mr. Taylor's distemper; he is so very ill of the jaundice and dropsy that he cannot live long. I send herewith proposals concerning a general agency, which seems to me to be a very useful employment, and if it be so thought by your Grace and approved of by his Majesty, I humbly recommend Mr. Ellis as the properest and most grateful person to the officers of the Army for that employment.

I must now recommend a business of my own to your Grace which I send along with this and desire it may be put into Mr. Cook's hands, and he will see it pass the forms. It is what your Grace should have got done many years ago, and therefore I hope you will appear in it, though the concern be now mine. It is what the new contractors will not oppose, and what I am confident the Lords of the Treasury will consent to. The business is, your Grace enclosed as a park several lands without having liberty of free warren, and enclosed about three hundred acres of land that was not in your patent. It is so coarse that it is scarce worth passing the patent for, but I should be loath to be forced to pull down so much of the pale upon any malicious informers discovering of it. These lands thus managed your Grace has settled upon me. My

Lord Chief Justice Davys is to be married within a day or two unto my Lady Clancarty.

EDWARD WETENHALL, BISHOP OF CORK AND ROSS, to LADY MILDMAY.

1682, June 13. Cork.—I could not forbear excusing what was my unhappiness more than my fault, going out of town before I had kissed your ladyship's hands. But I have hopes that, as the world goes, you will think it a very pardonable offence to make haste home to a man's own fireside; and so dare be confident your ladyship's goodness has already passed my dispensation. In Mr. Secretary's absence I am bold to address his next self and to beseech your ladyship to send for his deputy, and to enquire whether any letter passed from his Grace the Duke of date April 22nd last past directed to me, recommending one Mr. Pierce Butler for several livings in my diocese as then vacant, which were not in truth vacant till about a fortnight after. The letter brought to me seems to be of several handwritings, and the person who brought it is a man very scandalous, which makes me give very little credit to it. However I intend to return a most dutiful answer to his Grace. If the gentleman whom Mr. Secretary Gascoigne employs knows nothing of it, I would entreat he would inquire in Mr. Ellis's office, for I am almost confident the whole is a trick. Your ladyship will excuse this trouble and command some answer be returned to me. My wife and cousin Steel, who has told me this day I shall not long call her so, give their most humble service to your ladyship, so does, &c.

*Postscript.*—It grows so dark I can scarce see to read this and am alone in my study at Bishop's Court, Cork.

SIR WILLIAM DOMVILE to ORMOND.

1682, June 19.—Enclosing draft of a letter for his Majesty's signature granting to Sir John Temple, his Majesty's Solicitor General, and his heirs the lands belonging to his Majesty, which now lie within the walls of the Phoenix Park and which upon making the new wall, as undertaken by Sir John Temple, will be excluded thereout. Transmits also copy of the state of the case depending in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer between his Majesty and John Marshall touching the quit-rents in Kerry, and copy of the opinions thereon of Mr. Solicitor and himself severally and apartly which the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury in England had required to be sent over. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, June 19. Dublin.—I had on Sunday night last your Grace's letter dated partly the 10th and partly the 13th inst., and one enclosed to my uncle Mathew which I send him this post, and believe he will be surprised at your so sudden

summoning him over, and be as much to seek, as I am yet, who the party should be your Grace is in treaty with, but when you have met with your cipher I shall know

The copy of my letter to my Lord Massereene and all that related to that business of McGuirke, Ellis tells me he sent over with my letter of the 30th of the last, and enclosed them to Sir Cyril Wyche, so that by this time I doubt not but your Grace has them. My Lord Massereene was alarmed at my letter, for he got his brother Sir Oliver to make excuses for him and declare his integrity in the proceedings, and I find he will lay all the fault upon that Mr. Rowley mentioned in my letter. The whole matter I brought last Council day to the Board, the business drawing into so much length I thought that properer than to trouble your Grace all this time with it, when I believe you are full of business in relation to the Irish farm; however a copy of the last examination shall be sent with this, in the taking of which his lordship has thought fit to take Sir George Rawdon to his assistance.

The Attorney General and Mr. Solicitor have at length brought me their state and report upon Sir William Petty's and Marshall's case, which I should have sent this post but that at the Farmers' desire I have given them a sight of the reports before I transmit them. I hear Col. Roscarick has recovered his health in a great measure, though not his memory or perfect understanding.

My cousin Villers has lately made earnest application to have the government of the County of Waterford expecting favour upon the account of his relation to me, but though I do not find the government of the county given to any body yet I will do nothing in it till I have heard from your Grace.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to [COL. E: COOKE].

1682, June 19. Antrim.—Concerning the proceedings about Bryan McGuirke of Termonmaguirk in the county of Tyrone, a Popish priest. He acknowledges a letter from his friend giving a fresh demonstration of his memorable regards to an absent and old servant by the concernment he had for him in a discourse with the Duke of Ormond. An occasion has arisen whereby to his utmost he has manifested that not the least tendency of blemish to the spotless name of the Lord Lieutenant shall pass without a due resentment and just representation as well as punishment. He relates the circumstances respecting McGuirke, and says that he got him immediately secured and had kept him in safe custody. In his examination of McGuirke he had bestowed himself with all diligence and exactness he could, and had sent McGuirke to be examined also by Sir George Rawdon. At the last Lent assizes McGuirke was in the gaol and tried for extolling foreign jurisdiction, but was acquitted and discharged by the judge at Armagh, and stood upon bail to the following assizes. Nevertheless he

considered that McGuirke ought to be secured, and so did the Lord Deputy who was pleased to blame the Justices of the Peace for not doing it. As soon as he could get McGuirke he did it, but he was twenty long miles off and the Justices seeing McGuirke's discharge by order of the Judges durst not secure him. He will transcribe McGuirke's words before he closes the letter. In conclusion he beseeches his friend to continue to do him good offices with his Grace, and refers to his great losses and sufferings by Lord Antrim's restoration. He hopes by Sir Miles Cooke's interposition and care some good issue will be put to his languishing affairs. *Abstract.*

[There follows part of Bryan McGuirke's examination on June 14, 1682, taken before Lord Massereene and Sir George Rawdon :—]

Who being examined why he did not upon the proclamation against all regular priests and friars leave the kingdom, says he is not intended in the same ; that when Luke Plunket the former superintendent of the priests in the diocese of Londonderry, who was also Vicar General, was transported upon the said proclamation the priests of that place desired the examineate to come to them and oversee them and be their superintendent or arbiter ; but that the examineate is no regular nor was ever in any regular order ; that he is no friar but hath some sustentation from the rest of the priests of the diocese of Londonderry. He says he knew Mr. Black's house in the county of Armagh and that he was several times with Oliver Plunkett who used to meet there and at Kinard about five or six years ago. Being examined if he the examineate were titular Dean of Armagh, saith that he was tried and examined before about that and was acquitted and will not answer more to that matter.

Being demanded how they had the confidence to go to the Justices and acquaint them of their meetings, saith that he (the examineate) hath been a priest these twenty-two years, and that he knows it is always the custom for priests upon their meetings to send notice to the next Justices thereof. And being demanded what he said before Mr. Rowley the first time he came to him saith that he (the examineate) told Mr. Rowley that he desired to see three or four priests that were thereabouts and if it were not displeasing to him that the examineate would meet them there at an ale-house near Mr. Rowley's house ; and saith that one of the chief reasons why he said so to Mr. Rowley was that he was afraid that some of the priests might falsely inform against him (the examineate) if there were no Protestants among them at their meeting to hear what they said. And further saith that he spoke to Mr. Rowley to this purpose, that there is nothing contrary to the proclamation in this business, and that if his worship saw there were anything against law in it that he (the examineate) would give

it over; that Mr. Rowley said, how can that be, but it is against the Proclamation. Then the examineate answered that he was a superior or superintendent of the priests' making, and that it was told the examineate that his Grace the Lord Lieutenant upon a doubt or petition proposed to his Grace, whether those superiors or superintendents made by the priests are under the lash of the Proclamation or not, his Grace answered that they were not, as Doctor Cusack told this examineate, and saith that it was this in substance that the examineate said before Mr. Rowley. The examineate further saith that Doctor Cusack also told him that my Lord Lieutenant was of the opinion it was better that the Popish priests of every diocese should make one of themselves superior over them than to have none at all; that the said Doctor is of the county of Meath, a secular priest, and that it was at Drogheda about two years ago and more that the examineate heard it from the said Doctor. The examineate further saith that he the examineate hath not the English tongue well and if anything have dropped from his mouth before Mr. Rowley or now, he being not able to express his mind fitly in English, he hopes that no advantage on that account will be taken against him, and saith that he came to Mr. Rowley immediately upon his sending a letter to him, who together with Mr. Henderson sent the examineate before the Lord Massereene upon his lordship's warrant.

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, June 20. London.—It was midnight last night when I came to my lodging and found there your Grace's of the 13th inst. relating only to marginal notes upon the book you mention. When that book was read to me I thought it would produce such remarks and would have had those assertions either mended or omitted; as the case stands the letting it rest as it is, is the best course. But I conceive it is absolutely necessary that Sir William Talbot should be plainly dealt with and told that if the concourse to his Mass-house be not forborn a course must be taken to suppress it, and that if his master were not considered in the case the thing would have been in another manner. I have written to my son to this effect, and am content what should be said and done may be owned to be by my direction.

I am unluckily engaged in a Commission of Adjuncts in a case of importance relating to a marriage. It takes up all my afternoons and other men's business my mornings. The best is I have little to write or answer. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to ORMOND.

1682, June 20. Hardwick.—This morning I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 17th. The design I had to be more fully informed and to promote the business as far as it was

in my power brought me hither. I was yesterday at Welbeck and found my Lord Duke of Newcastle, and his lady too, extremely sensible of your kindness, and fully possessed of the greatness and honour of the match. But I find my lord fully fixed, and not in the least to be moved from the measures he has taken, he having more daughters to dispose of, inso-much that it is impossible for him to part with ready money, not excluding himself from the hopes or possibility of an heir male, which if your own occasions do not require, I humbly offer to your consideration whether upon the whole this be not as fair a match as any you can have in prospect, considering the expectation which may make his daughters very considerable fortunes. If your Grace be induced to think further of it, I beseech you let me receive your commands as soon as you can lest my Lord Duke of Newcastle should be engaged in another treaty. I should be extreme happy to see my Lord Ossory here upon this happy occasion, or if not should take it for an honour if he were to hunt the buck here, and I hope my son would wait upon him. I have nothing to add but that as to my Lord Duke's unwillingness to part with his daughter when he could not hope to see her, I told him he might be assured he could never part with her into better hands. . . . I expect my Lord Duke of Newcastle to-day at dinner though I believe I shall have no more to present to your Grace than what I have done already. I am sorry to hear your Grace has thoughts of going into Ireland so soon. I hope you will always be assured of my being, &c.

*Postscript.*—I present my most humble service to my Lady Duchess. I have acquainted my Lord Duke of Newcastle with the effect of your letter who continues of the same mind to give no ready money but with his eldest daughter unmarried.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, June 20. London.—I have yours of the 3rd, 6th and 13th inst. With the last I received the state of the Farmers' payments such as they thought fit to bring in, and which nobody can contradict, but I believe their putting the 20,000*l.* for Tangier upon the account of payments in Ireland will not be well understood here when it was expected it should be out of their advance money, or out of the increase upon their new contract. It is now suspected by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that they affect delay as having overbid themselves or designing to spend time till it be too late to deal with any others, they have therefore positively ordered them to bring in this day their assent or refusal to the amendments resolved on, whereof they have had minutes long in their hands.

Sir William Petty has petitioned his Majesty about the stop put to judgment in the Exchequer. The petition is referred to me in order to a reference to the Treasury, but

I know not whether I can well make any report till what is required from the Attorney and Solicitor be sent, if that be not soon, Sir William will be impatient and importunate.

I could not find amongst the papers you sent me concerning Rowley and McGuirke, the priest, a copy of yours to my Lord Massereene, but it is necessary that the priest should be compelled to produce anything he pretends to have had from me to authorise, or so much as to encourage, the assembling of any number of the Popish clergy to any end, or for what reason soever, since I am very sure I never gave any such. If he fail his pretending to have had connivance for it is an aggravation of his presumption in convoking such an assembly. I have sent for my brother George Mathew to help me in making up a match I am now upon for James, the parties are not yet to be named because it may possibly come to nothing, in which case it will be best on all hands that no notice should be taken of it.

That which makes most discourse is whether [there is to be] a war or peace betwixt the Empire and France and their allies, and that depends upon the conclusion of a truce betwixt the Emperor and the Turk, if it happen to be war the Whigs conclude England first or last must be brought into it and consequently a Parliament called; they do me the honour to give out I am for a Parliament either to induce me to be so, or to give some addition of reputation to their party.

I have not had time to consider what you writ of your own and Ellis's pretension. The first will be easy. How the other can be contrived without imposing on the Army is the question. I think you ought to send for Sir William Talbot and to let him know what offence is taken at the public resort to a Mass-house near him and understood to be of his setting up or countenancing, letting him know that you expect he should cause it to be forborn or that you must be compelled to order it to be suppressed. You may say you have my directions for it. *Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1682, June 21. Dublin.—Your Grace left me two particulars to discourse with Sir Richard Reynell and to return an account of them unto your Grace. One was whether the King can by his particular authority add anything that may give more force to those Acts of Parliament that we have in Ireland for the suppression of conventicles; to which he saith that the laws against them being by Act of Parliament he knows nothing that can be desired to make them more forcible than his Majesty's directions to put those laws in execution; the other was about your Grace's procuring for him his Majesty's letter to put him into the Council; to which he saith that he looks upon himself as no way deserving such a particular favour, and that it will expose him to the envy of his brethren

who may have as fair a pretence to it as he ; and therefore his judgment doth not much lead him thereunto. However, if your Grace may hold him capable of serving the King and your Grace under that, or what capacity soever, he wholly lays himself at your Grace's feet for his disposal, so that I find that his acceptance will be conformable to your Grace's pleasure.

Upon this occasion give me leave to propose to your Grace and for the advantage of his Majesty's service in this kingdom that, in case Sir Richard Stephens doth not return again into this kingdom under the qualification of his Majesty's Second Serjeant, which I presume he will not do, that your Grace will be pleased that Mr. William Beckett may be appointed for that place, who is one we dare trust for the discharge of that office let the times prove as rough as may be feared, or if your Grace have an eye upon that employment for Mr. Herbert that then your Grace will be pleased to appoint Mr. Beckett to be the Third Serjeant.

CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW to ORMOND.

1682, June 21, Carusa.—Your Grace's of the 10th came to my hands, which much surprises me at the inconsiderable portion that is offered, so that it is difficult to resolve which of the offers is to be accepted in the state of your Grace's condition that is best known to yourself, for to match suitable to your quality with so little a fortune is to add a greater charge to what you are at for the maintenance of your grandson, besides the future, and to match below your quality without money to better your condition would be the worse choice, and to dwell there longer upon that affair I think would be too great an expense, so that the best course that occurs to me is that your Grace hastens over with your grandson for this year, where he will be more secure than elsewhere, and to put him into fit exercise, for certainly as experienced, he may do as well in this country as abroad, and by your expeditious return the world will conclude your waiting on the King and Duke and State affairs has been the chief occasion of your journey, and certainly you will receive overtures and perhaps better than if it were observed your stay to be there upon demur on that occasion, and your Grace may as effectually carry on a treaty by your friends as otherwise ; and I am of opinion that your Grace has done my Lord Ossory a great deal of right by his having been observed so much altered to the better, beyond what any there that saw him before could imagine.

I pray God direct your Grace in this great affair. I came hither to enter your hounds with great success for they ran down a brace of deer and they take as kindly to buck as to the hare. Doctor Hierome is not to be spoken with, being fallen very sick. He has begun great and costly works which in my judgment cannot be finished for less than 1,000*l.* or 1,500*l.*, besides the kennel.

## SIR WILLIAM DOMVILE to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1682, June 23. Dublin.—Referring to the case sent him by Mr. Mathew concerning Colonel Richard Butler's outlawry and attainer. The Clerk of the Crown could not find any outlawry in the county of Tipperary against Richard Butler, but found amongst the records returned out of the county of Cork that Richard Butler had been indicted upon account of the Rebellion but not outlawed. There was nothing of what was surmised that can hinder Mr. Butler and the heirs male of his body from enjoying the remainder limited to him and them by the quadripartite deed. It was a great mistake to state that Mr. Butler was outlawed and attainted, which is nothing so. *Abstract.*

Encloses :—

## CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN,

Search being made among the pleas of the Crown in his Majesty's Court of Chief Place, Ireland, I find that Richard Butler of Kilcash in the county of Tipperary Esquire was indicted, but not outlawed, of treason against his late Majesty King Charles the First of blessed memory on account of the Rebellion begun in this kingdom the 23rd day of October, 1641, at the Sessions held at the Court house or Town Hall of the town of Youghal in the county of Cork the 2nd day of August, 1642. I likewise find that the said Richard Butler was indicted, but not outlawed, of treason, upon the same account at the Sessions held at Cappoquin in the county of Waterford the 10th day of August, 1642, which indictments were amongst other indictments returned into his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Ireland, and now remain there of record which is certified June 22, 1682, by James Tisdall.

## SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, June 23.—Detailing foreign news. [See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders*, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

## SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1682, June 24. Dublin.—Having already performed a great part of my undertaking about building the Park wall, your Grace, I am sure, will not think it unreasonable for me to begin to think of securing to myself the land that was designed to be granted to me towards the charge of it, and I have therefore desired Mr. Attorney to prepare a draft of a letter for passing to me a patent of that land, which he tells me he sent to your Grace by the last post together with a copy of the order of Council, which I thought fit to send over to the end it may appear how reasonable on my part the contract is if any question should be made about passing

the letter. I do not doubt but that I shall have fully performed what I have undertaken before the time will be expired for it, and I hope your Grace will be pleased to do me the favour to procure the letter to be signed by the King, about which I have writ to Mr. Gascoigne and desired him to put your Grace in mind of it. This being the only occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble, I shall not presume any further to increase it than only by assuring your Grace of, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to the DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1682, June 24. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter from Windsor dated the 15th and by the same packet had several letters from others, but none from my Lord Lieutenant, though I hear he is engaged at Council against my Lord Privy Seal. I do not doubt but he will get the victory and am only sorry that he has so inconsiderable a person to contend with. I conclude by a letter I had from Mr. Secretary Jenkins that the Ministers of State there advised his Grace to that manner of proceeding, and should have been glad if he had writ something of the matter himself, or ordered his secretary to give me an account of it. I am the more concerned that I did not hear from him last post because he promised in his last letter to inform me who it was that he is now in treaty with for my nephew, he having without doubt his cipher by him, and I am the more desirous to know because he told me the matter required writing in cipher, and I confess I cannot guess where it should be he is now dealing.

I am much concerned that your Grace should take so much pains to persuade my wife to come over to me. I have writ upon that subject in a former letter, and therefore must beg your pardon if I only say by way of answer to the last part of your letter that in case my Lord Lieutenant comes over hither before winter, I would have her stay where she is, and if he should stay there all the winter, I am in doubt whether I should send for her or no, but should be glad with the earliest to know what your intentions are. I dare not let my pen loose to tell what is in my heart concerning her because I have now the spleen in a great degree.

My Lady Clancarty and my Lord Chief Justice seem hitherto the happiest couple in the world, she seems to be much concerned to know what your opinion is of her match, and I ventured to say I did not doubt but you would approve of it, and was so much a courtier as to extol much her husband's parts and integrity; but not to detract from him he does really behave himself very well in the employment he holds, and truly my Lord Chancellor's behaviour towards me since I have had the honour to hold the sword here has been so friendly, so civil and kind that I should be glad if my Lord Lieutenant would in one of his letters to him let him know how well I take his manner of proceeding.

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, June 27. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 20th with a copy of the paper given in by your Grace against my Lord Privy Seal, but I hear from other hands that his lordship has or will pretend to have the gout when he should appear before the Board. The Farmers here have not yet issued out the March assignments, though they have often promised to have them ready before this.

I sent your Grace last post the opinions of the Attorney and Solicitor General upon Sir William Petty's case. I am afraid they are so intricate and differ so much from one another that you will not have much help from them in making your report to the Lords of the Treasury. The business concerning McGuirke, by advice of the Council, I have referred to the next going Judges of Assize, who have order to examine the matter thoroughly. All that McGuirke has spoken, as your Grace will see by the examinations lately sent you, he deposeth to have heard said about two years since by one Doctor Cusack whom I hear is as discreet a man as any of that profession, and is one you are acquainted with, therefore I would not proceed so severely as I intended until I have heard farther from your Grace upon this subject.

My uncle Mathew came to town this morning and intends to go to sea this night if he meets with any vessel bound for Chester, if not he goes to-morrow with the packet, and I believe will be with your Grace soon after it for he designs to ride post.

I send your Grace with this the state of the concordatums given me some days since by the Clerk of the Council and notwithstanding they were so overcharged, I could not avoid granting one of above 200*l.* yesterday at the Board to keep the poor old unserviceable soldiers alive, because I am informed your Grace would not have any of the Hospital fund go that way yet, and if a new establishment be made, either upon the contract on foot or any other, I think these following allowances ought not to be charged upon the concordatums: the Storekeepers of Cork, Waterford and Londonderry 60*l.*, the rent of the Parliament House 180*l.*, and the Commissaries of the Musters 80*l.*

There goes over this post a letter from me and the Board with my Lord Brittas's petition, and really his case is very hard as you may see by our sense upon it. If the matter should draw into length upon the question whether a pardon should be granted, or a trial by his peers ordered, he will be undone by reason of his being now in custody, therefore if orders were sent to my Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench to take bail of him it would solve the matter for the present.

I had spoke with Sir William Talbot about the meeting your Grace mentions before I received your letter, and he assured me then that there was no such thing at his house, as my

first information was, nor any where else by his appointment or encouragement, and he assured me this day that since I spoke to him he has not had private Mass for his own family.

SIR R. BELLINGS to the COUNTESS OF FINGAL.

1682, June 27. Paris.—Pere Maimbourg's works in great print are all bought up, and the stationer who sold them has not one volume left nor could he direct me where I might find any, therefore if his Grace be set upon having them, pray let me know it that I may endeavour to pick them up and persuade private persons to part with them. My wife, besides many humble thanks which she is to make to your ladyship for the concern you have for her, intends when she is able to make great acknowledgements upon other accounts, but at present she is far from being in a condition to write, for besides that there continues a defluxion on one of her eyes all the strength we can brag of is that she sits up some part of the day. She begs your ladyship will be pleased to present her most humble duty to the Queen, and I that you will make the same expression on behalf of, &c.

VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1682, June 29. Antrim.—Since my affairs did not permit me this summer to wait upon your Grace at Court, I desired Sir Miles Cooke, with your Grace's pardon, to mention my dependences on your favour there, which might as I presumed not only yield an assistance to some of my languishing concerns but a support—upon which application I am somewhat amazed to find contrary and harsh effects grounded, either upon faults of my own or misinformation from others whereof I am alike ignorant, so that, my Lord, it is not without a sort of astonishment that I receive the tidings of that displeasure and roughness wherewith those addresses upon your old servant's behalf were so lately entertained, in a place too where I did, it seems, too confidently take protection and sanctuary. This, may it please your Grace, sounds so uneasy with one of an unshaken allegiance to his Prince, and uninterrupted loyalty and devotedness to your service and the King's, that it is the more surprising, especially at a time when I was sincerely endeavouring all I could, according to that undoubted, constant and affectionate disposition which I bear to your Grace's honour and unsotted name, and agreeable with my station, to restrain and punish the impudence and falsehood of some who by unadvised words I thought were guilty of a crime no less heinous than that of offering violence unto and reflecting on the Government, which when I first heard I acquainted his Excellency my Lord Deputy, sent him the examinations, imprisoned the person and had his Excellency's and the Council's orders to govern my further proceedings, of which the enclosed is a

copy. I writ also to Col. Cooke an abstract thereof, from whom, upon some discourse had lately with your Grace, I received the favourable intimation and assurance of kinder treatment.

These clouds, my Lord, arise as I hear upon an apprehension of my not attending the public established worship, which if so the informers are mistaken (and then the weather will grow more calm I hope) it being indeed otherwise, since the minister died here about three years ago and another very conformable and unexceptionable churchman in this place by the Bishop instituted and inducted, who hath a curate here also of the same coat in all conformable circumstances. But whether I had gone up to the temple to prayer with either of the two men in the parable, the one a Pharisee the other a Publican, my concerns upon earth might as I humbly thou[ght] have fared alike. It is very true that I told your Grace some years since, when you were pleased to urge such an om[ission], that some personal indignities and affronts from the former minister to whom I gave this living, then in the gift of this family, but not now, made me the seldomer hear him, not out of any other dislike but as above said, but ever since my diligent attendance upon the established and common service of the church here, and elsewhere as it was also then, has not left room for the most malicious informer to asperse me, nor shall ever prove the ground of a just accusation. As for such as are unjust and come from men of debauched principles and lives, who may of late have attempted to do me some ill offices, I am not concerned, nor shall any temptation draw me to the least ill action or omission which may, and no other I am sure can, make a change in your Grace's countenance towards me. If enemies should so far prevail as thus to abuse your Grace's ears, I am more unfortunate than criminal. But till I am deservedly faulty I dare not anticipate your Grace's justice so far as rashly to pass judgment on myself, nor be doomed to so fatal a stroke of despair but that I may still have the honour to be reckoned, as indeed I am, &c.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, July 1. Dublin.—Mr. Cuff and Mr. Carr being by your Grace's favour actually upon the list of pensions, they are very importunate that I should recommend them to your Grace that they might not suffer by the next establishment. They tell me that my Lord Deputy hath engaged to them to solicit with your Grace in their behalf, and if so I am very sensible that my applications can signify but very little and therefore was very willing to decline them, not only as unnecessary, but as somewhat unmannerly, but importunity is so prevalent that I could not withstand their earnestness and the rather because your Grace knows them both to be honest and worthy gentlemen, and whose circumstances may

stand in need of your Grace's favour. Sir John Topham presseth me likewise to name him to your Grace lest the crowd of your other many and great occasions should thrust him out of your memory. Thus your Grace sees what troubles of all sorts you must expect while you continue in England, and which your servants here cannot prevent.

The public affairs here go on very well; my Lord Deputy puts himself to no difficulty for the discharge of his Government. He is his father's son, and does his work with as much ease as if it were natural and came to him by descent. The terms are now drawing to an end, and in a very short time after I am upon a journey into the North, where if I may receive your Grace's directions and commands how I shall proceed with the dissenting and separating preachers, I shall punctually observe your Grace's orders, but whether I receive anything new from your Grace or no upon that occasion, I shall take a punctual account of their condition that so your Grace may be prepared for that work whensoever his Majesty's affairs shall be agreeable thereto. I pray God bless your Grace and all yours.

#### REPORT OF FARMERS OF THE IRISH REVENUE to COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Some particulars humbly offered by the Farmers of his Majesty's Revenue to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Chancellor, Lord Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer concerning their accounting to the 1st of July, 1682.

May it please your lordships there are great sums of money paid and assignments issued by Mr. Thomas Taylor as Treasurer to the Farmers, and as supplying the place of the Deputy Vice-Treasurer, by order of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in England, viz:—

Paid by Mr. Taylor .. ..	32,435	11	$07\frac{7}{8}$
Assignments issued .. ..	128,595	11	$01\frac{3}{8}$
In all .. ..	161,031	02	$09\frac{1}{4}$

The said Farmers do humbly desire to know what way the Court will please to direct that they may have sufficient vouchers for the said sums.

There are some vouchers that must come into this account which the Farmers expect from England, viz., for above 4,000*l.* paid to the officers at the Ordnance there, and also for all the money that hath been paid there to be sent for Tangier, and for all the provisions delivered to his Majesty's ships at Kinsale, all which was done by the directions of the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury on account of the farm rent. The Farmers have sent to England for such vouchers to be sent them for the said monev as the Court of Exchequer will admit of.

The Farmers are directed to bring into this account all their demands for defalcation.

They do humbly conceive that they have many considerable demands to make upon his Majesty's grant, but because they would not insist upon any but what shall be well warranted by his Majesty's said grant, they are advising with able counsel in England whose opinion thereon they do suddenly expect, and until they hear from thence they cannot make their demands as to defalcations, and besides the counsel which they intend to make use of here for their help in this matter are not in Dublin, and though the Farmers have writ to them to come, yet their necessary occasions are such in the country that they cannot be in Dublin until it be near the term.

The Farmers are directed also to account to the first of July last.

The account being so great as for six years and a half it cannot be well supposed that they should be in such readiness as to be able to pass it in so short a time, but in obedience to the orders they have received and seen from his Excellency the Lord Deputy they are preparing all their materials for the forming and passing their account, all which is humbly submitted to your lordships' consideration.

Law. Stanyan. Wm. Muschamp. Stan. Mill.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, July 2. Dublin.—There being this day two packets due out [of] England I shall only this post send your Grace over the enclosed at Sir John Davys's desire, who has reason to be alarmed at the escape of any Irish witness, and I think it not improper that the McLaine therein mentioned should be laid out for, and if apprehended sent back to us here, but because I know your Grace does not love to have very short letters from me, I desire you would with the advice of the brethren of the gown and the sword resolve us as soon as may be a case of precedence at the Board here, which is like to come upon the carpet upon the addition of Sir Richard Reynell, puisne judge and baronet. Every puisne judge by King James's rules takes place of viscounts' and barons' younger sons, and of baronets. A Privy Councillor that is but a squire takes place of all those, and of the judges too, if they are not Privy Councillors. The question is now what place Sir Richard Reynell shall take, whether above those that are elder baronets than he or no. There being no precedent of a puisne judge's being of the Privy Council here makes the case more difficult, but in my judgment I think he ought to take place only as the antiquity of his baronetship, and (my reason for it is that his being a Privy Councillor gives him more place than he had before) the other baronets of ancienter creation have place of him at the Board, but though this be my opinion I shall not declare it at the Board but do in that case as we

do at court martials, let them take their seats *sans consequence* until I have directions in it.

Next Friday we are to meet again in Council, and then I believe we shall have no farther meetings at the Board until the middle of next month, for the Judges are going their circuits, my Lord Primate his visitation, and I intend within a fortnight to go to my park for as long a time as I shall like the sport there, and have no business to call me back hither. I doubt not but my Uncle Mathew is with you by this time for he had a very fair and brisk gale on Thursday last. He has promised to be my friend and solicitor in some private concerns of mine.

EARL OF LANESBOROUGH to HENRY [GASCOIGNE].

1682, July 3. Dublin.—Good Harry.—Though I received yours of the 20th of the last on the 26th of that month, yet I could not till now return you my thanks for sending me the copy of the paper given by my lord to his Majesty concerning the Earl of Anglesey's book, which is excellently well penned, and my lord's taking that course before the publishing of his answer is much approved of by all his friends to whom I showed it, and that was to a good many. You may remember you writ me word that my Lord Chancellor's speech would be very acceptable there, which made me endeavour to procure it as I did by my Lord Blessington's means from his Grace and sent it enclosed in a letter to my lord of which I have not heard a word, which makes me fear it miscarried. I pray enquire after it and let me know whether it did or no. I also desire you to present my most humble duty to both their Graces. I am now, I praise God, so well that I dare venture on a journey to-morrow to wait upon my Lady Orrery at Cork with my wife, and I hope in God I may be as well recovered by that journey as I was when I ventured to wait upon my lord to Kilkenny presently after the death of my dear Lord of Ossory. Now I desire you will take the pains to read these adjoined papers as they are figured, and enquire all you can of Wadding therein mentioned. You may remember I purchased a release from Wadding who was tenant in tail and claimant for the Waddings' estate, which was Judge Cooke's and granted to me, and paid him the money for it in England when you were with me there in 1664, or 1665, though I had a grant of it from his Majesty confirmed by Act of Parliament. And if I should buy out tenants in tail to a thousand generations, I think I should not be at quiet as long as a soul of them lived. I do not value whatever this Wadding can do. However, it will oblige me if you will enquire into his actions, and I dare swear he had no such encouragement from my lord to go over with him as is pretended, yet there is a noise and expectations raised upon that false rumour. I pray tell my son from me that I little expected he would neglect observing my commands of writing to me by every post, though he had no more to write

but that he had nothing to say, which is an excuse I cannot expect from a person of his supposed ingenuity, and be sure to tell him I command him to wait often upon my good friend Capt. Mathew who desires to be acquainted with him.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, July 6. Dublin.—I have this day your Grace's letter of the 1st of this month, and having received none from you since the 20th of the last until that came to my hands, your Grace will find by the letter I writ yesterday to Ned Vernon that I began to mutiny. Without being a witch a body may tell by the description your Grace gives me who the lady is you design for my nephew. I shall be very secret in the matter, and have showed to my Lord Primate all your letter except what related to this particular. I remember before your Grace left this kingdom that I recommended to your kindness and friendship the chief person you are to treat with upon this occasion, but did not then think there would be so near an alliance betwixt you. I shall not for two reasons give my opinion in this matter, the first is because you make excuses for the forwardness of the young lady and from thence I conclude the business is resolved upon already, the other is that being so great an enemy to matrimony in general as I am, I do not look upon myself as a competent adviser in those affairs.

Your Grace has been as much edified with Sir James Shaen's discourse of two hours as ever I was with what he said to me upon that subject when I was in England, and as to his professions of kindness and sincerity to your Grace they will hold good as long as he thinks it for his interest, and whilst you have more power to do him good than he to do you harm.

I shall endeavour to get Major Deane to come to me, but my Lord Chancellor tells me there [are] many writs out against [him] so that I must either send for him by night or with a protection. It is a fine posture his Majesty's affairs are in here when none but bankrupt knaves have the name of dealing for the whole revenue of this kingdom, and this character I give them puts me in mind of a report I hear that my Lord Ranelagh is become your great favourite and is never from you, but I can scarce believe it true because if it were I am sure my Lord Longford would have given his pen a loose upon that subject, and I have no letter from his lordship this last packet.

I left Sir Francis Brewster's proposals with my Lord Primate and I will appoint a meeting with Sir Francis upon that subject; so far as I understand it I do not like it and do fear he has projectors engaged with him that are not more responsible than the persons above mentioned, though perhaps of better repute, by the next if I can meet with Brewster your Grace shall have an account of that matter. I must put your Grace in mind once more of getting the money laid out upon the

account of the Plot taken off from the concordatums or else I shall have no pleasant time of it at the Board, having many poor petitioners; but instead of money before your Grace went away you took cognizance of the cause of a pauper against one Costello which puzzled us much last Council day, but as I should have opposed the meddling with the matter at the Board if I had been upon the place, so I have dismissed it though the parties were before us at their own desires.

What I writ concerning Sir Richard Reynell's precedence need not be stirred in for I find the baronets do yield the matter of place to him. Not knowing by whose advice, or upon what new inducements, your Grace put in your complaint against my Lord Privy Seal, I cannot give my opinion whether or no a submission, though penned with Cary's eloquence, would be justification enough to your Grace, but which way soever you think fit to order it, I hope we shall not loose the benefit of your treatise being printed.

I am desired by your old acquaintance and mine, Sir Thomas Worsop, that you would be mindful of him, either upon this new contract or any other if it may be done for him, his being many years in employment in relation to the revenue having rendered him very capable in such a matter. I should be glad to know what is become of Hetherington whom I left in prison upon an action of scandal laid in your Grace's name.

I have no answer yet to what I writ concerning Sir John Meade's being your judge in the county palatine in Mr. Herbert's room, who for certain goes from this country for good and all after the circuit, nor whether Tom Fairfax should have succeeded Col. Roscarick if he had died. The judges that go the circuit where McLardiere is to be tried are Hartstonge and Beckett, both merciful judges, but if his Majesty does not send me order to reprieve him if he should be found guilty, of which my Lord Chesterfield writ McLardiere word he had a promise from the King, he will without doubt suffer.

I guess by one paragraph of your letter that your Grace does not intend to be very great with my Lady Portsmouth, but I hope you will be kind to Mrs. Roach and Mrs. Oglethorpe, who were both born in your county palatine of Tipperary. The present Mayor of Clonmel was chosen again for this ensuing year but I have refused to confirm that election though we shall not mend ourselves much in that town.

I am desired to recommend Dean Pooly for a thing I am in my judgment against, but I will inform your Grace what the inducements are I have for recommending him: it is for your letter to Oxford for his having a doctor's degree; the inducement [is that] his brother the painter, who is now also in England, has a mind to marry Mrs. Low and your letter for the Dean will facilitate that intrigue and I am sure will oblige my mother.

## SAME to SAME.

1682, July 9.—Mine of the 6th not going out as I expected the day I writ it, a packet of the 4th of this month came in, but brought me none from your Grace, and though I hear from other hands the new contract will certainly go on, yet having met with Major Ryan as you commanded me in your last, and he having this morning sent me the enclosed proposals, I thought it my duty to send them over to your Grace. You will find by his letter to me that he desires the names of the parties that are to be engaged should not be known, in case the proposal does not take. Your commands signified to me by Mr. Gascoigne concerning the employments in the Scots' regiment shall be observed. My Lord Shannon's report concerning Estland's misdemeanour has been favourable to him, so that he will not by me be put upon a court martial, but the complainant has liberty to take his remedy at law in pursuance of that report.

I am glad to hear your Grace is resolved to come over before the winter overtakes you, and I believe my wife is as well pleased with it as I am. I hear from Ned Vernon that the Army is to be regimented, and that the officers gone over with your Grace are like to be provided for, but hope if such a thing should be found practicable, considering the post I am to leave, I may be thought upon for the small salary of Marshal, or else they that went over with you will have a better time of it than I shall have had here.

## COL. E. COOKE to ORMOND.

1682, July 10. Highnam.—Recommending a hopeful son of a worthy father—one Mr. Vernon, an excellent preacher, good liver, and good writer, of the neighbourhood of Gloucester—for a place at the Charterhouse. He asks also for a warrant of Will Chiffinch for a buck or doe out of the Forest of Dean.  
*Abstract.*

## SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER to ORMOND.

1682, July 11. Dublin.—Concerning proposals for the Castle. He says that he found before the Lord Deputy and the Primate two proposals one for 9,000*l.* and his own. The former put the Primate in a passion. To his proposal the Primate objects that it is not enough to do the work, and is entirely against raising money on the civil list. There being no immediate necessity for filling the Hospital the fund will be 28,000*l.*, enough to build a magnificent palace and court house, all materials for buildings being very low. *Abstract.*

## KING'S LETTER CONCERNING THE PHÆNIX PARK, DUBLIN.

1682, July 15.—Granting certain lands to Sir John Temple in consideration of the erection of a boundary wall. The

recital is as follows:—Whereas the highway leading from Dublin to Chapelizod through our Park commonly called the Phoenix Park near Dublin hath been found to be very inconvenient for the said park, and that whilst the said highway continues therein the deer cannot be preserved, but do daily in great numbers go out of the Park and trespass upon the lands thereunto adjoining, by means whereof many of them are every year lost and destroyed; And whereas the greatest part of the lands lying on the south side of the said highway that are now enclosed within the park doth not belong to us, and sixty four acres of the residue thereof that doth belong to us hath been by our former letters set apart to be granted to the new Hospital that is now building thereupon, so that our land lying on the south side of the said highway besides the said sixty-four acres contains but a small quantity lying in several parcels; And whereas we have thought fit for the better security of the said park and for the preservation of the deer therein that the said highway and the lands lying on the south side thereof should be excluded out of the said Park, and that a wall should be made of lime and stone on the north side of the said highway from the park gate next Chapelizod; And whereas Sir John Temple, Knight, our Solicitor General of our said kingdom, having his lands adjoining to the said park and to the lands that will be left out of it upon building the said wall and having for many years received much damage in his lands by the deer of the said park, hath made a proposal to our Lieutenant and Council of our said kingdom at his own charge to build the said wall of lime and stone eight foot high from the foundation from the entrance of the park next Dublin to Chapelizod, and to finish the same in one year's time from the first day of May last, leaving out of the said Park a parcel of land adjoining to the town of Chapelizod on the north side the highway, as was lately designed by a Committee of our Council in Ireland upon view of the place where the said wall is designed to run, the said wall containing in length five hundred [and] twenty-seven perches as it hath been measured by William Robinson Esq., Surveyor of our buildings in our said kingdom, which at the rate of three shillings nine pence per perch being the lowest rate for which any one did offer to build the said wall doth amount to about eight hundred pounds, besides the charge of digging the foundation, and making the gates therein; In consideration whereof he did humbly desire that he might have two hundred pounds paid him towards his said charge out of our Treasury there by concordatum in one year's time, and might also have a grant from us to him and his heirs of the said parcel of land that shall be left out of the said park on the north side the highway next to Chapelizod, and also of what else belongs to us that is now within the said park and when the said wall shall be built will be left out of it, and that neither the House of Chapelizod, nor the courts, yards or

gardens thereunto belonging, nor the bleaching yard there, nor the mills or weirs of Kilmainham or the wash house there, nor the sixty four acres of land by our letters set apart for the new hospital there, be contained in such grant and that the gate-keeper's lodge at Dublin and Chapelizod gates be also excepted out of such grant, unless the same or either of them shall be found inconvenient for the gates as they shall be placed in the new wall, and that in such case if he may have those lodges he will build new lodges for the gatekeepers in such places where the gates shall be set, and where they shall be found to be more convenient, and that in lieu of the gatekeeper's lodge on the road to Kilmainham he will build a new lodge for a gatekeeper at the Phœnix where a gate will be necessary; And whereas our Lieutenant and Council by their order bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April last finding the said proposal to be the best offer for us that had been made to them for building the said wall, have accepted thereof and agreed thereunto, and have ordered the said William Robinson Esq., our Surveyor of our buildings to set out the said wall as he shall find it most convenient to place the same, and to take care that the same be well and sufficiently built of lime and stone, and that the land to be left out on the north side the highway near the town of Chapelizod do not exceed five acres &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, July 18. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 11th and, as I expected, find by it that the match is concluded between my nephew and my Lord Hyde's daughter, and that the portion is more considerable than I thought it would be. I wish they may always live happy and be long a comfort to their parents.

In my Lord Longford's two last letters he gave me some account of the new design, or rather malicious project against me of regimenting the Army by reducing four hundred men out of the regiment of Guards to make room for the salaries of the field and general officers besides five hundred out of the Army. I hope your Grace will consider what a reflection such a reducement would be to me who have had the honour to command that regiment above twenty years. And when your interest at Court was not so great as it is now my most cunning adversaries, who were then in favour, could procure a reducement but of eighty men, and this reduces four hundred more. I shall leave this whole matter to your Grace's consideration and hope you will consider it well, for I do really look upon the affront done me if the project go on to be greater, if possible, than the honour conferred upon me of being his Majesty's Deputy here, though the King should give me six times the salary of Field Marshal, for it would look hereafter as if I consented for profit's sake to so considerable a reducement of the Army as nine hundred men. I wish that imputation may

not lie justly against some officers you carried over and found there. I writ last post some part of my sense upon this subject both to my Lord Longford and Sir William Stewart, but I did not then know so much of the project as I do now. I am going this morning towards my park and I have at this time such a number of troublesome people in the gallery (who according to their usual custom take such a time as this for business) as your Grace must make my excuse to my Lord Longford that I do not answer his letter, though indeed this is an answer to it, for the main matter in it is an account of this fine project.

I am glad of what your Grace tells me concerning my Lord Privy Seal. I long to hear the thing is done. Doctor Hierome's nephew shall have the living of Carrick which he looks upon with the unions as a good preferment, they being worth as I am informed above 100*l.* per annum.

#### FARMERS OF THE REVENUE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, July 22. Dublin.—Among the assignments drawn by us for the last March pay which was lately issued Capt. Charles Murray being assigned on Mr. Lodowick Jackson of Youghal for his three months pay, required an absolute acceptance to be paid at the very day, which the collector not being satisfied to do otherwise than usually, he hath by a public notary protested the assignment—which is the first assignment that hath been protested by any officer of the Army since we have been Farmers; for the Army could never expect to be paid as bills of exchange are paid by merchants and we think [it] the first protest of that kind that ever was done in Ireland. We do not usually draw on any officer but when he hath or ought to have money in his hands, and if in any case, which is very rare, we draw upon an officer that hath not effects it is because we are necessitated so to do by reason of the quartering of such troops and companies near him, which rather than we will send to remote places for their money we choose to supply those persons otherwise on whom we draw such assignments. It hath always hitherto been admitted by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant and his predecessors as good pay if they have been paid within fourteen days or thereabouts after the fifteen days were expired, and we humbly presume that your Excellency is of the same opinion. There is no rule upon us, neither by the Government nor by our contract, to give assignments at fifteen days sight, but they might be done at twenty one or thirty one days sight, but to accommodate the Army with convenient pay and to keep up our officers the more strictly to their payment we have hitherto thought fit to do it, and generally the officers have been well satisfied. What encouragement hath been given to the officers of the Army of late to take this course we do not yet well understand, but we hope your Excellency

will be pleased to enquire into it, especially considering that upon the state of our payments to the last day of June, 1682, it appeared that the King was in our debt, and we not in the King's debt and it must be so still, there being but 20,000*l.* more due for one month since, and 23,000*l.* or thereabouts since issued. The state of the last month's payments we endeavoured to prepare for your Excellency, but Mr. Thomas Taylor is now so weak that he can neither examine it nor sign it. We have made bold to lay this matter thus far before your Excellency at present and at your Excellency's return to Dublin we shall give your Excellency further satisfaction that the officers ought not to be encouraged to quarrel with their late manner of payments, for such reflections on the Farmers may prejudice them and retard his Majesty's service which we assure ourselves your Excellency did never design and will prevent being the humble prayer of &c.

JAMES MORLEY TO HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, July 22.—Concerning his condition and desire to be rightly presented to the Duke of Ormond. The honour which he has to be Gascoigne's countryman gives him confidence that Gascoigne will do him any act of kindness that his relation to his Grace may capacitate him to perform. No family in England of this quality hath suffered more for their loyalty than the writer's father and all his relations. He has lost no less than 6,000*l.* of his estate since June, 1677, by the perjury of the Smiths *alias* Gowans and their accomplices. No man has more endeavoured than himself to serve his Majesty as Mr. Bernard Grenville and sundry others can attest. *Abstract.*

LORDS OF THE TREASURY TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, July 24. Treasury Chambers, Whitehall.—The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs having informed us that several ships laden with tobacco, and other the enumerated commodities, at his Majesty's plantations in America have either not given bond at all as the law directs before the loading thereof, or have given bond to return with their loadings to England or Ireland &c., in which case the rates and duties imposed by the Act for better securing the plantation trade made in the twenty-fifth year of his Majesty's reign are payable to the Collectors of his Majesty's Customs in the respective plantations where such goods were shipped and put on board, and that such ships and vessels have by several frauds and artifices evaded the payment of the said duty and carried the said goods directly to Ireland, and there landed the same to the great prejudice of his Majesty's Customs and the trade and navigation of this kingdom; we are further informed from the said Commissioners of the Customs that great frauds are frequently committed in the shipping of coals lead and tin

from England to Ireland ; for remedy whereof and to prevent the like evil practices for the future the said Commissioners have appointed Mr. Charles Horne to inspect and look after the plantation trade driven and carried on the kingdom of Ireland, and Mr. Silvanus Stirrup is in like manner directed by them to examine the quantities of coals, lead and tin that shall from time to time be landed in the several ports of Ireland from England or Wales. And in order to the promoting of his Majesty's service in these matters and for the better enabling the said persons to the performance of their duties we desire your Grace will please to give order that from time to time as occasion offers the said Charles Horne and Silvanus Stirrup may have the sight and perusal of the Custom books in the respective ports of Ireland, so far as may be necessary to enable them to perform the trust committed to them as aforesaid, and that all the officers of the Customs and others concerned may give them all due encouragement and assistance as they shall need it for his Majesty's service.

EARL OF BURLINGTON to ORMOND.

1682, July 26. Londesburgh.—I receive so great a contentment in the honour of this alliance that your Grace will, I hope, pardon me if upon the consummation thereof I now presume to express it, and to wish that it may be accompanied with all the advantage and happiness that can be desired. The Duke of York has been always most obliging to me and mine, a greater evidence of which he could not give us than in propounding and making of this marriage which, besides my own inclinations to it, ties me in the strictest manner to the service and interest of your Grace and family, the concerns of which I shall always, if I may be so bold as to use that expression, consider equally [with] if not above my own, and will hope that your Grace's occasions may keep you so long in this kingdom that I may have the satisfaction to pay your Grace the duty of my attendance at London before you leave it, and there assure your Grace what I now do here that I am &c.

FRANCIS SOMNER to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, July 29.—Yours of the 11th instant on Monday about four in the evening I received. I shall take eare to observe your directions as to the Earl of Cork's fees. Yesterday about nine his Excellency left Dublin and dined at Osbaldstowne, and as some of the family informs me returns hither on Saturday sennight. We hear the Lady Glenawley's daughter, Mr. Ellis's Mrs., is dead of the small pox, which are fatal here and generally attended with a virulent fever. Dean Wiseman's warrant for his absence is signed for six months from the date of it, viz., the 18th instant. We have lost the fees of ten months absence from him by saying in one of his warrants from the date thereof instead of hereof, for it seems when the warrant

saih from the date thereof it intimates from the time the Lord Chancellor gives directions to the Hanaper to ingross the licence for the seal, and when our warrant gives six or more months time they do not apply themselves to the Lord Chancellor till a considerable time be spent, so they gain time in our wrong by not saying from the date hereof ; but hereafter that mistake may be mended by granting always any person's first warrant for absence from the date hereof, and then if they desire any more leave, as Dean Wiseman has six times by your books, all the subsequent ones may commence from the determination still of the former licence, and then by our own books we may be able to satisfy the Chief Governor without running to the Rolls or Hanaper, which before we could not do, and they care not for those troubles which bring them no profit.

I told Mr. Aykin what you commanded me as to [the] Scotch Regiment, he told me he would discourse with Mr. Alexander about it and by this return give you an account. Mr. Alexander keeps private in his own house, though the report runs that he is gone further afield upon my [Lord] Longford's account. I have been several times at Mr. Hunt's house, but could not meet him. I left the letter with his clerk, who promised to put his master in mind to write to you, and to bring it to the office to be enclosed to you.

#### PAUL LAVIGNE TO HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, July 29. Covent Garden.—Desiring him to stand his friend to get the Duke of Ormond's consent that he may enjoy the purveyor's place of grocery wares to his Majesty, vacant by the death of his master. He is willing to give for his acknowledgment to his grace as much as his master gave, namely, 100 guineas. *Abstract.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1682, July 29. Dublin.—I am just now returned from visiting as much of the North as with conveniency I could compass. In some places I found things much better than I expected, and in others much worse than I could suppose, but in all places that I have gone I find the gentry very forward in their professions both for the King and Church, and it is the general opinion of most of them that the residence of the clergy upon their benefices, and the discountenance of the presbyters, though but according to those laws which are now in force with us, would soon abate the pride and number of the fanatics, and make them of very little consideration for disturbances. I shall not fail to prepare for your Grace such a particular account of the present state of affairs in that province as shall give your Grace a reasonable clear prospect of the whole condition of that country. This I presume shall be in a readiness for you at your Grace's arrival into this kingdom,

and in the meantime I shall give your Grace no further trouble upon that subject.

I am humbly to acknowledge the honour of your Grace's of the 11th instant which came to my hands at Armagh. I heartily wish your Grace and my Lady Duchess all imaginable happiness in the marriage of my Lord of Ossory. I hope there are many blessings yet in store to perpetuate the memory of you and yours as long as this world lasts and to enlarge them to eternity in the next. The fever increaseth much in this town and the smallpox continues also.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, July 29. Windsor.—Harry Gascoigne not being yet come from London, I have not my papers by me, yet I think I well remember that the last I had from you was of the 18th of this month. I am sure the most important part of it was concerning the new project of modelling the Army by reductions that I cannot believe ought to be made to obtain all the advantages proposed ; if it could be done without the loss of a thousand men there is no question but that dragoons, firelocks and grenadiers would be very useful. What might make the proposers think it reasonable is that the companies of the regiment of Guards here consist but of sixty private men, and the other regiments and loose companies but of fifty. However, I do not think it advisable to make any such change in that, nor shall consent to it but take time to consider of the matter till I have been in Ireland.

Yesterday Sir James Shaen, Mr. Roberts and the King's Solicitor appeared before the Lords of the Treasury at White-hall and then brought in the last resolution of the Undertakers, with which my Lord Hyde tells me this morning he is not satisfied, for as I remember he told me they insisted first upon four months longer time to make the payments they had undertaken ; secondly, to have the Vice-Treasurer's fees and in effect the receiving and issuing of all the revenue without inspection or control ; in the last place it appears not how the interest of the pretended advance money shall be paid, if out of their rent the establishment must be retrenched or run in arrear so far as 18,000*l.* a year will make it. Upon the whole matter my opinion is that without visible and considerable gain they are not able to raise the advance money, and that they have no security but the King's revenue to offer you which he might raise money upon at [at] least as good terms as they, and I am afraid it will be found that all the delays on their part have been that there might be no time to treat and conclude with others. Of this my Lord Hyde is so sensible that he has gotten the King to appoint a meeting here tomorrow of all that are of the Irish Committee, and that the Solicitor, Sir James Shaen and Mr. Roberts do attend. What shall be then done you shall know by Tuesday's post.

I think the whole Council were on Thursday last very little satisfied with the account my Lord Privy Seal gave of himself and his book. He is allowed time till Thursday next to produce some expressions in the Acts of Settlement to justify those that reflect upon the late King and his book; but I think the true reason of that respite that it is not yet resolved how his place shall be disposed of, there being competitors for it who are not to be disengaged.

The Earl of Sunderland was yesterday admitted to kiss the King's hand upon what terms seems to be unknown to all but apprehended by many, who agree in their fears of the consequence though in other things they are not still in one mind.

The noise of the increase and mortality of the smallpox at Dublin has made us resolve to take our passage from Milford Haven to Waterford and we design to be at Harford West at the furthest by the 5th or 6th of September when there will be full moon; by that time or before the yacht may be ordered to be there, as also the frigate that has her station at Kinsale; if I can get leave sooner you shall have advertisement and instructions in other things. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, July 29. Tullow.—I have your Grace's letter of the 18th and had several letters yesterday of the 22nd with the news of my nephew's being married, which I was sure could not be kept so secret but that you would have the attendants you mention. I shall say nothing to your Grace about the regimenting project because my Lord Longford assures me and seems to have authority from your Grace so to do, that it will not go on in the method proposed and as to the new farm or any other undertaking, certainly upon this alliance you will have the main stroke and therefore I hope you will get the establishment made to the advantage of the military list, and rather get an addition to than allow of a reducement of the Army as it is now established. I am sorry that the letters of the 22nd have not brought news that my Lord Privy Seal is turned out, for delays in such a matter may be of very ill consequence.

I did not like the proposals I sent your Grace from Major Deane, but those you sent me about the Castle I like much worse, and my Lord Chancellor was of my opinion though Sir John Topham proves to be the chief undertaker. I hope your Grace will retrieve the papers I sent for easing the concordatums of the money laid out upon account of the Plot, for I shall have a very uncomfortable time of it at the Board if that be not granted. The letter I sent over about my own concerns I have no account of. I like the park and the sport I have there so well that I must desire you to concern yourself in that matter. My uncle Mathew promised to be my solicitor

in it. Sir John Meade will be very well pleased with what your Grace writes concerning him, which he shall be told of before his return from the circuit, and when I am sure that Mr. Herbert will quit, as I am credibly informed he will as soon as he returns, you shall have transmitted such drafts of warrants as are necessary if your Grace returns not hither before that time. There is but one thing more that I can remember that I thought of consequence, and have had no answer from your Grace in and that was concerning my Lord Massereene and the priests &c.

I am glad you desired the battle-axes for the person you mention, for he is a good friend of mine and a very warm solicitor of my concerns, and though Roscarick is got upon his legs again he will not outlive this winter in all probability.

I am very glad I have prevailed with you to be so much a courtier as to visit my Lady Portsmouth. I hope you will go through with it and be kind to her attendants, your county palatine subjects. My Lord Longford writing me word that he intended to leave London this week, though I do not believe he will, I take that rise for not answering his letter. Since the business of the agency on behalf of Mr. Ellis does not go on, I desire your Grace to stand his friend in the matter of the reversions of the ports, he having had your recommendation and his Majesty's approbation before the resolution of granting no reversions.

#### ORMOND TO LORD PRIMATE.

1682, July 29. London.—The day before I left London to attend his Majesty at a Council at Hampton Court and then hither, I had notice that my Lord Blessington and his lady were got to town. I had waited upon her, but that the morning was appointed for the Council to meet, what passed then, and since here, and where my Lord Anglesey's affair rests, will best be made known to your Grace by the enclosed copy of my letter to my son Arran. You see into what straits the King is brought in relation to his affair in Ireland which depend upon his revenue by giving too much and too long credit to incompetent projectors and undertakers, and so little to those that may justly challenge more belief and a greater share in the management of such an affair; but as most certainly those who have countenanced the propositions from the beginning had real intentions to serve the King, so it is my inclinations and all our duties to look forward and to make the best use we can of the little time that is left for so great a work and of the means that lie before us. I suppose your Grace may be returned from the visitations by that time this gets to Dublin, when you shall soon have the result of to-morrow's meeting here. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, August 1. Dublin.—I heard when I was in the country, and find it confirmed since my return this night, that the Archbishop of Cashel is so weak and ill that it is impossible he should live many days, and though I know my recommendation will not signify much, yet I think myself bound in the station I am to offer my opinion. In the province of Munster if your Grace thinks it proper to translate a bishop, the fittest are the Bishops of Cork, Waterford or Limerick; the latter, I believe, will not accept it willingly, his bishopric being near as good as the archbishopric, this being worth at most 1200*l.* per annum; but however your pleasure and his Majesty's is for that promotion I think no man fitter to be a bishop amongst the clergy here than Dean Jones of Kilkenny, your Grace's chaplain, now Dean of Lismore, and out of his livings I can prefer a chaplain of mine of the same name, and one who was recommended to my care by his Majesty and some others, if the livings he holds are as good as I am informed they are. I give your Grace this timely notice lest we may be imposed upon to the discredit of the Church. I am sure it will be none according to this scheme.

## LORDS OF TREASURY to ORMOND.

1682, August 1. Treasury Chamber.—His Majesty having been pleased to declare that the contract which was designed for a new farm of the revenue of Ireland shall be no further proceeded in but quite laid aside, we are commanded to acquaint you Excellency, that whereas by our letter of the 1st of September last we signified his Majesty's pleasure to his Grace the Duke of Ormond that the order of 22nd March, 1677, and all other orders for laying restraints upon the Farmers should be recalled, it is now his Majesty's pleasure that the Commission of Inspection be proceeded on anew, and that the Commissioners do act for his Majesty's security as they were directed to do before the said restraints were taken off.

We are also to desire your Excellency to take care that the Farmers be forthwith called upon to pay up their rent according to their covenants, and to give an account how their present payments stand, and that their accounts be made up to the 1st day of July last, and to make forthwith their demands of defalcations, if any there be, to the end they may be determined in such manner as is provided by his Majesty's covenants with them in that behalf, and that your Excellency will give direction to the Barons of the Exchequer to proceed with all expedition, though out of term, on what is regularly to come before them in relation to the said defalcations. His Majesty hath further commanded us to signify his pleasure that your Excellency do forthwith send to the several collectors of the Farmers to give you an account of what assignments they have now in their hands, and what of them

are paid, and what unpaid, and in case there be variety of assignments unsatisfied in any of the respective collector's hands, that your Excellency give positive directions for those of the civil and military lists to be first paid with preference to any others.

And whereas there was a further clause in our said letter of the 1st of September desiring his Grace for what should be requisite upon account of the pay of the Army, the concordatum money, or any other special or necessary service, his Grace would give order to Mr. Thomas Taylor to pay them by way of imprest, until his Grace should receive his Majesty's further directions. This is also to signify his Majesty's pleasure that from the receipt of this all warrants and orders be directed to the Vice-Treasurer or his Deputy as hath been usual and particularly those for June pay, and that the Vice-Treasurer be called upon to bring in his account to the 20th of March last.

His Majesty is also pleased that your Excellency should give immediate orders for drawing the assignments for the money which is due to the Countess Dowager of Ossory upon her late lord's pension of 2,000*l.* per annum, she having administered to his estate.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, August 1. Windsor.—Sunday last, at a Committee composed of Lords of the Council and Commissioners of the Treasury, Sir James Shaen and Mr. Roberts were dismissed with very severe rebukes for having departed from what they had formerly agreed unto as to the time of completing their advance money, and another point I have forgot, but either my Lord Longford or Fitzpatrick will inform you. Amongst all the Lords none was more sharp upon them than my Lord Hyde as having deluded him more than the rest. In this displeasure orders were given to the Lords of the Treasury by this post to dispatch orders to you to restore the Commissioners of Inspection to their function and to do all other things that may prevent the misapplication of the revenue during the time the present farm lasts. What those things are will appear to you by the orders you will receive, which I suppose will find you returned from Tullow or hasten you to Dublin.

Since I writ the former part of my letter I am told that Sir James Shaen and Roberts will in a petition wave the two points they insisted on and take the bargain on the King's own terms. Whether the submission may not come too late will be determined together with my Lord Anglesey's affair on Thursday next at Hampton Court. But it being supposed that there is an end of their treaty several propositions are in preparation, of which the most reasonable and advantageous I have seen or heard of will come from Sir Robert Reading and Sir William Petty. Discourses there are

of putting the revenue into management and the speculation is joined to that of calling a Parliament. By a management it is supposed his Majesty may arrive at the knowledge of what his revenue is worth, and from a Parliament it is hoped it may be improved or at least a sum of money granted to be spent in and for the advantage of Ireland. It was proposed that bills should be immediately set up to invite all bidders to come in by the 1st of September. I offered against it that possibly the King would in a few days have betters offers made him, than when so much time is given for contrivance and combination, yet all I could obtain was that that resolution should be deferred till Thursday. By that time I doubt not but that several propositions will be brought in, but if they shall not provide for the ease of the revenue here in proportion to the first proposition or near it and if Sir James shows any reasonable probability of performance, I am of opinion his party will carry it. I find I shall be importuned to stay to see a settlement of the revenue and that many reasons will be given why I should. I hope the King will not be prevailed upon to command my stay, and that it is not designed to protract the settlement till it be too late for me to make the voyage with such company as I am to carry with me. I will defend myself as well as I can, and at last plainly tell the Lords of the Treasury that having no further business of my own here and a great deal in Ireland, that must suffer in my absence if I be forced to stay, the charge of the Government must be in the mean time borne by the King and this I hope will gain my liberty. *Copy.*

EARL OF CLANRICARDE to ORMOND.

1682, August 1. Dublin.—Though I judge it very unreasonable to trouble your Grace with a letter when during your Grace's stay in England I am sensible your Grace cannot but be otherwise taken up and employed in very weighty affairs, yet lest by the endeavours of some who make it their practice to render me odious to my best friends, I may any way suffer in your Grace's opinion, I could not now forbear giving your Grace this trouble. It is occasioned by the misfortunes of my son Dunkellin in whose behalf your Grace was pleased to lay your commands upon me, which prevailed so far as to oblige a father most justly incensed against an undutiful son to allow him such a maintenance out of my estate as was consistent with my other incumbrances, and during that time have laboured with very great expense to keep of the weight of that dreadful and most unhappy debt of the Lady Muskerry's. But now I am sorry I must acquaint your Grace that after a very tedious troublesome law suit with that lady and her husband, I most sensibly feel the smart of my son's unhappy marriage being forced to submit to a decree in Chancery for 25,500*l.*, for the discharge whereof my whole estate is to be

extended. And this I can assure your Grace that upon the prospect I now have of the settlement of my estate in order to pay off that great incumbrance, I see no possibility of receiving thereout full 300*l.* a year for many years to come for my own and family's maintenance, yet I find my son and his wife have so little consideration of the low condition I am at present reduced into that they now demand a continuance of the allowance I punctually paid while my fortune could bear with that charge, which in effect is to expect that I should part with the little means left me to a son who is known to be the author of all my troubles. This I humbly hope your Grace will never think reasonable, my present hard circumstances forcing me to retrench my son's and many other allowances. And I do assure your Grace I am the more particularly concerned to be at this time rendered unable of complying with what your Grace has been heretofore pleased, in the behalf of my son, to recommend to, may it please your Grace, your &c.

#### LE COMTE DE GRAMMONT to ORMOND.

1682, August 2. Paris.—Mouscri ma dit que vous series bien ayse Monsieur d'avoir des pillules pour la goute, ie me suis informé de Mr. le due Daumon, du marechal d'Humieres et de plusieurs autres s'ils s'en trouvent bien affin de ne vous envoyer pas une chose qui peut vous faire du mal, ils m'ont tous asseuré quils navoient pas eu de goutte depuis quils en prenoient, et que cestoit une chose si innocente qui ne pouvoit iamais vous faire du mal, il n'en faut pas prendre dans le grand chaut, iay eserit a celluy qui les fait pour vous en envoyer pour six mois elles sont bonnes iusques a ce tems la, ie vous promets quan quelque endroit que vous soyés en aures — Monsieur vostre provision iauray toujours soing de la santé de mon oncle qui est cogneu par tout le monde pour le plus parfait, le plus galant, et le plus honneste homme du monde.

Le Comte de Grammont ie ordonne a Mouscri de vous demander pour moy deus bons chevaus. Depuis la reprimande que vous me fites que iecrivois mal ie fait la depance dun secretaire.\*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, August 3. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to acquaint me with a letter, which hath been lately procured from his Majesty to make one Mr. Mallery, who at present is but a bachelor of arts of one year's standing or thereabouts as I am informed, a Senior Fellow of the College of Dublin in the next vacaney; when this vacancy may fall is at some distance to conjecture, but the good Provost is

\* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript. The last paragraph is in a different handwriting from the remainder of the letter.

much afflicted that such an unexemplary promotion should be introduced in his time. And indeed I must acknowledge to your Grace that I do not at all remember any precedent of the like condition. It not only superinduceth a bachelor of arts over the heads of all the Junior Fellows, and perhaps of his own Tutor also, who are daily expectants to succeed in those preferments when they become void, and therefore must be much discontented by such a disappointment, but it must very much discourage the industry of the students in general and of their parents also, who make those advancements the great ambition of theirs and their sons apprenticeships. My Lord Deputy resents this as he ought. And when I have presumed to give your Grace this my sense thereof I humbly submit it and myself to your Grace's better judgment.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, August 4. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders*, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

GILBERT TALBOT to ORMOND.

1682, August 5. Laiex.—Although I have ever esteemed your Grace so strongly fortified with all the principles of honour, loyalty and integrity, that the devil himself could never find a weak place in the whole circumstances of your life to lay his batteries of slander against; yet, my Lord, since your Grace hath lately been assaulted by a deeper malice and greater dexterity in calumniaition of the late, (I hope not long), Lord Privy Seal, and given him as clear a defeat as that which was given by the hand of heaven to the Earl of Meath and his six butchers in St. George's Channel, I cannot forbear to salute your Grace with this weak expression of the joy of my heart for your so entire a victory and triumph over the stratagems of your subtle and venomous adversary. I hope his Majesty will hereby discover upon what a false prop he hath trusted the weight of many of his affairs of State especially in Parliamentary debates. For let Machiavill teach what he will, it is impossible for a man that is not honest at the bottom ever to be a good servant to his Prince.

My Lord I have one thing more to congratulate with your Grace, which is your grandson's, my Lord of Ossory's, marriage with my Lord Hyde's daughter, wherein your Grace will find great satisfaction and comfort, for his lordship is a man after your Grace's own heart, well principled towards his Prince and a generous friend. I confess I am not a little obliged by his lordship's extraordinary expressions and promises of kindness to me to give him this character, for unsolicited and friendly of his own accord, he told me, when I last waited upon his Majesty at Windsor, that he would be my friend and bade me depend upon it, and it would be a high recommendation

of me to his lordship's favour if your Grace would be pleased to let him know that you give me leave to write myself, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, August 6. Dublin.—I had none from your Grace last post, neither have I from other hands but the news-writers, any account of the proceedings in Council in your contest with my Lord Privy Seal; the particulars I hope to have soon for I am told there is a packet in the bay, and I believe my uncle Mathew is with it; however I would not stop the packet here from going out as was intended by the time I return from church. The enclosed states of the monthly accounts of the Farmers' payments and balance were brought me yesterday by the Farmers. Your Grace will find that Mr. Taylor's state, which he would have signed if he had not died, and that taken out of the Farmers' books do differ about 3,000*l.*, for Mr. Taylor's state from the last of June to the last of July makes the balance due from the Farmers 13,559*l.* odd money and the Farmers but 10,640*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and I think myself bound to inform your Grace that many of the last March assignments will not be accepted by the respective collectors they are drawn upon, having no effects in their hands, and some of them declare and say they will justify it to the Farmers' faces that they knew these assignments could not be answered but out of the Michaelmas quit-rents. I have been so civil to the Farmers as to send my Secretary to them to show them the several letters writ from the officers of the Army upon that subject, what their answer will be shall be transmitted.

As to the livings of Carrick I find upon inquiry that the presentation is in your Grace as patron and am informed that Monsieur Hierome has a nephew and a son in law; the former I am told understands no English and the latter is a blockhead in all languages. The widow's condition whose petition I send over requires commiseration; Mr. Christian whom I formerly recommended for that cure is a person very fit for the place, as may appear by the certificates of several bishops, and he would part with something that he holds now to have the honour of being placed there.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, August 7. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.

[See Foreign Office Papers, Flanders, in the Public Record Office.]

JOHN NALSON to ORMOND.

1682, August 7. Doddington.—I have searched all my papers, an abstract of which I here send enclosed by which your Grace will see how indifferently the Paper Office is furnished with materials towards giving any tolerable account of the Irish affairs. If therefore your Grace think it con-

venient that I should interweave the historical account of Ireland with that of England, that so the world may have a true account of those transactions and that I may not be misled either by the malice or ignorance of other writers, I must humbly crave your Grace's assistance in such papers and matters of fact as must certainly be the best known to your Grace, and if in my low sphere I can be capable of serving your Grace in this or any other matter, I shall esteem it the glory of my life by receiving your Grace's commands to have the honour of being, etc.

Encloses the following :—

Papers concerning Ireland taken out of the Paper Office at Whitehall.

1640-1.—A Commission under the Great Seal of England intended for the continuance of the Parliament in Ireland not arriving there until after the 26th day of January to which day the Parliament was by a former command prorogued, an Order for the determination of that Parliament and the calling a new Parliament.

1641.—A letter from his Majesty's Attorney General in Ireland to the Lord Keeper Littleton concerning certain queries proposed to the judges by the House of Commons, as also concerning the bishops' revenues. Dated Dublin, August 19, 1641.

A copy of those querics and the answers given to them by the judges.

A copy of the same queries propounded and voted in the Commons' House in Ireland and their own declarations of law upon them.

1645.—A letter from his Majesty to the Lord Marquess of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to conclude a peace there upon former instructions sent by Colonel Willoughby. Dated June 19, 1645.

Another letter to the same effect dated from Oxford, December 2, 1645.

1646.—Articles of agreement between the Lord Marquess of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Commissioner for his Majesty, and Richard Lord Viscount Mountgarret and others Commissioners for the Confederate Catholics in Ireland, which agreement was afterwards broken by the said Confederates at the importunity of the Nuntio.

1649.—Two letters between Colonel Monk and Owen O'Neill concerning a Cessation of Arms &c., April 25, 1649.

Besides I have :—The History of the Irish Rebellion fol. printed by R. Clavel, 1680. A Prospect of the State of Ireland from 1556 to 1652 by Peter Walsh. An extract of the diurnals and other printed narratives published during those times, which I find full of mistakes and uncertainties.

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, August 8. Dublin.—There came in two packets from Windsor yesterday, and with them my uncle Mathew landed and is gone this morning homewards, amongst other things that he informed [me], he told me of a proposal made for my niece Stanhope's marriage with a person of great quality. I hope that treaty goes on, for it is a thing I desire much, and will strengthen much the interest of our family at least in this country, and if that be brought about by a person now out of favour, I would not advise your Grace to scruple the readmitting of him. I have your Grace's letters of the 29th of the last and 1st instant, and am glad that the project of regimenting the Army as it was proposed is laid aside.

My Lord Hyde has given me an account how the farm came to be broke off and his lordship with the rest of the Lords of the Treasury have signified his Majesty's pleasure to me, requiring me to give orders that the Commission of Inspection be proceeded on anew to require the Farmers to give an account of their payments to the 1st of July last, and to make forthwith their demands for defalcations, which the Barons of the Exchequer are to proceed upon though out of term, and that the several collectors be sent to, to give an account of what assignments they have in their hands and what of them are paid and what unpaid, and that I should send positive directions that those of the civil and military list be first paid. This is the substance of their letter, to which I shall send a full answer with the advice of those few of the Board that are now here, by the next post. I have sent to desire my Lord Primate to come to town upon this business. I sent for the Farmers this morning and acquainted them with the substance of what I had in command, and do find that they will insist upon their covenants, and do allege that imposing an inspection upon them is contrary to their covenants, and also the orders I am required to send to their collectors. One thing I had forgot, and that is that warrants should be hereafter directed to the Vice-Treasurer, the warrants I signed for June pay were left with Mr. Taylor before he died, but I shall have them up from his executors and will direct new ones to the Vice-Treasurer, but we have neither Vice-Treasurer nor his deputy here. I hope Sir John Champante is upon his way by this time, if Sir James Shaen has not brought about the new contract again, as your Grace seems to hint in yours of the 1st was possible enough to happen.

I hope by the next post to hear that the Privy Seal is put into other hands, Thursday being the day appointed for my Lord Privy Seal's last answer.

If your Grace intends to come over so soon as you mention in yours of the 29th, which I by the way look upon as impossible having so much work of all hands to go through with, you need not avoid coming by this town, for you are as

much misinformed of the distempers of this place as we are in the coffee houses here, that my Lord Hyde is to be Lord Lieutenant of this kingdom and your Grace Lord Treasurer there.

The Archbishop of Cashel is not yet dead, though past recovery. I had a letter yesterday from the Bishop of Limerick desiring me to put your Grace in mind of his father the Bishop of Dromore for that archbishopric. Whoever shall take a new farm of the revenue here I hope your Grace will order it so that they may not farm the post office, for there are many great complaints and I am afraid just ones against the present Farmers, and without giving notice to me they send the post barks away to Chester when they please, by which means we want our letters out of England sometimes two or three days, as it happened this last time, and I know not who to punish because Capt. Gill's widow has made it so in her bargain for supplying the packet.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, August 8. Windsor.—Sunday last has put a final period to Sir James Shaen's proposals, and the trial of a management was resolved upon; great endeavours are used to get into the office, but the King says he will neither appoint or recommend any, that in case this way should not answer expectation, he may have no share of the blame, but leave it upon his ministers. The branches of the Establishment are (1) Ireland, (2) Tangier, (3) Ships, and (4) Pensions. I separate this last from the others, because the other three are to have preference and pensions are to bear any failures that may happen. I go this afternoon to London to meet the Lords of the Treasury to-morrow morning upon the whole matter. I hope it may be brought to a conclusion, so that I may keep my day of departure from hence. I am, I may say, importuned to stay all this winter here, and I find it to be the desire of some that may command, if they will, but till they do I hold my resolution and will by the next post give you a more positive account of what shall be resolved in the point. The present Farmers are by their contract obliged to give in their books for the information of the Government in the produce of the revenue in their time and other things. It will be fit on advice with the King's counsel to call upon them for them; from London you shall hear again from me. *Copy.*

#### COLONEL EDWARD COOKE to ORMOND.

1682, August 9. Highnam.—I understand by a letter brought me last post from Colonel Jeffreys, that your Grace intends your return for Ireland before the end of this month and by the way of Milford. This therefore is not only mine, but also the address of this whole family, that your Grace will be pleased to remember your old quarters and prefer this

house before a Gloucester Inn, where I presume your Grace, and my Lady Duchess both, believe all persons and things are absolutely your own; though I am now going to exercise my buckhunting vocation in Savernake Forest, yet as soon as I understand your Grace begins your march I shall quickly gallop to pay my duty. I therefore presume to beg that either Mr. Gascoigne, or some other of your Grace's servants, may have orders that as soon as the time and stations are resolved on they will give me an account of both. If before the end of this month, be pleased to let the superscription to my orders run thus, for me at Bagden Lodge in Savernake Forest, to be left with the postmaster at Marlborough in Wiltshire, if after this month then hither to be left with the postmaster at Gloucester. For my heart is so set on waiting on your Grace that it will prove a very irksome disappointment should I fail of it. If there be any commands that may guide me to become in any way serviceable to your Grace be pleased to bestow them as frankly on me as you have been accustomed to be liberal of other favours. How defective so ever I may be in power, I am sure my ambition is large enough to render me to all intents and purposes with all imaginable implicitness, etc.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, August 10. London.—Yesterday we met upon the establishment at the Treasury Chamber, where many retrenchments were proposed, but they were all in relation to particular persons and salaries, and though it was not a proper part for me to appear an opposer of any methods of thrift, that can consist with the service and safety of the Government, yet I did help some friends not altogether as such, but as I thought it just and useful. I will not name particulars, nor if I can help it shall there be any discovery made till the season of acting upon the new establishment. Your letter of the 1st instant I have and shall in the first place prevent any engagement upon his Majesty, and then we may have time to accommodate all fit persons as far as such a vacancy will permit, wherein room may be found for your chaplain. I am just now going to the Treasury Chamber again to go on with the establishment and particularly on those of Tangier and the ships, both which must be maintained out of the Irish revenue and I hope with little hurt to Ireland. *Copy.*

#### SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, August 11. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See Foreign Office Papers, Flanders, in the Public Record Office.]

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, August 11. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 29th of July, which came to my hands at

Blessington, whither I had retired for five or six days for a little country physic, but upon my Lord Deputy's summons I came to Dublin, where his Excellency was pleased to show me a letter from the Lords of the Treasury to retrench the force of their lordships' former directions in the behalf of the present Farmers. I can say little upon that occasion, but what will be represented to your Grace by my Lord Deputy's private letter, or by my Lord Deputy and Council, but this I must presume to whisper to your Grace that by the observance of their lordships' former commands we are much disabled to restore the receipts and payments into such a method as might give us such an understanding of his Majesty's revenue as may be of satisfaction to us; but according to your Grace's advice and usual wisdom we shall make the best of it that we can. The Lord Deputy and Council have ordered the Commissioners of Inspection to be restored to their places as they were; but they durst not adventure without farther directions to send any positive orders to the collectors in the country as your letter directs, lest the Farmers should take up their old way of justifying their failure, because the Council table had intercepted their receipts by putting some restraints upon their collectors. I wish they do not make the same objection against the restoring of the Commissioners of Inspection; but in my poor opinion, and it was the general sense of the whole table also, let the Farmers object what they please, there could not be the least satisfactory prospect of their receipts and payments without the Inspection of the Commissioners.

Your Grace writes of being at the water-side about the beginning of September. I believe that your Grace designs it and what is more that you wish it, for I cannot suppose that the unsteadiness of affairs, for so they appear to us at this distance, can be any way pleasing to your Grace's way of managery, but notwithstanding all that, the great concern of this kingdom depending upon the settlement of the revenue it is not probable that his Majesty will permit your departure thence until that be first established or at least agreed on.

I hear that the proposal between the Lord of Kildare and my Lord Chesterfield's daughter is now put on foot by some of my Lord Kildare's friends. I heartily wish it may take good effect for many reasons, which I need not repeat unto your Grace. I pray God prosper your Grace and all yours.

#### ORMOND to COLONEL EDWARD COOKE.

1682, August 12. London.—Yours from Highnam finds me just now ready to return to Windsor from whence I came on Tuesday last and have ever since been employed in feasting and business, which are good things in their seasons, but for the most part spoil one another, yet the Lords of the Treasury have in my presence given order for the drawing a Commission for the management of the revenue in Ireland

and instructions to the Commissioners. They have also dispatched many pretenders to pensions and counties more for the ease of the revenue than the satisfaction of the parties. The unruliness of some hath made us hard hearted and pursue our resolution not to be cudgelled or starved, that is to say with our own consent. Till I have been at Windsor and received the King's pleasure I cannot be positive as to the time of my departure for Ireland, consequently you cannot have the information you so kindly desire, but I have put the directory part of your letter into Gascoigne's hands and he will be sure to follow it in due time. Remember my service to your whole family, which I would go out of my [way] and to worse accommodation, to see once more. *Copy.*

SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER TO ORMOND.

1682, August 12. Dublin.—Since the return I humbly made to your Grace's commands about the Castle I have traversed every thing likely to supply what the Castle falls short of the sum designed for the palace and that which appears most encouraging, if it may be done, is the exchange of the College for the new Hospital. Your Grace hath wished the College a better structure and situation, the latter now renders it more a sepulchre than nursery to the youth of this kingdom, who too often miscarry by the lewd neighbourhood of Lazy Hill; now if it please your Grace the College may be of sufficient reception for the soldiers, and the Hospital would make a magnificent college and being out of town would be free from those mischiefs that now attend it. For this change I presume 10,000*l.* would voluntary be subscribed by the gentlemen of this kingdom, who are now beginning to send their children abroad, and [it] is to be feared if not soon remedied this foundation will be desolate. If this should fall short of 10,000*l.* another thing presents, which Sir John Edgeworth hath put into my hands with covenant that he may have your Grace's favour for the paying of a debt of 3,000*l.* out of it due from his Majesty to him. He is positive that the information is true, though it seems improbable. The thing is the pay of the horses sent from hence to Tangier is wholly charged on this revenue, yet one half of the pay hath been answered by provisions out of England, then there rest near 8,000*l.* in the Farmers' hands.

I am farther to submit to your Grace, that if your Grace continues your thoughts relating to the Castle it imports the contractors before it be known, to secure in St. George's Lane, Sheep Street, Castle Street and Damaske Street so many houses as may make four fair streets into the Castle, which may be too late easily to procure if once the design be known. I beg your Grace's leave to acquaint your Grace with the wonderful progress of Ormond Market to the great satisfaction of this city being judged the greatest ornament in it.

Your Grace's favour therein hath given a fortune had I no more sufficient for one in my post, which with all dutiful thankfulness shall ever oblige me and mine to pray.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1682, August 14. Windsor.—I did not know your lordship was in town all the while I was the last week in London, if I had I could have borrowed some part of the time I spent with my Lord St. Albans to give you a visit and some account of our Irish affair, which took up all the mornings from Wednesday to Saturday and yet all that was done was to order the Solicitor to prepare the drafts of a commission and instructions for managers and to resolve that no new pensions could be admitted or old ones paid till experience should discover what his Majesty would have at the year's end to dispose of after the charge of the government of Ireland, the garrison of Tangier and the charge of a certain number of ships should be defrayed out of the Irish revenue. By this you see how impossible it is to serve the lady with that expedition her affair seems to require, which I had no way to accommodate but by offering to be bound for performance of conditions and this I hope will do the work.

Your lordship having had some part in bringing me over you will allow me to tell you that I am yet ignorant whether the King will permit my present return into Ireland or command my stay this next winter here. I hope I may be informed of his pleasure this night, if it be for my stay I shall see your lordship at Newmarket and I trust often after, if I have leave to go I will endeavour to see you to-morrow in the evening ; if that cannot be this must pass for a leave taking, and for all that ought to be said on such an occasion by a faithful friend and most humble servant. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, August 15. Dublin.—I have none from your Grace this post, nor had any by the last, and what I have in command from the Lords of the Treasury I doubt not but you have the perusal of, before it is sent me and a sight of what is writ in return, which makes me not trouble your Grace with duplicates of all that passes.

By a letter from my Lord Longford of the 8th and some others I received by yesterday's packet, I find for certain that the new undertaking is now put off without resource, and that a management is resolved upon for the next year, the modelling of which must take up much time considering how long the revenue has been in farm, and will put your Grace to no small trouble whom to recommend, having so many persons on both sides the water that think themselves capable of such preferment and depend upon you for advancement. Sir John Champante landed yesterday and is not a little pleased

with this new alteration, I shall find it a difficult matter notwithstanding my putting the King's commands of the 1st instant in execution, and those I received from the Lords of the Treasury also dated the 8th in relation to the present Farmers ; how to get a true account of what is paid, and what in arrear upon the assignments already sent down to the collectors they being so much the Farmers' creatures.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, August 15. Windsor.—Yours of the 6th I received yesterday, and that of the 8th this morning as I came from receiving the King's command to dispose myself for residence here this winter ; the reasons he gave and the manner of delivering them were very obliging as they expressed confidence in my integrity and some opinion of my capacity to serve him at a time of difficulty.

It was not to be doubted but that the Farmers would not only draw into their hands all the money they could, but do whatever else might disturb the method and good success of the way the King has put his revenue into, the foresight of this produced those directions you received and which you are preparing to perform and give an account of. The King resolves there as well as here to govern by law and hopes one day to have the benefit of it himself, but in the case of these men who have long deluded him and his ministers their covenants ought to be narrowly examined and though nothing should be done to them against law, yet surely there is equity due to the King as well as to his subjects. I will take care of the other parts of your letters and return answers by the next post. The Bishop of Dromore is a sad prelate and Dr. Jones is a fit man to make one of. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, August 15. Windsor.—By letters of the 8th from Dublin I have had notice of your landing and departure the next day, and this morning I had the King's command to fit myself for wintering here and take it for granted that as much will be allowed for the support of the government in my absence as was in the like case at other times, the rest, which will be about half, I must bear. Much will depend on the success of the King's affairs betwixt this and the next spring and his Majesty is made believe that I may be of some use to him. The King having taken the management of his revenue into his own hands, at least to make a trial for one year, my prise wines will be loose and it will be fit in time to consider of the best way of disposing them, possibly the managers may be persuaded either to farm them from me or manage them for me. I know not certainly who they shall be, but without doubt they will be such as understand trade and may help me one way or other. My wife is early and

sharply attacked by her cough, I hope it is but what other more healthy and young are troubled with and get free of. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1682, August 16. Arlington House.—One of the businesses I forgot last night was to mind your Grace of Mr. Ellis, formerly your son's secretary, a very ingenious and well deserving man, who served his lord long both at home and abroad much to his satisfaction. He persuades himself your Grace may easily find means of accommodating him in the management of the revenue of Ireland and I dare be answerable for his performing it well. I humbly take leave once more of your Grace, begging your pardon, that my legs will not carry me to do it in person.

MADAM DE GRAMMONT to ORMOND.

1682, August 18. Versailles.—Vous aves receu ma lettre avec bonté, vous naves point meprisé les temoignages de mon respect et de ma tendresse et vous y repondes avec tant de douceur et de bienviellance que ie ne scaurios me consoler de ce que ma timidité ma privee si long temps d'un si grand bien. J'accepte avec ioye et reconnaissance loffre que vous me faites de vostre portrait, ie nen saurois trop avoir et ie suis bien seure quil ne me fournira pas les tristes reflexions dont vous me parles puisque tout le monde massure que vous nestes point changé et que vostre santé est tres bonne; ie naurois pour me mortifier qua regarder mon miroir qui me fait apercevoir chaque jour de quelque nouvelle iniure due temps mais come la loy en est commune a toutes les creatures il faut songer a passer avec le moins dincomodites quil se pourra les jours qui nous sont contes, et pour cela aller aux remedes; ie crois que, Mr. le Comte de Gramont vous a envoyé de certaines pillules admirables pour la goutte on en a veu des miracles si vous voulies vous en servir celon la methode qui est prescritte ie vous en fournirois toute l'annee Mr. Daumoun, Mr. le Mareschal d'Humieres et plusieures autres sen sont servits utilement. Je prens part come je dois a la satisfaction que vous temoignes avoir du mariage que vous venes de faire, tout le monde dit beaucoup de bien de la jeune dame et ie la trouve bien heureuse d'avoir l'honneur dentrer dans vostre famille; iay esté voir Me. sa mere a son arivee et ie ne manquerais pas de luy rendre pour l'amour de vous tous les soins dont ie me pourrais aviser puis que ie suis avec plus d'attachment que qui que ce soit Monsieur mon tres cher oncle vostre tres humble et tres obeissante servante et niece.\*

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\* The orthography of the original is followed in this transcript.

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, August 19. Dublin.—The bearer Mr. Ashbury, to whom I have given licence to go into England, I must recommend to your Grace's care and desire you would, notwithstanding your great affairs there, allow him to speak with you in a matter of great importance here ; the business is Mr. Smith of our playhouse is lately dead, who you know was a great pillar of our stage, therefore your encouragement and assistance will be necessary or else the playhouse will fall.

## SAME TO SAME.

1682, August 19. Dublin.—I had on Thursday last Mr. Gascoigne's of the 12th by your Grace's direction and yesterday Mr. Dickson gave me yours of the 8th and 10th, which he had brought sooner but that he fell ill upon the road. I desire your Grace to acquaint the Lords of the Treasury, that I have punctually followed their directions in their several letters of the 1st, 8th and 12th of this month, to the two former I have given an answer in writing, the last is not worth a letter by itself. The Farmers have their lordships' order and tell me they will give obedience to it, but I am afraid if they prove not honest men all these orders will signify nothing to compass the end as I suppose aimed at, for without breach of covenants on the King's part, the collectors cannot be required to pay no money to them unless there were a seizure of the farm. The Farmers think I have gone too far already in the order I sent to their respective collectors to pay no money upon the assignments already issued but to the military and civil list only and not to the pensions, or any other payment whatever, these last words marked they except against as excluding them from receiving their money for management as by their contract is provided, upon which I sent for the King's counsel, Sir John Davys and the Commissioners of Inspection, the Farmers present. The Attorney and Solicitor General were of opinion that they ought not to have that restraint put upon them, provided they ascertained the sums, so the Farmers went away satisfied and Sir Charles Meredith and Sir John Topham are to adjust that matter with them. I do not see anything farther to be done in relation to the Farmers until the Barons of the Exchequer return from their circuits.

I do not doubt but before this time the Commissioners are named for managing the revenue, but however I must put your Grace in mind of Sir John Davys ; before I received yours of the 8th Sir John Champante told me it was resolved there should be four columns in the establishment, which account he had from my Lord Ranelagh. I have called upon the Farmers for an account of the produce of the revenue in their time, which they own they are by their covenants bound to give the Chief Governor when demanded and will give in as

soon as they possibly can, indeed they have a great deal of work upon their hands, and by way of addition to their trouble the collector of this port, Mr. Pledwell, has taken away all the money and bonds in his hands to secure himself against a judgment, Fletcher has got of 1,600*l.* against him for executing the Farmers' orders, the business, your Grace knows very well, it has been often before you in Council. I wish the revenue may hold out to furnish Tangier and ships in that proportion as is expected.

SIR JOHN DAVYS to ORMOND.

1682, August 19. Dublin.—Asking his Grace as the Irish revenue is to be put into a number of Commissioners' hands to interpose in his favour in order that he may be one of them. The reasons of his coming to his present employment and the hopes of his endeavours in it consisted perfectly in his Grace, for it is not to be thought that the profits of that place, being so very little, could weigh in the balance with his inclinations of service under his Grace. He has been a constant attender at the Council Board and upon the Commissions of Accounts upwards of ten years, excepting that time by the iniquity whereof he was singled out of his Majesty's servants and ministers in this kingdom to be so severely fallen upon in England. *Abstract.*

WALTER BUTLER to HENRY GASGOIGNE.

1682, August 22. Dublin.—Enclosing petition and letter to Dr. Taylor requesting some satisfaction for the charges and troubles he has been at about the Duchess of Portsmouth's concerns here. When her Grace sold her interest in Lord Kingston's grant to the King she made particular provision for the writer's satisfaction. He knows that she will get the matter referred to the Lord Lieutenant, and hopes his Grace will not be against it, as others will soon snap away all the forfeited lands found in those inquisitions. He suggests that Gascoigne should obtain help from Mr. Mulys, who is Dr. Taylor's great friend, and promises Gascoigne, if he can procure the King's letter to pass the grant, forty guineas for his trouble besides what the fees of the letter cost. *Abstract.*

EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, August 22. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 15th with the notice of your staying in England this winter, which at parting I thought would happen and believed prudent for you to do. By the end of the next week I believe the Barons of the Exchequer will be returned hither from their respective circuits and my Lord Chancellor also from Blesington, who I was unwilling to send for until we might put all matters relating to the farm at once in its properest and best way for the speedy bringing the Farmers to a just account, and shall

proceed all along for the time to come with the advice of the Privy Council and his Majesty's learned counsel at law, and I have this day signed an order to the Commissioners to bring me an account of the produce of the revenue according to their covenants. I hope your Grace will now soon send over most of the jovial crew that attended you, for we have but a thin Council, and the Army but slenderly officered, there being but four captains with their regiment.

I had an application from my Lord Mayor this day about his allowance, which it seems is now but upon the fund of the pensions, though it was upon the former establishment in the list of perpetuities; and having the Lords of the Treasury's orders to pay no pensions, I desire to know whether the city be meant or no. I think it hard it should. There needed no exception for my Lady Ossory's pension, for that is upon the civil list.

I hear the Bishop of Cloyne is desperately ill in the north, and am informed that the Bishop of Down is so in England. What loss they would be to the Church here cannot be repaired but by making Dr. Bleyden succeed one of them and one Dean Murray the other. But to be serious, your Grace has the Provost to advance—a man without exception and fitter for a bishopric than the employment he holds, and I hear much good of the Dean of Waterford, and I think the Archdeacon of Kilkenny may be thought of if such a mortality should happen amongst the bishops. For my own part, I have at present but one chaplain to provide for, and him I will accommodate whoever is made bishop.

#### JAMES CLARKE TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, August 22. London.—His Grace is at Windsor and her Grace goes to-morrow. The next week my lord goes to Winchester to keep his table, and the week after he will go to Newmarket then for a month at least. We have no house yet, nor there is none under 500*l.* for six months. God send us over once again, for this will prove expensive. Here is no news but that all the family are in health. I thought to tell you by this post about the 15,000*l.*, but have not time to do it, for I came from Windsor this day, and am backward and forward very often. But I hope we shall be at rest very soon. My humble service to my lady. I hope she is safe with you.

#### JOHN MACNAMARA TO ORMOND.

1682, August 24.—Assuring his Grace that he never appeared against his interest. He was the only person that did appear in defence of his Grace's innocence, and gave account of the malice of the Lord Privy Seal and his son-in-law the Earl of Tyrone against his Grace. The Earl of Shaftesbury and others were angry with him for the same, and the Earl showed him the Earl of Anglesey's charges against his Grace,

whereupon he drew up a short brief of their discourses and sent it to Thompson, the printer, in order to have it published. He can further give his Grace an account of the contrivances of Sir Henry Englesby and his associates. *Abstract.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF DERBY.

1682, August 24. Windsor.—I am infinitely pleased that your lordship approves of the freedom I take in my advices to you. You may be sure they shall always be sincere and as much for your service as my capacity will reach. We are told here that the Lord of Monmouth will not go to the horse-races in those parts ; if that be true, as for his sake I hope it is, your lordship will be delivered from all the difficulties you are under concerning him ; however, I wish this may come to your hands time enough to prevent your writing to his Grace, since it is hard to contrive such a letter as in this case can satisfy him and not displease the King, which you ought principally to avoid. If his Grace should come to my Lord Rivers, it will not be hard for your lordship to find occasion to be from home all the time he shall be there, and if he should understand it to be to avoid inviting or being invited the matter will not be much. As soon as his Grace shall make his peace with the King, and allow his Majesty to be as wise as he or those he is governed by, we shall all be glad to pay him all the respect due to his birth and person ; till then he must not expect it. *Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DAVYS TO PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, August 25. Cork.—When I was at Limerick I wrote to your Grace and then gave you an account of one Teigene Mart, who was then condemned for felony. He was one of those who are generally known by the name of the King's evidence. This person, when he came to die, did at the place of execution declare, as the Sheriff told me, that all that he had sworn in reference to the Plot was false, and that what he had so falsely sworn was only in order to preserve himself from any trial for offences of felony before committed by him. He was a bold and a stubborn fellow at the bar, but they say a great penitent at the time of his death.

At Limerick Sir John Fitzgerald did petition to be brought to his trial ; summonses were issued for the evidence against him, but they kept out of the way and would not appear, nor could they be brought in ; wherefore the Court did not hold it safe to proceed to the trial of him.

And now here at Cork the titular Bishop of Cork, a person by me transmitted from Dublin hither by order of my Lord Deputy and Council, did petition the Court, setting forth that the witnesses against him, though desired, refused to appear, and therefore prayed a summons for them, which was granted, and this day being appointed for his trial, and the witnesses

appearing, the Court proceeded to the trial of him, and one of the witnesses being sworn to give evidence against the titular Bishop, then a prisoner at the bar, he did confidently declare that all what he had sworn against the prisoner was false, and so denied everything which was mentioned in his former examinations upon oath ; but as the Court was going to call upon another evidence it happened that a great part of the floor of the court fell down, and with that a great number of people, many of whom are severely bruised, others wounded and one or two killed, as we are informed. The confusion, you may imagine, was very great ; such as were not hurt were forced to get out of windows, and among them Mr. Baron Worth and I dropped down into the people's arms, who stood ready to receive us, and I thank God we are now in our lodgings very safe and very well. I have no more to add, but humbly to beg your blessing.

*Postscript.*—This day this city have on a second election chosen Alderman Covet to be Mayor for the ensuing year.

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, August 25. Windsor.—By reason of his Majesty's keeping his Court here and of his starts to London, his servants and their horses are harassed and we can hardly remember or make use of post days to write to our friends. The next week he goes to horse-matches to Winchester and returns the same week. Then after a few days goes to London, thence perhaps in as few days to Newmarket, where we shall remain till October unless the election of a Lord Mayor for the following year shall bring the King about Michaelmas to London. All this is by way of excuse for not answering your letters as soon and as often as I ought.

Now that it is the King's pleasure to have me stay near him this winter I shall take the liberty to desire from your Grace those observations you had made in your visitation, with such advices as you may think proper for you and me to give his Majesty upon them. Your Grace may be sure that such of them as may most properly come from myself, and that may be fitter for me than your Grace to give, shall accordingly be managed, and I shall as well as I can observe proper conjunctures and seasons for them.

I doubt not but to obtain a revocation of that letter from his Majesty which so much troubles the good Provost. I have already prevailed with my Lord Conway to think it had been better it had not been sent. My letter of this date to my son Arran will be communicated to your Grace. It treats only of the new commission for the management of the revenue and of what is expected from thence.

The Duke of Lauderdale died last night or early this morning. Divers of his countrymen are lately come hither, and have brought with them the return of a Commission sent to inquire into the mismanagement of the Mint in Scotland, and the malversation of the profits arising from it, and many

other corruptions imputed to the Lord Hatton, his late Grace's brother, not without reflection on the Duke himself ; but he is freed from any trouble it may give him, and the brother remains without any support to bear the prosecution of those who, it is said, his pride and insolence during his brother's greatness have made his enemies. It is hoped the young Duchess of Somerset will recover of the smallpox and, which is worse for my Lord of Essex, go on with her child.

It is, and I think on some ground, said, that the Duke of Monmouth begins to be weary of the distance he is at with the King. He has, at least in appearance, broke off his conversation with my Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Montague, and it is thought he will forbear to go to a horse-race in Cheshire to avoid the offence of such a concourse as must meet there. If this be true, it is a confirmation of what is conjectured, and I think the wisest thing he has done these four or five years.

Sir Richard Stephens came to me about ten days since with a pretension of his and a desire that I would assist him in it ; but I was so far from promising it, that I plainly told him that, unless he would resolve immediately to demonstrate an absolute conversion from his principles in relation to the Church and forsake his conventicles, that I must in duty to the King tell him that it was not fit for his Majesty to continue him in the place he held or to let him hold the name of his servant. He was surprised at this, and went away desiring he might have time to consider of what I had said to him. And thus ends your Grace's trouble for this time. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1682, August 25. Windsor.—By this post you will receive from my Lord Hyde by the King's command a copy of the commission prepared by Mr. Solicitor for the Commissioners that shall be appointed for the management of the revenue in Ireland. It was read over to me yesterday. Some exceptions I took to some parts of it as they seemed to me to pass by the Government of Ireland too much, and bringing all things relating to the revenue too immediately to the Treasury. That his Majesty should have frequent and clear information of the receipts and payments, and that he should have it through what hands he pleases and that the Treasury may be the most proper, is not to be disputed, but that the Commissioners should have no commerce with the Government or dependence on it, but receive directions and instructions and make returns without any examination, or interposition, or reference to the Chief Governor must be a disparagement to him and a disservice to the King, who ought to keep up his authority and reputation, that he may the better serve him. Of this my Lord Hyde was so far convinced, that he thought a clause reserving the approbation of inferior officers, who are to be chosen by the Commissioners, to the Treasury here unreasonable, and so

perhaps you will not find it in the copy sent you. He also thought it fit that any instructions that should be sent the Commissioners from the Treasury Chamber should be directed to the Chief Governor and that liberty should be left him either to require obedience to be given to them, or first to represent any inconvenience he may conceive such instructions may bring to his Majesty or his subjects. This being intended the question is whether it shall be provided for in the body of the commission or by subsequent instructions. Other things may occur on that side fit to be added, omitted or better explained, which ought with all convenient speed to be represented, as also at least some heads of instructions to guide the Commissioners in the performance of their work suitable to the laws in force in Ireland, especially to those that give his Majesty any kind of revenue. Herein I suppose you will advise with my Lord Primate, the three chief judges, and the King's counsel. When I wish a speedy return I do not mean but that time enough should be taken to consider well of the matter, as well for the King's service as the credit of his servants there, that it may appear they understand the revenue and the state of that kingdom better than some here would have it thought they do.

Though the Commissioners cannot act in virtue of their commission till the present term shall be expired, yet it may be fit for them to hasten over to acquaint such of them as are strangers with the place and people, but if their commission be in their hands before the end of December it may be time enough, but let not that slacken your diligence on that side, for so your representations and advices be pertinent and as complete as you can make them they cannot be here too soon. I have not yet the names of the Commissioners, but know that most of them and those whose abilities are most relied on have never been at least in any employment in Ireland. Their salary will be very good, that they may be encouraged to do their duty well and unwilling to lose their places. I will put no other business in this letter. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT LANESBOROUGH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, August 26. Rathcline.—Concerning Ormond's stay in England. He dreaded his lord's passing the seas in the month of September and is much troubled about the Duchess's cough. He desires his duty to them and to his dear Lord of Ossory and his fair lady. Now his lord is stayed in England he thinks the friends who attended him there should come back. The presence and good company of the Lords of Longford and Granard are much wanted and longed for in the county of Longford. He hopes Colonel Dillon has settled their affairs with Mr. Netterville. If the Colonel were pleased to solicit for the letter his Grace sent over by Mr. Ellis, his way for the 150*l.* a year which Lord Iveagh had upon the establishment would be more easy. *Abstract.*

## JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD, to ORMOND.

1682, August 29.—Recommending Mr. Robert Huntington. He has been told by Lord Kildare that Dr. Marsh, the Provost of Trinity College, might ere long be advanced by his Grace to a higher station in the Church, and understands the death of the Archbishop of Cashel is likely to make way for several removes. In case there is a vacancy at Trinity College, there is with them a person of that eminence and learning he might be planted there. His name is Mr. Robert Huntington, sub-warden of Merton College, who is lately returned from the East where he has been for fifteen years, a great ornament to his country and a diligent factor for the interests of knowledge. *Abstract.*

## THOMAS SHERIDAN to ORMOND.

1682, August 29. Windsor.—Concerning his brother. He asks his Grace to look upon the case of his brother, the Bishop of Cloyne, with a favourable eye. Envy had driven his brother out of the College, where as a lover of learning, of which his stock is not the smallest, he designed to have spent his days and strength in no unpardonable ambition to aim at the provostship, out of which he was really tricked by one since dead. Unfortunately, to ease him in his estate, his brother married a woman, who taking too much of her will, has since brought him under his Grace's displeasure. It was her importunity that gave his brother the small bishopric which he enjoys and her averseness ever since to remove into Munster that hindered his brother from residence. Grieved at his Grace's displeasure his brother has taken Mr. Frederick's house within two miles of Cloyne whither his wife is so far from removing that she brings upon her and him the scandal of living two hundred miles from her husband. The writer dares pawn his life that if his Grace will pardon what is passed and be pleased to settle his brother in some more convenient place, no man living will study more to deserve his Grace's favour. His brother is not like to have children and would spend his revenue in charity and hospitality. If it is a fault that his brother is a bishop, it is the writer's, who sought a letter for him to prevent a less loyal man coming into Derry contrary to his Grace's knowledge. The writer had hoped a letter from the Duke [of York] had made the way smooth without offending his Grace. His brothers and he have, as Irishmen, many envious adversaries, but it is hard that must be a crime in that kingdom and that Englishmen should be preferred there when not an Irishman would be allowed of here. There live not three men more devoted and bound to his Grace's interests. *Abstract.*

## LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DAVYS to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, August 29. Cork.—This only serves to acquaint your Grace that Doctor Creah, the titular Bishop of Cork, came to his trial. The witnesses who appeared against him and had before

sworn positively against the Doctor in their examinations now retracted that part of their evidence which related to him, and thereupon the jury found the Doctor not guilty. If anything else worthy your Grace's notice had occurred here your Grace should have had information of it.

**ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.**

1682, August 29. Windsor.—I have yours of the 15th and 19th of this month, which when you have received my last from this place will need little further answer. The managers, as hitherto designed, are not publicly known nor any one of them at all to me, and that only by name and face. There are few of my acquaintance here or there that have any relation to Ireland who have not pretended to a Commissioner's place either for themselves or some friend, but I neither am nor shall be desirous to be able to serve any of them in this matter. The judgment given against the Farmers' officer may be of further consequence than that case of Fletcher's, and therefore I think it will be convenient a state of the whole matter should be drawn up and sent. The present Farmers I think did farm the duty upon hearths to some in the several counties, the duty is payable in January, but nobody is under obligation at that time to pay the King. It would be thought of in time how to secure the next payment of that branch of the revenue. You will have some order in it by the next post, but it is not amiss it should be thought of before. *Copy.*

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to COL. EDWARD VERNON.**

1682, September 1.—Amongst many other favours of yours to me I have that of the 2nd of August concerning Mr. Mallory and the fellowship, the gentleman is a stranger to me more than that he was brought to my house by Sir Richard Aldworth of Munster, a gentleman who during the late war had served the King both in England and Ireland without defection to the great impoverishing of an ancient estate, but since retrieved by him. He is known to the Duke of Ormond and hath a company in the Army. After once or twice being there he produced a testimonial of this gentleman's learning and parts, under the University seal and the hands of all the Senior Fellows except one or two ; told me he hoped to obtain a letter for a junior fellowship, and desired me to recommend him to some friend at Court, which upon view of his testimonial and the desire of an ancient friend and gentleman of quality, I could not refuse and so presuming on your friendship gave you the trouble which produced, with such other friends as he made, a letter for a senior fellowship, which I never knew he pretended to. This is all I know or am concerned in the matter, nor would I have put pen to paper, had I thought it would have been a matter of such moment, with which I pray you in all humble wise to acquaint his Grace the Lord Lieutenant. I beg your pardon a thousand times for the trouble I have given you.

## COLONEL RICHARD LAWRENCE TO ORMOND.

1682, September 2. Dublin.—About eight years since towards the period of the last farm, I presumed to present you with a method for managing the King's revenue in Ireland when out of farm, by farming all the inland casual revenue as smoke money, excise, &c., to each respective county and principal city and they to farm each barony or considerable borough to themselves ; the contractors for the counties or city to be presented by the Grand Jury to the Justices at the Sessions, who may authorize persons in the behalf of their county, &c., to contract with the King's Commissioners yearly ; the sum agreed to be paid quarterly to answer the Army's quarterly payments, which method would be attended with these advantages to the King and conveniences to the country :

1. The King would hereby reduce his casual revenue to a certainty that whether in or out of farm his Majesty might know what to depend on so far.

2. The charge of salaries would be saved now spent on collectors and other inferior officers. The high and petty constables who now attend the farmers' officers in their collections may with more ease receive the money and pay it to the Sheriff or who else shall be appointed to receive it.

3. It would remove all occasions of complaints of the arbitrary exactions of inferior officers, who are usually a sort of rude vagrant persons, that studies to surprize the people when worst provided in order to exact their own fines for distraining, and no relief but by appealing to the Commissioners whereby the remedy is worse than the disease.

4. The King upon any extraordinary occasion might be supplied by the advance of three or six months' rent upon the credit of the growing rent from which of the county farms he pleases.

Then for the fixed or certain revenue as crown rents, quit rents, &c., they can neither be improved nor diminished but by his Majesty's disposal, and therefore may be collected by the Exchequer, their proper channel, by maintaining only one able industrious person as the King's Solicitor for the fixed revenue to attend the Exchequer Chamber and issue process when delays and neglects are by the Sheriffs.

By this method the work of the King's Commissioners will be contracted to very little out of the Custom House, where the greatest care and skill is required and the greatest hazard of the King's loss out of farm ; if care be not taken that some of the Commissioners be persons acquainted with the intrigues of trade and of more than ordinary diligence in business, that branch of the revenue will be in danger to decay and discourage the King from managing it out of farm, which is the interest of this Kingdom respecting trade, &c., to prevent if possible.

In order thereto I did then propose to your Grace a method for managing the Accountant General's Office, so as the King might have a view of his revenue every six months or every

year at his pleasure, so stated that his Majesty might as easily and readily inform himself of its improvements or abatements as he could find the day of the month in an almanac. That is, in what port trade increased or abated and in what commodity and whether in the importations or exportations, by which his Majesty might guess whether abatements proceeded from decay of trade or neglects of officers and provide timely remedies accordingly.

These particulars I humbly remind your Grace of, if they may hint anything that may tend to the better management of the revenue to encourage his Majesty so to continue it out of farm. And if any particular seem obscure or unpracticable I shall be willing to reply to any queries or objections that may be made against them and submit the whole to your Grace's great wisdom.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, September 2. Dublin.—I had on Thursday night last your Grace's letter of the 25th August and by the same packet received his Majesty's commands by my Lord Hyde, who sent me the draft of a warrant for the new managers of the revenue, and neither of the clauses that put a slight upon the Government here are left out of the copies sent me; but that which orders them to give account immediately to the Lords of the Treasury there, etc., and the other empowering the Commissioners to make all sub-commissioners, collectors, etc., are marked with a cross in the margin, perhaps by your Grace. And because his Majesty expects all possible expedition should be used in this affair I writ to my Lord Chancellor yesterday to make what haste he could conveniently to come to this town and sent him yours and my Lord Hyde's letter and he intends to be in town on Monday, and on Tuesday morning I intend to have a consultation with his Grace, my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, Baron Hartstonge and the King's learned counsel upon the warrant sent me, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Lord Chief Baron not being yet returned from their circuits; the former of these will not be in town, as I am told, this fortnight, but I believe those I have named are able enough to advise in the business required, thought it be of great importance. I thought it proper to have Judge Hartstonge, though he be not of the board, for he understands the business of the Exchequer and revenue very well and is very active in bringing the Farmers to account, and he hopes to get me by this night's post a brief of the state of their payments out of Taylor's books, they being very clear, and his son, who has the keeping them, very ready to give that court or the government any information in that matter. Hartstonge desired me this morning to return your Grace his thanks for qualifying his son your chaplain.

I have writ an answer to my Lord Hyde and given him an account how I intended to proceed upon his Majesty's commands signified to me by his lordship. Having an account that Lanty

Bolton is dead I have made Cornet Thelwall lieutenant, and Corbett cornet to that troop.

**ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.**

1682, September 3. St. James's Square.—The well affected gentry of Cheshire have represented to the King, that they have ground to suspect there may be a design in those parts to raise a commotion to the disturbance of the public peace, and that it may be too strong to be suppressed by law or by the Militia established by law to prevent insurrections, in which case his Majesty will apply any other force he has in any of his kingdoms, and therefore would have you consider how you may best inforce the garrisons about Dublin, that in as short a time as may be, they may on any such occasion be transported where he shall direct. The harbours of Dublin and Drogheda are seldom disfurnished of ships and in such case they may be pressed, nor are they at any time destitute of provisions sufficient for such a voyage, which may be had with ready money or upon security. I write by Cary Dillon, but neither he does, nor ought any other to know of it, this being only to be resolved by yourself as preparatory to a thing rather possible than probable. *Copy.*

**SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.**

1682, September 4. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See Foreign Office Papers, Flanders, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

**ELLEN GWYN to ORMOND.**

1682, September 4.—This is to beg a favour of your Grace, which I hope you will stand my friend in. I lately got a friend of mine to advance me on my Irish pension half a year's payment for last Lady Day, which all people have received but me, and I drew bills upon Mr. Laurence Steele, my agent, for the payment of the money, not thinking but long before this the bills had been paid; but contrary to my expectation I last night received advice from him that the bills are protested, and he cannot receive any money without your Grace's positive order to the Farmers for it.

Your Grace formerly upon the King's letter, which this enclosed is the copy of, was so much mine and Mrs. Forster's friend as to give necessary orders for our payments notwithstanding the stop. I hope you will oblige me now, upon this request, to give your directions to the Farmers, that we may be paid our arrears and what is growing due and you will oblige.

**EARL of DERBY to ORMOND.**

1682, September 5. Lathom.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter of the 29th of the last. It is very true that he had several letters which informed him that the Duke of Monmouth

was reconciled to the King. He cannot be satisfied in himself until his Grace be fully assured that what his Grace was informed of his making a visit is altogether false, it being above fourteen months since he went to see Mr. Booth. He assures his Grace that it is not one of his least inducements of going to Newmarket that there he shall have both leisure and opportunity to receive his Grace's instructions,  
*Abstract.*

FRANCIS GWYN to EARL of ARRAN.

1682, September 5. Windsor.—Though I know your lordship will receive from other and better hands than mine the present state of the revenue of Ireland, yet I thought it my duty to give your lordship the best account I could of that which so nearly concerned that kingdom. On Sunday last the Commission for the management was signed by his Majesty, the Earl of Longford, Mr. Lemuel Kingdon, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Strong, a gentleman at present employed in the Excise, and Mr. Dickenson, one employed in the Customs here, are the managers with the salary of the 800*l.* per annum each, and are ordered to prepare themselves for their voyage thither immediately. The names of the managers was so great a secret, that it was kept private even from the persons themselves till it was done; my Lord Longford being as much surprised at it as any one else. The Lords of the Treasury are preparing their instructions, so that your lordship may expect them in Ireland in a very short time.

His Majesty hath the Privy Seal still in his hand, where it is undisposed of; the town and Court say Mr. Seymour is likeliest to have it, when his Majesty in his own good time shall think good to part with it, but in the meantime it is not yet declared when that time shall be. The King and whole Court remove from this place on Sunday next in the afternoon to Whitehall, where there is not likely to be any long stay, for the week after Newmarket is talked of.

The King was so pleased with his journey to Winchester, that he declares he will spend a month there every year in hawking. My Lord Ormond attended his Majesty thither, and at the same time I had the honour to wait upon my Lord Ossory, Lord Hyde and Colonel Legge to Portsmouth. My Lord Midleton succeeds my Lord of Lauderdale in the Bed-chamber, and it is said Duke Hamilton will have the Garter. The Earl of Stamford is lately dead; I need not acquaint your lordship how buxom a widow he hath left behind him, but the honour falls to Mr. Anketill Gray, who was of the late Long Parliament and a very angry man in it. Yesterday a gentleman came from the King of France with a present of a sword valued there at 2,000 pistoles to the Duke of Richmond, which was intended to be presented when the Duke was in France, but was not then ready.

## JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, September 5. London.—I had the honour of yours of the 25th August, and this day we have quite removed our family from Windsor hither. God knows when we shall be settled. The Queen goes a racing to Newmarket, so the ladies must accompany her. I spoke with Sir James Butler who will not let the money go into any hands but mine for his Grace's use. When you will see the account of the 15,000*l.* you will not wonder at it, for you cannot have your cake and eat your cake. What will come from the entertainment you will easily learn then.

I have just time to tell you who were named for managing the King's revenue of Ireland on Sunday night at Windsor : Lord Longford, Mr. Lemuel Kingdon, Captain Robert Bridges of Dublin, Mr. Strong, one of the Farmers of Excise, Mr. Dickenson, an officer of the Customs that understands it very well ; Mr. John Ellis, they say, secretary. My wife and self sends our best service to you and my lady.

## WILLIAM MORETON, BISHOP of KILDARE, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, September 6. Neston.—I am now to tell you, that I am got as far as Neston towards Ireland, but cannot quietly leave this kingdom till I have done my utmost to obtain a favour of you for so particular a friend of mine that I would do anything in a manner to obtain it. The thing I would prevail for is to make him my Lord Duke's chaplain at large, one that will never be a burden to his Grace, but only begs this for the sake of the honour that attends it. A person he is of equal merits and modesty, as all that know him must needs acknowledge : he is confined to a small country living, and there he means to continue, but is like to appear public enough in a little time, having been already Dr. Burnet's principal assistant in correcting his Ecclesiastical History, and is now employed by my Lord Bishop of Oxford in the public good designs he has on foot, and will be sure of his good word, if there should be any great occasion for it. But I hope there will not be that, because he is likewise acquainted somewhat with the Dean of Limerick, who has promised me to go along with you to solicit the [favour] with my Lord Duke. I have ordered him to give you a double fee for your pains, and I do not question but you will be successful, if you take the pains in it, which I hope you will. We are just now going to set sail and bid England adieu for a considerable time. Service to all friends.

*Postscript.*—Pray let me have a line or two from you now and then especially when you have made this attempt upon my lord.

## EARL of ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, September 6. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 29th of the last and find that the managers of the revenue

were not then publicly known, nor any of them of your acquaintance, which make me fear the news I heard of my Lord Longford's being one of them is not true. It will be proper for the new Commissioners to come over hither some time before they enter upon the management to look after the branch of the hearth money and the inland excise, especially since most of them are strangers in this country, the other branches of the revenue will not prove so difficult, but upon our answer to my Lord Hyde's letter upon the new commission transmitted to me by his Majesty's order, notice will be taken of that. We had a meeting yesterday in my closet upon this matter with the persons I mentioned in my last and have already made a fair progress in it, and within a few days Mr. Solicitor will have drawn our result up in some form and soon after that it shall be transmitted to your Grace to be if you think fit delivered to the Lords of the Treasury. My Lord Chief Baron being not yet come to town I cannot authentically give an account of Fletcher's business against the Farmers

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, September 8. Brussels.—His Excellency intends to part for Flanders on Thursday after dispatching the Spanish courier and signing the warrants for payment of the Army, which will be the 15th instant. But unless his Excellency be powerfully supplied from Spain he will not be able to pay them so regularly as he hath done hitherto, each payment amounting to near 400,000 florins, besides the extraordinary charges for remounting the cavalry, repairing the fortifications and providing magazines in all his garrisons. And that his Excellency may be in some capacity of doing this he hath, according to his own desire, obtained orders from Spain forbidding the payment of any pensions to the soldiers, or [to] recommend any to any general officer or person whatsoever, notwithstanding they had former orders from the King for it, which hath given all persons concerned therein much trouble.

We have had a long continuance of extraordinary ill-weather, which hath done much hurt to our latter harvest. The great floods have broken the Dyke of Ostrewelcer betwixt Antwerp and Lille and overflowed the [meadows], which will not be recovered without a vast expense.

EARL of LONGFORD to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, September 8. London.—Yours of the 12th of August I received yesterday and wonder where it was wandering so long. . . . I suppose you are no stranger to the late favour I have received from his Majesty by my Lord Duke's interposition, and you will easily believe I have all the resentments in gratitude I ought to have for so obliging a testimony of his Grace's friendship. You can bear me witness that I

never yet made a false step to him, and I shall now be the worst of men, if I am capable of it after so great evidences of his kindness. Mr. Bennet is dead since you left us, and had made his youngest daughter one of the greatest fortunes in England, being worth at least in lands and money 150,000*l.* There have been petitions from the Whig party of the City and the freeholders of Middlesex presented this week to my Lord Mayor for confirming Papillion and Du Bois Sheriffs ; and there have been counter petitions also to his lordship both from the City and other the freeholders of Middlesex disowning the others' petition, thanking his lordship for swearing of Mr. North for one of the Sheriffs, and desiring that there may be a new choice of a Sheriff in the room of Mr. Box who fined. Tuesday next is appointed for the determination of this matter and his Majesty has deferred his journey to Newmarket till after Michaelmas in order to countenance his friends in the choice of a Sheriff and a Lord Mayor, it being Sir William Prichard's turn in course of succession to be Lord Mayor, to oppose which the Whigs intend to set up Sir John Shorter, who, to qualify himself for the election on Sunday last (as it is said) received the Sacrament in private after all the people were gone out of church, none other being witnesses of it but the Parson and a one friend more of Sir John's. For though there was a general Sacrament in the church for the Parishioners the Sunday before, yet Sir John did not think fit then to communicate in good company. My Lord Duke, Lady Duchess and the new couple are in perfect health and so are the two ladies, whom we visited here and at Windsor, who often speak of you and lament their loss of your company so soon. I have no more at present to add but that I am, &c., &c.

#### ORMOND to the EARL of ARRAN.

1682, September 9. St. James's Square.—The last post gave you an account from other hands, that the managers of the Irish revenue were named and who they are. I disclaim in the merit of the choice, having recommended none but my Lord Longford whose diligence and zeal for the service I have undertaken and I am hopeful his abilities will answer the trust. I confess I withal thought the employment might be some accommodation to his private affairs, if he made prudent use of it, which is my greatest doubt. Mr. Sheridan, I fear, is displeased with me for his disappointment though I had no other part in it than my preference of my Lord Longford before him ; when he was last with me he was earnest for my consent to the further preferment of his brother of Cloyne, when the Archbishop of Cashel should die, I defended myself in the civilest terms I could, but if he fail in that pretention also, as he shall for me, it will be an additional mortification. I am of opinion that the Dean of Lismore would make a very good Bishop either of Waterford or Ossory and either of those Bishops a

good Archbishop of Cashel. I suspect he of Waterford may think himself better as he is, and I am not sure that the other would willingly change. It well became the Bishop of Limerick to wish his father a degree above him in the Church, but I doubt whether his father would become the promotion as well. You shall do well to advise with my Lord Primate in all things of this nature and then whoever you recommend I shall move the King for.

But to return to our managers, it appears by Acts of Parliament that gave the King some branches of his revenue that the Commissioners are to be five, and that they are to be named by the Chief Governor for the time being, which was not, nor I think is yet, known to the King or the Lords of the Treasury, and I believe that provision was made in compliment to me, or for the satisfaction of the Lords Justices Eustace, Orrery and Mountrath, or to exclude strangers who had no estates in Ireland to answer for their corruption or other failings in the administration of the revenue, but the nomination being past and reconcilable to the Act I know not of any use to be made of the observation.

On the 18th of this month the King goes to Newmarket; before he goes a new Sheriff of London in place of Box, who chose to fine, will be attempted. The partics are making themselves as strong as they can. Those called the King's will have great want of Sir George Jefferyes who is now in his Welsh circuit. The Lord Mayor is yet courageous, but I doubt the better side will be outnumbered. The Duchess of Somerset is recovered to the great disappointment of the Earl of Essex and the Whig party. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, September 9. Dublin.—I had on Thursday last your Grace's letter of the 30th of the last month, with the information sent from Paris, which I perused in the presence of my Lord Primate and my Lord Granard, who was newly landed, and we were of opinion that no public notice should be taken of the matter and though the information seemed to us to be very improbable, yet I have given orders for the enforcing the three garrisons threatened and shall write to the respective governors to be vigilant to let very few enter their forts, and to examine strictly all persons that look suspiciously, especially those that come from foreign parts, if anything else be necessary to be done I shall expect commands from that side where you have a considerable person accused, and where you may with two or three ships prevent such a design taking effect.

I herewith send your Grace an account or view of the state of the present farm delivered me by Baron Hartstonge, it is not so exact as that he will venture his credit upon it as to all the particulars, but it will be found to be the best estimate that can be made. I also send your Grace the copy of a letter I

received some time since from the Lords of the Treasury ; you will find by it that it is the same kind of project Nich Baily set on foot once, for which you were very angry with him. I did not immediately comply with their lordships in granting my warrant for the two persons there mentioned to have the perusal of the customs' books, because the present Farmers except against it and will certainly pretend to a defalcation, therefore I thought it fit, and so did the rest of the Board, that the Farmers should have time to answer it in writing, which shall be transmitted, and this I desire the Lords of the Treasury might know, and if after that they shall desire the thing should be done I will upon their signifying their pleasures and his Majesty's, sign such an order, but I thought it my duty first to represent.

Their lordships' letter of the first instant from Winchester shall with all convenient speed be put into the properst course I can think of, or shall be advised to by those here that are most skilful in such matters ; it relates to the fire hearths duty, which they desire should be proffered to farm for one year.

#### FRANCIS GWYN to EARL of ARRAN.

1682, September 9. Whitehall.—My Lord Conway receiving his Irish letters by the last post at Windsor ; after his Grace the Duke of Ormond had left that place and understanding by those letters that Lanty Bolton was at the last gasp commanded me to wait upon his Grace in London and remind him of his promise to write to your Excellency by this post about the removing the officers on Bolton's death. His Grace hath been pleased to tell me that he would charge himself with writing to-night, but I left him at trick track with my Lord St. Alban's and Mr. Seymour and therefore humbly beg leave to acquaint your lordship with my Lord Conway's desires in that matter. . . . Here is no news worth writing to your lordship. The King leaves Windsor to-morrow in the afternoon and the whole Court, and on Monday goes down the water to Sheerness and Chatham, on the Monday following removes with the whole Court to Newmarket. The Duke of York hath lately made an alteration in the management of his revenue, for whereas all the chief officers of his household were his Commissioners, he hath taken it out of their hands and put it into the hands of Colonel Worden, Sir Nicholas Butler and Mr. Richard Graham, who is an attorney employed in the prosecution of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the charter of London.

*Postscript.*—I must like other my brother news-mongers beg your lordship's pardon for my mistake in my last of my Lord Stamford's death, who was very ill, but is said to be in a way of recovery now, though he was then reported dead.

## SAME TO SAME.

1682, September 12. Whitehall.—I gave your lordship the trouble of a letter by the last post concerning the desires of my Lord Conway in the disposing of the commission void by the death of Mr. Bolton, but the next day brought in the Irish packet with an account from your lordship how they were disposed of. His Grace of Ormond was pleased to acquaint my Lord Conway with it and to tell him that since it happened to be so before his letters could arrive he would find out some way very shortly of removing Cornet Corbet into some other troop and so accommodate Mr. Cope and Mr. Wilkinson according to my lord's desires. My Lord Conway commanded me to acquaint your lordship with it, and that Captain Cope waits to bring over his Grace's letter to your lordship upon that subject. I find since I spoke with my Lord Conway that I was under a mistake as to Mr. Wilkinson, for I mentioned him in my last to your lordship as Quarter Master to my lord's troop, which I perceive he is not and therefore beg your lordship's pardon for it.

The King is at present down the water towards Sheerness, intending to return to-morrow night and we begin to think his Majesty will not begin his journey to Newmarket so soon as Monday ; for upon Mr. Box's fining for Sheriff there is likely to be another tug very speedily. Colonel Peter Ryel of Southwark being to be set up by the loyal citizens as a partner for Mr. North, and the election of Lord Mayor being on Michaelmas day it is believed his Majesty will rather put off his journey till after that time than come up on purpose for two or three days and return. I have taken the confidence to beg your lordship's favour in the dispatch of a report upon a petition of Sir Gerard Aylmer's by a letter of this day's date, which I have delivered to those that will follow the business in Ireland.

## ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, September 12. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 2nd instant, but have not yet seen that to my Lord Hyde, which I suppose imports little more than your letter to me. Those that are to be Commissioners have the like copy of that sent to you about a week in their hands and are ready this afternoon to bring in their observations upon it. What those are and what the sense of the Lords of the Treasury will be upon them, I must refer to my Lord Longford to inform you, because I seldom know what will become of me in an afternoon, what betwixt the King's business and the Queen's and Duchess's diversions to which I am oftener called than stands with my ease or profit.

The marks you found in the margin of the copy sent you were made by my Lord Hyde when he read the draft of the commission to me at Windsor, and it was at my motion that a copy was sent to you. I suppose when you return your thoughts

upon it and shall represent the omission of the part the Government there should have in matters relating to the revenue and the officers belonging to it, you will principally insist upon the prejudice such an omission may bring upon the revenue, which in effect is upon the Government, rather to give ground to suspect that you or I are unsatisfied either out of punctilio or to have means to gratify dependents and friends ; the truth beng that so the King's business be well carried on we ought to be glad to be freed from a necessity of displeasing many more than we can satisfy.

I understand that the younger Moore is chosen and approved of to serve another year as Mayor of Clonmel, I suppose it must be upon some good assurance of a change of his principles, and that he will make some open amends for his opposition to an address to his Majesty in imitation of places of less importance. Your mother writes to you concerning your domestic affairs, which as far as I understand them require timely regulation in several respects, especially I think you ought to be at some certainty in relation to your expense here as well as there. It is well that Mr. Taylor's son is so ready to assist with his papers, but can those give any further light, than since his father came to be concerned. *Copy.*

MATTHEW ANDERTON to JAMES CLARKE.

1682, September 13. Chester.—Yesterday the loyal gentry meeting at a hunting and other sport to divert themselves on the forest, myself and several loyal citizens went to accompany them and there we found a very great appearance. My Lord Kilmorey and at least four score baronets, knights, esquires and gentlemen of good quality and I believe two thousand of the vulgar. After hunting they dined in tents, and after dinner was a horse match. Mr. Warburton got the race. After that a foot race, Sir Philip Egerton's boy got the tumbler and the black got the velvet cap with the King's colours in it, and then I returned for Chester about eight at night [and] saw the city as it had been in a flame. The occasion of bonfires was the Duke of Monmouth had won the plate at Wallasey. The bonfires got the rabble together, they broke the windows of St. Peter's church to get to the bells, broke down two doors belonging to the steeple to get to the ropes, and then rang the bells, and amongst the rest the fire bell was rung, then the rout got into the streets crying, A Monmouth ! A Monmouth ! and at several loyal persons' doors sung a ballad Long live the Duke of Monmouth, &c. Five hundred of them, as I am credibly informed while the ballad was singing at my door at the end of every verse threw stones at my windows. I hearing of this uproar stayed in the Forest Street, my friends advising me to stay there for my own safety, which I did, and when the day appeared the rioters dispersed. Mr. Mayor is with the Duke of Monmouth at Wallasey and neither Justice of the Peace or constable

except three of the latter appeared, but they could do no good with them. I hope to find out at least some of the rioters and hope also for justice though I doubt whether I shall have it from——. You see how necessary it is to have a garrison; a few soldiers would soon have dispersed the rioters. Our Militia cannot arm without the Deputy Lieutenants' orders and we have none within ten miles of us. Our Mayor is Duke of Monmouth's creature, and Col. Whitley like to succeed. God help the poor cavaliers that must live here. Really, Sir, there will be no abiding here for the King's friends if bonfires must be permitted upon every idle occasion and the rabble encouraged in their unsufferable licentiousness. I write full of grief this to you who am, &c.

*Postscript.*—I have sent one of the same tenor of this letter to Col. Worden.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, September 13. Dublin.—The last letters from London dated the 5th brought news of the persons' names appointed for the management of the revenue here, I believe many both here and on that side are very much disappointed. I am sure I was surprised to find my Lord Longford engaged with such company. The Committee I appointed for amending the commission have lost no time, and Mr. Solicitor has spared no pains, it being thought necessary that all the former commissions to Farmers or Managers should be looked over, yet it will be Tuesday next before it will be ready to be transmitted, which I desire may be made known to the Lords of the Treasury lest we might be thought negligent in a matter of that importance

I had a letter last post from Lord Clanricarde informing me that one Sir Maurice Hurly is gone over into England, and sent for by my Lord Anglesey, and carried along with him matters of accusation against your Grace. He is a person from whom your Grace recovered some lands in Achrim.

Doctor Willoughby, who is with the Bishop of Cloyne, writes word that he cannot live many days.

#### SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, September 15. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders*, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

#### [ANONYMOUS.]

1682, September <sup>15</sup><sub>25</sub>. Brussels.—On Wednesday last the Resident and two other gentlemen being out of town to take the air in a coach, the coachman fell out of his box, and the horses having their reins run away with the coach in such a fury that they thought if they should remain in it and be overturned it might cost them their lives, which made them

endeavour to get out, but the Resident had the misfortune in leaping out to put out his shoulderbone of his right arm, which is the reason he makes use of an unknown hand, but hopes in a few days to give an account of affairs with his own. As for news here is nothing material in absence of the Court, his Excellency being still in Flanders negotiating with those States concerning the payment of their subsidy and has procured from them 50,000 crowns for a present supply and will not return till he hath fully adjusted that matter Yesterday an express passed here to his Excellency from Vienna. We are told he carried the news of a great victory obtained against the Rebels of Hungary, the confirmation of which with the particulars we expect by the next.

**COL. EDWARD VERNON to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1682, September 16. Needwood.—Desiring him to acquaint his Grace with the contents of the enclosed.

*Encloses:—*

**PETITION OF COL. EDWARD VERNON.**

Showing that the Petitioner became bound at the request of the Earl of Longford, upon his lordship's purchasing the Master of the Ordnance's place in Ireland, for the payment of 2,000*l.* which he has reason to believe was paid to Sir Thomas Chicheley. He prays that Lord Longford's entertainment may be paid over to him (the Petitioner). *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, September 17. Dublin.—My Lord Primate and those I appointed a committee for the amending and altering the draft of the commission sent over by the Lords of the Treasury have finished a new one, and drawn up such instructions as they think proper to be given by his Majesty to these new Commissioners, and I believe they will be thought better than those my Lord Longford informs me he and his brethren are about. The instructions shall be sent over to your Grace the next post, and the new commission with the draft transmitted to me I shall direct to the Lords of the Treasury that they may see what alterations are made, and that the affairs of this country are not so well understood on that side but that they need help from this.

I send your Grace this post a report from the Court of Exchequer upon the order given them to proceed, though out of term, upon the Farmers' accounts and demands of defalcations, with the paper given in by the Farmers, which I desire may be sent to the Lords of the Treasury that we may have farther directions in that matter. I shall only observe that though the Farmers in the last clause desire a long time to make up their accounts to the 1st of July last they told me

above a month ago that they were ready to do it if my Lord Chief Baron were in town, and also to make their demands of defalcation.

I also send your Grace the returns made me from the several collectors, by which you will see how little of the March assignment had been paid when their return was made which [was] not above three weeks since.

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.**

[1682, September 18.]—The honour of your Grace's of the 12th of this month came to my hands yesterday in his Excellency's closet where, with the rest of the Committee whom his Excellency had appointed to consider the draft of a commission sent from thence and intended for the managers of his Majesty's revenue in this kingdom, I attended his Excellency with our report in order to the transmittal of it by a vessel that went hence last night. I wish that his Excellency and the committee to whom he referred the matter might have had some longer time of consideration in a matter so weighty as this was, which in truth required a serious consideration of the several Acts of Parliament whereby his Majesty's revenue is settled, for if any thing should be contained either in the commission or instructions which should be granted and given to these Commissioners that is not consistent with and fully warranted by those Acts the subject, and more particularly the merchant, is but too apt to make disputes and raise cavils whereby the orderly and timely collection of the revenue may be obstructed. But since the conjuncture of affairs would not admit thereof I may truly say that his Excellency hath lost no time in the despatching of it.

But when all this is done, it is to very many here who have thought of this matter, almost apparent that the revenue will not be answered either as to the sum or time by this way of management as is expected. However, this being resolved on it is too late to say anything of that matter.

The principal concern now is to take care that the present Farmers may answer to his Majesty what is and will be justly due from them the 25th of December next, and by what I can find the money which his Majesty hath of theirs by way of advance, and what is due to them from the subject, will sufficiently secure his Majesty, for though it be manifest that several assignments issued by them for entertainments and pay [which] became due the 25th of March last, are not yet answered by their collectors, yet I account what should have answered these assignments not due unto, nor to be reckoned on, by them and so for all assignments issued already, though not actually paid, and therefore I deduct so much from the estimate I make of the arrears alleged to be due to them, the first money advanced by them was 60,000*l.* and 20,000*l.* since for Rincurran fort, out of which I know Mr. Sheridan hath had his money,

being about 6,000*l.*, and they have by directions and warrant from the Lords of the Treasury in England, though with some opposition here, taken out 24,000*l.* to pay off Mr. Ryder and for other uses, so that the advance money now in the King's hands to be discounted will be 50,000*l.*, their defalcations cannot be much. I know they will most assuredly make a great noise with the Lord Ranelagh's 80,000*l.*, but I must not prejudge them, and for all other particulars that they can possibly insist on I have considered and do verily believe they will with care be brought into a narrow compass and easy conclusion, whereby the gentlemen designed for the management would enter upon an easy province so far as they shall be concerned in bringing in the arrears of this present farm.

One thing in my judgment is to be carefully avoided by the gentlemen who come over for management, and that is the bringing over of their friends and relations to be made use of in the management, for if once brought hither out of their own country the sending them back, how unfit soever for the service, will be very uneasy even to the Commissioners themselves, and withal the making room for them will not only oust experienced officers but will likewise engage them to throw all the rubs they can into the new Farmers' way. But in the management of this such care is to be taken that it may not lie in the Commissioners' mouths to say they had not the choice of the tools they were to work with. Wherefore the result of what is humbly offered in this particular, which I am sure, for their first year at least, will be absolutely necessary is by no means to exceed the bounds of advice without the least shadow of restriction; and I am sure, and should be very sorry that your Grace should have the least ground to doubt of the truth of it, that in all things wherein my advice and assistance shall be thought requisite neither shall be wanting. I must confess I have upon fourteen years' experience (for it is now so long since I was first of counsel with the Forth's in their farm), found the business of these two last farms to be much directed by Capt. Stone, and say it knowingly that the country during that time hath had much ease and the revenue brought to a certainty and put into a good method by his conduct, and where the officer in many cases had done wrong I have known the subject frequently righted, nay and amends made him without the charge of a complaint either to the Government or the Exchequer, which made me never doubt his being a Commissioner, but the matter is now over. I wish both for the King and subjects' sake there be a Capt. Stone among these gentlemen.

After all it is more than probable to me that a little time spent in management will show a necessity of setting the revenue again to farm, and if I be not misinformed some proposals will be made there to that purpose, of which I hope in a few days to give your Grace a farther account, in the interim I hope

his Excellency's endeavours as to the commission will meet that reception there which such a despatch made in so short a time deserves.

**ORMOND to LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE.**

1682, September 18. London.—I have received y[ours] of the 2nd of this month and read it thrice over and am fully of your lordship's opinion that if a good set of Farmers with reasonable security of performance could have been had it had been safer to farm than manage the revenue, and I agree that as the hearth duty should be farmed so the collection of the crown rent, whether new or old, should not be left to the Sheriffs, and both for the reasons given by your lordship. It was part of the art used by Sir James Shaen and Roberts to delay the conclusion of the bargain with them till it should be too late to look for any other bidders, or till it should be absolutely necessary for any other proposers to take them and those they wrought for into their fellowships, and the truth is they had gained so much credit in the Treasury here by the ease they proposed to give the revenue of England in the providing for Tangier and a certain number of ships that it was long before the vanity and villainy of their project was found out. As the case stands, I hope the civil and military lists, Tangier, and the ships will be provided for, and that though particulars may suffer delay or disappointments yet those essential parts of the establishment shall suffer neither; and that they may not, all that have duty for the King or a care of the quiet and prosperity of the three kingdoms must apply all their wit and industry to assist the managers and detect either . . . remissness or corruption. To this end I am sure your lordship will direct your thoughts, knowledge and vigilance, and in that assurance as well as in that of your friendship, I remain &c.

I desire your lordship to continue this correspondence with me and upon all occasions to let me have your thoughts with all freedom. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, September 18. Dublin.—The dogger not going out with the packet last night, I have got the clerks to work so hard in drawing fair the commission and instructions for the managers of the revenue that I send them to your Grace this night, and desire that after or before your Grace's perusal they may be sent to the Lords of the Treasury, but it is likely your Grace will be with the Lords of the Treasury at the first reading of them. The instructions, which I look upon as the paper of greatest importance, I am confident your Grace will approve of, and both in that and the commission provision is made that the Government should not be passed by, and indeed it is contrary to several Acts of Parliament it should,

the draft sent over by them would have been for my ease for I find trouble enough of that kind amongst the black coats and the red, the clergymen and pretenders to military preferments.

The ground of my allowing young Moore to be Mayor of Clonmel this year was upon a letter writ me from my Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, with whom he had a great deal of discourse when he went the circuit, and Moore made such submissions as prevailed with my Lord Chief Justice to recommend him to me and to answer for him. It was Mr. Herbert's indiscretion and passion that occasioned the not joining unanimously in an address.

CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW to CAPTAIN BUTLER.

1682, September 18. Kilkenny.—Many of my Lord Lieutenant's writings and evidences being by troubles of times lost and several things belonging to him and his ancestors detained from him, upon search lately in the Rolls Office I find the ferry of Ross passed in patent to Thomas, Earl of Ormond, and understanding you enjoy the same I desire you will direct the possession to be delivered [to] Mr. Whyte, my Lord Lieutenant's Receiver, for his Grace's use, or that you will please to let me know what you have to offer to the contrary, otherwise I cannot but direct a suit to be brought in my lord's behalf for recovering thereof to which your answer is desired by, &c.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, September 18. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders*, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

COL. RICHARD LAWRENCE to ORMOND.

1682, September 19.—About fourteen days since I presumed to present some proposals for the management of the King's revenue in Ireland.

By these I humbly mind your Grace of your promise in your closet when Mr Mathew Barry read the transactions of the hard measures I had received in Chapelizod manufacture to my damage upwards of 3,000*l* as by a report, then read, of Sir William Domvile and Sir John Temple appeared; and also by the opinion of Sir Nicholas Plunkett and six of the counsel learned in Ireland, Sir William Jones &c. of England, under their hands that your Grace's letter of November 3rd, 1668, gave me the security of a regal contract, and the promises of the Council table pursuant thereof a legal assumpsit, and that a much less transaction betwixt subject and subject was binding both in law and equity, to which your Grace replied what was binding betwixt subject and subject ought to bind betwixt King and subject; and assured me,

as soon as I could propose anything in your power for my reparation, you would endeavour my relief.

Now I do humbly propose to your Grace I may receive some reparation by an employment in which I hope to deserve my salary, and thereby the King will pay a just debt without a penny charge. If your Grace thinks fit to entrust me with the Accountant General's Office I hope to reduce those books to such a method as shall give the King such an easy prospect into every branch of his revenue, whether in farm or out [that] his Majesty shall understand every six months the value of each branch of his revenue with all its casualties, which will be a great help to his Commissioners timely to prevent the King's damage.

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, September 22. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders*, Vol. 53, in the Public Record Office.]

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, September 26. London.—Your Grace's letter of the 6th of this month and the account you were pleased to give me of your visitation have been about a week in my hands, which time has been taken up almost so entirely with home and foreign affairs of the greatest importance that though your observations have been some days in the Secretary's hands to be imparted to his Majesty at a Committee where he often sits, yet no time has been found to read them before him, and those Lords who have seen them do so well approve of the matter and method that they believe the King would do well to recommend the like proceeding to the prelates here. Your Grace's letter I did not think proper to produce but what is proposed in it for the hindrance of the further growth of Nonconformity shall be extracted that it may be ready to be offered when it shall be seasonable to put the remedies in execution, and that I suppose will be when the success with the City of London shall appear, whereof some judgment may be made about the end of this week, a Lord Mayor being to be elected and some Sheriffs to enter upon the execution of their office by that time. Two things we seem to depend upon in relation to a Lord Mayor :—first, that we shall carry the election for an honest man, next in course though not of necessity to be chosen, but I am doubtful the worse man and the more irregular way will prevail; if it do, the next expedient is that the Lord Chancellor in the King's name should refuse to admit him that shall be offered and direct the citizens to go to a new election, and some of the Judges and of the King's learned counsel are of opinion [it] is warranted by a clause in their charter. On the other hand it is objected that the clause requiring his Majesty's approbation

is but ceremony as, say they, appears in that, from the first charter to the last, no use hath ever been made of it. It is replied that no lapse of time can be urged against the Crown and next that it cannot in all that time be shown that there was occasion for it, and that therefore it will be unreasonable the King should lose a prerogative reserved to him in the charter when he has good ground to make use of it. The Lord Chancellor, when I heard him speak last of it, seemed unwilling to be the instrument of putting so new a thing in practice, but I hear he is since better satisfied that his part will be justifiable. I doubt I have stated this matter imperfectly through my ignorance in law and in law terms, but your Grace has it as I conceive it.

I am perfectly of your Grace's opinion of Sir Richard Stephens, because I am sure you do not intend to shut the door against all converts and that no carriage of theirs or probation of their conversion shall let them into trust and employment for that it may be unsincere. The conduct on such occasions will be guided by various circumstances, and prudent observations, the only means by which men are allowed to judge of other men's hearts. But Sir Richard has taken so long a time to declare himself, which I take to be no very good sign, that I have moved the King to discharge him out of his service and I think it will be done before his Majesty goes to Newmarket, which he designs shall be on Monday the 2nd of October.

I came just now from the Lords of the Treasury and have with them heard the return, made upon the draft of a commission sent you into Ireland, read. Their lordships do approve of all the material parts of the draft sent from thence and of the instructions, yet we held it fit to send them to the King's Solicitor here and to the Commissioners who are, if it be possible, to bring in their sense of them by Friday or Saturday next, till then I shall not know whether I can go with the King or after him or at all.

The King has taken all the ways and pains he can to convince the world that he does not approve of the Duke of Monmouth's supposed pretensions or of the opportunities he lays hold of to make ostentation of his popularity, for which end principally it was that a serjeant at arms was sent to attach him in the midst of his partakers and dependants, and surely the laws that should preserve the government and peace of England are defective, and come short of the end, if such progresses and gathering of people together may be made by a person in the Duke of Monmouth's circumstances with impunity.

If I should not write to my Lord Deputy this post he may the better excuse me if your Grace shall please to let him read this. The other papers concerning the present Farmers' backwardness, manifested by their evasions, nor the estimate of their non-payments were not read, other affairs interposing not relating to Ireland. *Copy.*

## DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, September 28. Queen's College, Oxford.—I entreat you to move my Lord Duke to grant a letter in behalf of John Furneaux of New Inn Hall as also of Robert Wynne of Jesus College that they may be dispensed with for absence of one term occasioned by his Majesty calling his Parliament at Oxford. I will reserve in my hands two guineas which shall safely be returned to you from, &c.

*Postscript.*—If the letter come to Oxford before October 5th it may be directed to myself as Vice Chancellor, otherwise to Dr. John Lloyd.

## ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.

1862, September 28. St. James's Square.—Some occasions requiring my stay here for some time after the King's going to Newmarket, I think it may be of use to your lordship to be informed that intimations have been given him out of Cheshire which may seem to reflect upon you in relation to the discharge of your duty as Lord Lieutenant.

The particulars of most importance I take to be that though the Deputy Lieutenants did by a joint letter from some of them about the middle of August last propose to your lordship the drawing of the Militia of that county together in order to the better settlement of it, your lordship then only answered that you would consider of it, but have never since taken any further notice of their advice. Next it is written from Chester that by your lordship's warrant the ammunition that was lodged in Chester Castle is removed from thence into a house in the city, and thereby exposed to greater hazard in all respects than it was before. My Lord Chamberlain will I suppose go with you when you first see the King, and your lordship may please to advise with him whether you are to take notice of this intimation before I speak with you or not. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1682, September 28. St. James's Square.—I have given my Lord of Derby an account of informations sent his Majesty out of Cheshire, but though the Secretary trusted me with the letter I did not think fit to send him a copy of it, because I do not know whether the King would be pleased he should know from whose hands they come, but to guide your lordship the better in your advices to my Lord of Derby I have sent one to you. In short I do not take it to be his lordship's talent, or the figure he should make, to cut a feather, and therefore he must in downright terms and actions declare himself. The remove of the ammunition out of the Castle of Chester into the town where the Mayor and his disaffected party may command it may bear a worse construction than I heard made of it, especially his warrant having been given for it when

a company was by his alleged command marching or gotten thither.

The conclusion of the Irish affair will keep me here some days after the King is gone. You will have the detail of our Sheriffs being sworn and we are assured by those that are skilful that if an ill Lord Mayor shall be chosen the King may reject him and send the citizens to a new election. *Copy.*

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to [ORMOND].

1682, September 29. Brussels.—His Excellency is still in Flanders where he has made a great reform in the civil part of that government by reducing the number of many unnecessary officers both in the free of Bruges and pensioners of several villages which was very troublesome to the people and a great charge to the public. The Archbishop of Cambrai is at present at Mons, visiting that part of his diocese, where the Procuror General has served him with an order from the Conseil Privé that he should in fourteen days nominate three suffragans within his Catholic Majesty's dominions to act in his place, which is done in retaliation of some differences that were made in the French territories against the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Bruges.

What we had by our last ordinary concerning a victory obtained against the rebels of Hungary proves a mistake and the last letters from Vienna speak that all the Imperial troops are joined and advanced towards Philick, that the Governor defends the place still, but it is believed only the castle and the town is either taken or burnt. It is said the Imperial troops will be 38,000 and that there are more for a reserve marching after them drawn out of the Emperor's hereditary countries, so that we may shortly hear of some action.

The Duke of Holsten is to be made General of the Artillery in recompense of his pretensions.

EARL OF ARRAN to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1682, September 30. Dublin.—I had on Wednesday last your lordship's letters of the 16th and 19th of the last and because I doubt not but the drafts I sent over the beginning of the last week are with the Lords of the Treasury and have been perused before this time, I do not send over the copies of the several commissions your lordship mentions in yours of the 16th, for you will see by the return made that all those have been carefully examined here, and that I was as much concerned that the Commissioners of the Revenue should have as much power as possible given them in the execution of the great trust reposed in them as that the Government should not have too little, and I believe your lordship and your brethren will find it so, and I have the vanity to think it will come back with few amendments.

I mistook Doctor Rolls in my last for Doctor Harrison, the former having been brought to your house once against your will made him run in my head. I know not how the policy may be at this time, therefore I take no notice of that matter especially since I find the Archbishop is timorous. I have nothing to trouble his Grace with, but your lordship may show him this letter. I heard this day that the Farmers have declared to several persons who desired to impress Michaelmas pay that they are bound to pay no more than the June pay.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, September 30. Dublin.—Concerning a baronetcy for Sir Robert Ward.

THOMAS OTWAY, BISHOP OF OSSORY to ORMOND.

1682, September 30.—Recommending for Dr. Hierome's livings Mr. Patrick Christian, one of his Grace's chaplains, a very good scholar, of an exemplary life and pleasing humour. Christian had been a Senior Fellow of the College where he lived with a great reputation of learning, piety and discretion and was a man of large and charitable soul, likely to help Dr. Hierome's widow and numerous family. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON to ORMOND.

1682, October 2. Euston.—No post has gone by since I received the honour of your Grace's of the 28th past to give me an opportunity of acknowledging it and telling you that it found my Lord of Derby here, where he hath been ever since Tuesday last, and is like to continue with me until I go to Newmarket to introduce him to the King, which office would have been performed with much more advantage to him by your Grace if your other occasions would have suffered you to be there so soon. I know not what general opinions may have done to his prejudice, but I cannot but say he does sufficiently justify himself in the particulars imputed to him, and the letter which he writes now to your Grace if it were shown to the King would in my opinion help him.

As for the remove of the powder out of the Castle of Chester into the town he says it was done four years since upon the disbanding of that company under whose care it was and when there were but two miserable people left to keep it. I mention only this particular because your Grace's letter to me seems to lay some stress upon it.

Last night's letters brought us the good news of the quiet swearing the new Sheriffs, but I was sorry to see in them what countenance Cornish hath had for his election to the mayoralty, for I do not think the City can have a more disaffected and seditious one, so that if his Majesty can oblige them to go to a new election, as your Grace seems to say he may, there is in this ill person sufficient ground for it.

I cannot end my letter without telling your Grace how much I pity you for being tied to the City in this hawking season, whereas in the country you would have found so much pleasure and health. We are very impatient here to know whether the King will hold his day so as to be at Newmarket to-morrow; if he does I shall wait on his Majesty there the next day and carry my Lord of Derby with me. Your Grace doing us the honour to concern yourself for us I cannot omit telling you what an alarm we lay under the last week by my Lady Grafton's miscarriage, which though it proved so, yet she is now, God be thanked, in good health.

MATTHEW ANDERTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, October 2. Chester.—I was bound over to the Sessions in this City to prosecute the riot, 25th September. The Jury not agreeing were adjourned till Thursday morning and then agreed not. Most of the Jury were such as had rejoiced for Duke of Monmouth's coming hither, and would not find the Bill nor bring in *ignoramus*, but having an opportunity to bring in my indictment before the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, that Thursday afternoon, that sat in the city I brought in my indictment against the rioters and the Jury found the bill.

The enclosed is what our Grand Jury signed and gave to the Judge to present to his Majesty.

The box for my Lady Mildmay is sent aboard the *Content* bound out first for Dublin.

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We, the Grand Jury for your Majesty's Ancient County Palatine of Chester, do most humbly beg leave to represent ourselves your Majesty's most infinitely obliged, most obedient and unalterable loyal subjects; and that we may address ourselves to your sacred person upon an occasion almost particular to this County of Chester, that is upon reception of the Duke of Monmouth here, and the circumstances attending it which we find of evil influence, all which we dislike and disown and take the boldness to certify your Majesty that we believe the greatest part of the gentlemen of this county were not concerned with, and for our parts we declare it is far from us to countenance any endeavours to alter the true and legal succession or to allow of any armed violence or other designs to accomplish it. And do further resolve and promise not to caress or encourage any person who shall obstinately persist in courses disliked by your Majesty which may any way tend to shake the public peace or to the disturbance of your Majesty's most happy Government, which we pray God to continue.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, October 2. London.—My last to your Grace was for that time to serve for answer to yours and my son Arran's

letters, but therein I took no notice of yours of the 28th of the last month concerning the apprehensions on that side that the way of management into which the revenue is now to be put will not answer expectation so well as the way of farming has done. I do not find that there is here any confidence that it will. I am sure there is not in me, and yet taking things as they were when the question came to be debated there appeared to me no propositions for a farm that were not liable to objections and great uncertainty almost equal to any that can be suggested against a management, besides that the proposers, who had designedly contrived delays that there might not be time for other bidders, had raised so much indignation against them that the resolution of management was perhaps passionately fixed upon, and though after that, propositions were made for a farm not much short of theirs, yet it was so much suspected that they were at the bottom of it, or would some way or other get into it, that they lie still unconsidered. If they should have a share in a farm it is reasonably feared they would make a shift so to entangle the revenue that the King should never be free from a necessity of perpetually farming to the same men, or to the new partners they should bring in, and the King is resolved to be once free master of his own though it should cost him something to be so.

It is certain the King's loss in management will be more or less as the Commissioners shall be more or less able and diligent. Two of them, though strangers to Ireland, have been conversant in matters of the same nature here and are esteemed men of capacity sufficient to receive instruction, and they have authority to take to them in inferior places such men as they shall find useful to them with proper allowances, and herein they will be advised by the Government, which is to approve of persons and salaries.

It has been in my thoughts that to supply any disappointment that may happen this first year which may bring the establishment there into greater arrear than the revenue will be able to recover whether the consideration of calling a Parliament in Ireland whilst the revenue is under management might not be properly resumed, especially if his Majesty shall succeed in the foundations laid for the suppression of factions here. It cannot be said that they are absolutely extinguished, or well to be hoped that ever they will, but it is evident they lose ground almost everywhere, and will do so in Ireland in proportion, but of this I have yet said nothing to the King or his Ministers nor now to your Grace so much as I would do if we were together. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARRAN.

1682, October 2. London.—The duty has been so hard here since I received yours of the 17th and 18th of the last

month by Councils, Committees, the Treasury Chamber and basset, that I was constrained to desire my Lord Primate by letting you see my letter to him in some degree to supply my not writing to you these two last posts. It is supposed the poll books for a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year will be closed this day and then the King will go to-morrow to Newmarket and my Lord Hyde and I to see the new ships at Chatham, the Irish affair being put off till Saturday next, of which I suppose you had an account by letters of the 30th of the last month, as also some directions from the Lords of the Treasury upon some of the papers you sent me. The minutes were agreed on in my presence.

I know not how far Mr. Herbert's passion may have been the cause that an address was not unanimously agreed to at Clonmel, but it will behove Mr. Moore to give some signal evidence that he repents the opposition he gave it and is ready to make amends, and it concerns my Lord Chief Justice so to dispose him to it that he may not stand suspected to cajole that party for fear or favour, and I know not what demonstration Moore can now make but by contriving and carrying on an address as plain and full as any other county or corporation have presented. I know my Lord Chief Justice is zealous for the interest of the Crown and Church, and I would be sorry it should be doubted here, where as it is resolved to support Judges in the legal discharge of their duty, so it will be expected they should extend the law as far as it will go for the preservation of the prerogative and suppression of factious and factious people. This I desire you would let my Lord Chief Justice know from me who have been and will be his friend. The Lord Brittas has here in a petition stated his case to his Majesty and therein the Lord Chief Justice's proceeding with him, which seemed to some of the Council to be extremely hard, if legal, taking it as alleged. I send you the case as it is stated by that lord. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, October 3. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 24th of the last, the latter by Ashbury, who has brought us a recruit of players, which I hope will afford us some divertisment this winter. My Lord Primate sent me by Mr. Muschamp your Grace's long letter to him full of remarkable observation. I hope you will be steady in your resolutions in relation to Sir Richard Stephens, for as I had a hand in his preferment when I thought he deserved to be countenanced, so now I am concerned he is not a man of good principles I think myself bound to give my helping hand towards his removal.

I will be vigilant and secret in the matter mentioned in yours of the 23rd, and when I have an answer from your Grace or the Lords of the Treasury about the Plantation Act, which some projectors are upon and are countenanced on that side

so much that I believe they will carry it and that Nich. Bailey is the chief engine in this matter, as your Grace may remember he desired some years ago and was severely rebuked by you for it, I shall make use of those men to search very narrowly all ships that come in.

I desire with all convenient speed that I may have the Lords of the Treasury's order how to proceed in relation to the present Farmers' accounts, for upon information given me by several officers both of the military and civil list that they had said they were not obliged to pay either September or next December pay I sent for Capt. Stone, (who by the way I hope will be provided for in this new management for something of profit, he being an able man and very useful to me), and he assures me that they have no such desire, and I believe him. However, I thought myself obliged to give your Grace an account of this, though I gave a hint of it to my Lord Longford in my last, for whatever the Farmers intend to do I am confident some of them have declared that the King is more in their debt than that six months' pay.

I shall not say much in answer to your Grace's of the 24th but return you thanks for the account you give me of the posture affairs are in at Court, whatever others intend I am sure the course your Grace has taken and resolves to follow is very honourable and prudent. I hope next letters will bring us a good account of the elections.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, October 6. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [*Continues :*] Though my arm be very weak, that I cannot lift it to my head, but only move it upon a table yet I would not omit paying this duty to your Excellency and to subscribe myself with all imaginable zeal and duty, &c.

[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders, Vol. 53*, in the Public Record Office.]

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, October 7. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 26th of September last, and am very much pleased that the account which I sent your Grace of my last visitation in the North hath given your Grace any satisfaction, it being much the business and desire of my life to serve you. Whosoever his Majesty shall be pleased to declare himself farther to the suppressing of such disorderly and factious meetings, and that your Grace shall think fit to transmit his commands into this kingdom, I do not doubt but they will be punctually observed here, and I hope successfully.

I am very far from shutting of the door of favour and acceptance against all converts, nay not against Sir Richard himself, or indeed against anyone that but pretends to be so, provided their conversion be attended with any probable circumstances of a true repentance. But I must own this opinion to your Grace that where the conversion is made upon

the account of outward advantages without any visible sorrow and repentance, but that their forsaken principles and partisans are upon occasions supported and argued for, the pretended convert will upon equal temptation return to his former practices, without any great violence or difficulty, and in the mean time oblige his former party all that he can that they may reward him with the greater kindness.

We were this day upon Sir John Champante's accounts in the behalf of the Vice Treasurer, but the Farmers and he are as yet at some disagreement upon the charge that we cannot yet proceed upon them; but I suppose that some few days may reconcile this difference if some others do not appear in the procedure on that work. I heartily pray for your Grace and for all yours.

#### DESCÜIL to

1682, October 8. Brest.—Monsieur de Moslidreu est prié de suplier de ma part Madame la Duchesse de Porsmuth de vouloir bien semployer pour obtenir du Roy d'Angleterre ou de Monsieur le Duc d'Ormond une permission d'emprisonner le homme Gerrault banqueroutier et fugitif de la Rochelle, lequel souls pretexte de Religion a emporte en Irlande le bien de plusieurs particuliers, desquels je suis en nombre. Il demeure a Dublin ou il a pris une ferme. Il me sera vu fort grand plaisir.\*

*Endorsed.* Given me by the King, 14th November, 1682.  
From a French officer at Brest.

#### SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1682, October 9. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news.  
[See *S.P. Foreign, Flanders, Vol. 53*, in the Public Record Office.]

#### COL. JOSEPH BAMFIELD to ORMOND.

1682, October 10. Lewarden.—Asking his Grace to join with Mr. Secretary Jenkins in obtaining the abatement of his Majesty's long and heavy indignation towards a most unhappy man, much more unfortunate than criminal. He is far from justifying himself as faultless, but represents that the offences were committed through insupportable necessity and violent despair, which overwhelmed his reason and that small portion of virtue which God had given him. *Abstract.*

*Encloses:*

I declare positively and protest that I never held any correspondence prejudicial to his Majesty's person or interests before he was pleased to cast me out of his service a little before he left Paris. That since his Restoration I have held no kind of correspondence by letter, message or any other way in any

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\* The original orthography is followed.

of his dominions to the damage of his most sacred person, to the disturbance of his Government or any ways prejudicial to his service even to this moment. That I wrote not a letter into any of his Majesty's dominions to any person whatsoever nor received any from the beginning of the year 1665 until 1674 and then to none saving to the Earls of St. Albans and Arlington. That I have not had any knowledge of any private or open design against his person or Government saving what I have seen in print.

That during the space of eight or nine years which I ha[ve] passed in this Province I have never spoken one word, in a time when the liberty of tongues has been very great, but with honour, reverence and respect both of his person and Government. If the contrary to any of these things can be proved I am contented to die. The reason I obeyed not his Majesty's summons was that I knew I should have died or have been cast into a perpetual imprisonment which to me would have been worse, so that I had no way not to perish but to perish. As I sign this truth with my hand so I shall do it with my blood if nothing else will suffice.—Lewarden, October the 10th, 1682.

JOS. BAMFIELD.

DUDLEY PERSSE, DEAN OF KILMACDUAGH, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, October 10. Cregroshy near Loughrea.—His Grace the Duke of Ormond hath spoke his kind resolutions to many persons of promoting me, but upon the nick of time he wanted a remembrancer since the death of my dear friend the late Archbishop of Dublin. Lately in England he spake very kindly of me to the Earl of Drogheda and other friends of mine. I am of opinion that ere long there will be an opportunity, for the Archbishop of Cashel is almost at death's door. He cannot live many days. I was in those parts about ten days since and he was very weak. Upon his death I know there will be removals and then it will be, I presume, a fit time for his Grace to appear, and if you please to be a remembrancer to his Grace in my behalf I shall own it with all thankfulness and upon the success manifest my gratitude. Pardon this trouble I beseech you and be assured, &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, October 10. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd and by my last letter your Grace will find that I had the perusal of yours to my Lord Primate. I have given an account to the Lords of the Treasury of my proceeding upon the directions they gave in their letter of the 30th which I suppose your Grace has seen. I wish the Commissioners of the Revenue were hastened over, for do what I can the Farmers will get money into their hands, but the method that my Lord Longford in his of the 3rd and one of his brethren

Mr. Dickenson proposed is in my judgment a very wild one, and that is to make a seizure of the farm without taking the legal course mentioned in their covenants, which is a thing the Farmers would be glad of, they have carried on that side one very great point, and it is mentioned in the Lords of the Treasury's letter and that is that they shall account only to the 1st of May.

I showed your Grace's letter of the 3rd to my Lord Chief Justice Davys and he will by the next post give your Grace satisfaction in both matters that concern him in that letter, and do find by the discourse I had with him upon my Lord of Brittas's case that he cannot without going against law free him absolutely from bonds upon the Lords of the Council's letters to us in answer to ours upon that subject which we were very favourable to him in, and that the only way is to get the King's commands to his Attorney General here to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

I had since last packet, though the letter is of an old date, one in recommendation of Lieutenant Strode, for he was never in an higher employment, to a captain's place. He indeed was somewhat hardly used by my Lord of Essex, for his wife was nurse to one of his children and this Strode not allowing his wife what my Lord and Lady Essex thought fit, his lieutenant's place was sold and the money given his wife. If your Grace thinks the King concerned for I will make him a lieutenant, but shall desire not to have many recommendations of that kind for I would be glad to oblige some of my friends, and others that have dependence upon me and may else prove hereafter a charge to me. I do not answer my Lord Longford's letter of the 3rd because I hope he is on the road with his brethren.

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, October 10. London.—Mr. Secretary Jenkins has received his Majesty's command to write to the Lord Deputy for discharging Sir Richard Hopkins from the place of serjeant, but I find he is to seek for a form of such a letter, and therefore I desire your Grace to advise how it is to be done and send over a draft fit to be presented to his Majesty, wherein, or in a letter apart, Mr. Beckett may be put into his room. There has not, I think, been any cause heretofore for such an alteration and so precedents are wanting.

By this and the last post several directions are sent from the Lords of the Treasury all in order to prevent the frauds that may be practiced by the present Farmers of the revenue now at the expiration of the farm. The expedient of seizing, if practicable, is thought the most compendious and safe, but it is referred to the Government there to consider whether it may not be attended with other inconveniences not so visible here.

It is not yet known whether the Earl of Shaftesbury be really withdrawn through fear of what may befall him by an impartial Jury, or whether he be only stepped aside to hear what will be said of his absconding and then appear to the confusion of his enemies and the joy and mirth of his friends, but for my part, though I do not think he is yet enough frightened to run quite away, yet I do not believe he is in so merry an humour as to make sport with trials that may cost so dear. *Copy.*

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, October 10. St. James's Square.—I have seen yours of the 30th of September to my Lord Longford of which the most important part was the last, where you say the Farmers pretend that they are not obliged to make any payments after June last which makes 120,000*l.* difference in the hitherto received calculation. This was not known to the Lords of the Treasury when they made their despatch of the 7th of this month, and desired your opinion whether it might not be for his Majesty's service to make seizure of the farm to prevent his being put to play an after game with persons ill able to answer the damage he may sustain. The Commissioners on Saturday last declared that they had the opinion of an able lawyer that by the covenants it is in the power of the Government there to do it, and though it should not be very clear that it is, yet considering what sort of men the King has to deal with, and what ill consequences may happen to the Government in case the establishment should fall into great arrear by their failing, or by the necessary formalities of law. It is my sense that some course be taken so to secure the quit rents and any other payments due from the subject that it may not be in their power to run away with them, and put the King to be plaintiff in a cause where there will be little or no hope of satisfaction though it should go on his side. Whereas on the other hand it will be in his Majesty's power, as well as it is his purpose, to allow them whatever shall appear to be justly due to them without delay or charge.

I have not seen the letter of the 7th instant from the Lords of the Treasury to you but suppose it was only to have your opinion whether seizure was advisable or no. If it was no more, I much fear that whilst that is coming the Michaelmas quit rents and other duties will be received by them and then it will be too late to seize, and the only remedy left will be to lay hold of what lies out and is due to them upon other accounts which they have power to collect after the determination of their farm, but how that may be compounded for or concealed or what it amounts to is uncertain. Add to this that as it is as lawful to prevent their receiving the Michaelmas quit rent as what they have right to collect after their farm is ended, so I conceive their omitting to account with his Majesty, as they were obliged and often called upon to do, will

in all reason and equity justify his Majesty's securing himself by a seizure if that will do it. These are only imaginations of my own. You will think the matter round and take good advice and the concurrence of the Council if you fall upon a seizure before you have express order from hence. These men have not carried themselves so as to have many friends and that may make us something the bolder with them. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, October 10. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 2nd instant. In answer whereunto I wish heartily that his Majesty had so full an understanding of his revenue as not to be imposed upon by any sort of chapmen whatsoever, but whether the intended management, as it is now ordered, be the way to arrive unto it is the present question, (for the Commissioners being wholly strangers to this country it is scarce expected that they will be able, at least this next year, to raise that revenue within a considerable sum to what is now paid for it), and if so whether this management will not rather undervalue the revenue, and lower the esteem thereof for another farm, and instead of giving his Majesty a perfect knowledge thereof misinform him of its true and real value, may not be unworthy your Grace's consideration. Besides, I am told that these new Commissioners do intend to bring with them out of England many inferior officers and agents to employ in the underwork of that Commission. If that be done will not the same objection of being unacquainted with the state and condition of the country and revenue, and by consequence an incapacity of making the best of it, lie as much against them as it doth against the Commissioners themselves? Whether this may be fit for your Grace's enquiry and prevention your Grace best knows.

As to the fit season for calling a Parliament, it is without doubt that this kingdom never enjoyed such peace, plenty, liberty and ease as they have done under your Grace's government, and the generality of the people seem to be in such a quiet temper at present that I think it needs not much to be doubted but the members of Parliament if carefully elected will be easily persuaded to contribute to his Majesty's occasions upon such terms as have been already, upon the former expectations of a Parliament here, represented by your Grace and Council unto his Majesty in case affairs in England continue but in as good a posture as now they are, and hold up the reputation they have at present; but if there should happen to be a recidivation into the late disorders and disturbances in England I doubt we have some, perhaps many, ill-affected spirits amongst us who would take the boldness to be very instant and troublesome to the Government who would not dare to show themselves or appear in such a juncture as this seems to be. I pray God bless your Grace.

**EARL OF LONGFORD to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.**

1682, October 10. London.—Yours of the 20th of September I received yesterday, and yours of 12th of August with enclosed account I received and answered a month since, and shall take care to make the provision you desire of the 240*l.* at the time it will be due. As to the proposition about the prize wines, it is not practicable, for the Commissioners cannot farm them. But we can, and resolve to do better for my Lord Duke, for we shall give the King's officers the same charge for the collecting of them that they shall have about the King's duty and account to his Grace for the utmost penny of them.

I hope the next week we shall be dispatched for Ireland, and then I shall give you an account of the commands concerning the iron gates which I think you will have as well done by a smith at Kilkenny, and a third part cheaper than it will be had here, and to boot save the charge of freight and carriage from hence to Kilkenny. Such an engine as will serve your purpose will cost about 15*l.* besides the carriage to Kilkenny, and if you have any commands for me in it you must hasten them to me lest they may not overtake me here.

My Lord Shaftesbury has not played in sight these four days past, which occasions variety of reports and the poll about the Lord Mayor is not yet past the scrutiny. It is generally believed it will end on the Court side. But if it do not the King is resolved to disapprove and consequently to continue the present Lord Mayor. It is believed Hungary will be overrun by the Turks and in this conjuncture it is feared the King of France will take advantage against the Confederate Princes if they do not submit to his propositions and the mediation of our King.

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE DAVYS to ORMOND.**

1682, October 17. Dublin.—Detailing at great length the proceedings respecting Lord Brittas in reply to a paper entitled “My Lord Brittas’s Case.”

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, October 17. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace’s of the 10th inst. and at the same time three letters from the Lords of the Treasury, two of them relating to the present farm, and because expedition and secrecy is recommended to me by their lordships, I had a meeting here this morning upon their letters and enclosed papers, queries and instructions, where I summoned to the consultation only my Lord Primate, the two Chief Justices, and Secretary of State and King’s counsel, and by the next post they will prepare an answer in writing, and give reasons why a seizure of the farm, as is thought so necessary on that side, would be of very ill consequence to his Majesty, and therefore I have no reason to retract any part of what I writ last post to the

Lords of the Treasury upon this subject, and I hope there is not so much reason to be alarmed as I find they are on that side, for the Farmers declare they were wronged in the report that they should declare they would not pay September pay. The muster rolls being closed for this quarter I shall try them, for this week. I will sign the warrants for pay. The Commissioners speedy coming over here is thought absolutely necessary, therefore I hope your Grace will hasten them, for they will fit themselves better here for the great charge they have undertaken than by making idle queries there; in the meantime I will take all the care I can to avoid the Farmers getting money into their hands and applying it to other uses than paying the military and civil list. If I knew what clerks to employ and what reward to promise them, I would set hands to work in copying the Farmers' books for it is a thing absolutely necessary, for the Farmers, you may be sure, will not part with the originals, for they pretend to have a considerable arrear to collect after their grant is determined, but of this I will write to my Lord Longford if I can get time, for I conclude he will not come away until I make a return upon these last despatches. By the word secret in the Lords of the Treasury's letter I conclude it is not their desire this matter should be brought to the Council Board, and I think we are no better at keeping secrets there than are kept at the Board in England.

Cary Dillon brought me this morning your Grace's of the 30th which he thought was a particular recommendation of his business to me, but though it was not I will do him all the kindness I can with safety, all matters shall be in a readiness to observe his Majesty's commands in the particular mentioned. I am afraid I shall not be able to serve Mrs. Warren in the matter of her pension, the Lords of the Treasury's letter thwarting it, nor one I am more concerned for who is in the like condition, and that is my Lady Stephens.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, October 18. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 10th instant and I most humbly acknowledge your Grace's great favour in the behalf of Mr. Beckett. It is but one of a thousand that your Grace have been pleased to confer upon your most devoted servant for which I must ever be your Grace's beadsman. I have according to your Grace's directions prepared a letter for Mr. Secretary Jenkins and my Lord Deputy hath been so obliging as to recommend it to your Grace by a letter from himself however Mr. Beckett hath appointed [a] friend there to attend Mr. Secretary Gascoigne about it and to dis[cover] the fees that are payable on that occasion.

My Lord Deputy hath received some late queries from the Lords of the Treasury upon the desires, as I presume, of the new appointed Commissioners for this revenue; his

Excellency will give your Grace such an account of them at present that it would be impertinent in me to say anything unto them. This only I shall presume to think, that the resolve of those queries will require more time to write them than difficulty to answer them, and it was the general opinion of all your Grace's servants that were present at the debate of them, that the presence of some of those Commissioners here upon the place would be much more conducible to their understanding of that affair, and by consequence unto his Majesty's service, than any resolves they can expect from hence, for the determination of the Farmers time draws on apace.

**GERALD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1682, October 24. Dublin.—Asking Gascoigne to do what lies in him for Jack Lyndon. Prays him to give his service to the Controller, whom he does not trouble this post for his hand shaks with celebrating St. Rebels' Day at the Garter where Gascoigne's health went round a dozen times at least.  
*Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, October 18. Dublin.—Enclosing draft of a letter for the turning out Sir Richard Stephens and appointing William Beckett in his room.

**SAME to SAME.**

1682, October 25. Dublin.—Since mine of the 17th I have had nothing of public concern to write of, neither do believe that I shall have until the Commissioners come over; the answer to theirs and their learned counsels' queries I sent away yesterday to the Lords of the Treasury. My Lord Longford telling me that he and his brethren's being ordered by the Lords of the Treasury to leave London this week will save me the answering his letters of the 14th and 17th of this month, but indeed they contain nothing but what you have answers to on that side already. I have had little news in the two last packets which makes me not wonder I heard nothing from your Grace.

I had scarce time to read over last post the draft of a letter I sent on behalf of Mr. Beckett, it was not my intention to have him skip over any other servant's head; if the letter be so penned I desire it may be altered. Mr. Recorder Ryves is much concerned others should be preferred before him who has been longest the King's counsel. I wish I might have some private hint from my Lord Hyde to serve my Lady Stephens in her pension, and I will find a way to come off.

**VISCOUNT LANESBOROUGH to ORMOND.**

1682, October 25. Dublin.—Arriving here this day with my wife and family and resolving to continue here all this

winter, as well to attend upon my Lord Deputy as to perform the duties I owe to his Majesty's service, I think it my duty to give your Grace this notice of it, and most humbly to beg your Grace's commands in all things wherein you may think me capable of serving his Majesty and your Grace during your continuance on that side, for I have no greater pleasure than while I am employed in the performance of those duties. I humbly beseech your Grace to cause Mr. Gascoigne to make a collection of all orders and proceedings at the Board there in the transaction between your Grace and the Earl of Anglesey authentically attested to prevent any misrepresentations that may hereafter be made thereof, and to pardon me for this trouble who am unalterably at your devotion as your Grace's &c.

**DR. JOHN LLOYD to [HENRY GASCOIGNE].**

1682, October 26.—I have been desired to write to you in the behalf of the several persons herein mentioned, humbly to desire my Lord Grace's favour towards them in dispensing with them, they having performed all their exercise for thier bachelor's degree, for the absence of one term, which was occasioned by his Majesty's calling this Parliament here at Oxford. The request of the several persons being the same I suppose they may be comprised in one or more letters as you shall please to think fit, which way soever you please to take as to that I shall be sure to secure you a guinea from each of them, which I shall pay according to your order. The persons are as follow, viz., Thomas Brice and John Trenchard, commoners of St. Edmund's Hall, William Hancock and Edward Davis of Christ Church, Thomas Smith commoner of Merton College and William Kingford commoner of St. Mary's Hall.

*Postscript.*—My predecessor Dr. Halton has left one guinea with me for you for one Furneaux for a letter passed in his time, which shall be ready for you according to your order.

**THOMAS FLATMAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1682, October 28.—The person I presumed to recommend to your kindness last night is Doctor Bernard, a man of note and great eminence in his profession, very dear to my Lord Chancellor who entrusts him only with the care of his body; well known to, and for his learning much esteemed by, his Grace of Canterbury and others of the nobility; in short a man not unworthy the conversation of Princes, if wonderful natural parts, improved as high as industry can pretend, may give one the advantage over other men. Though he is my particular friend I do not flatter his deserts, but take hold on that to beg your favour to my Lord Duke that, if he be not pre-engaged for some other, Dr. Bernard may have his Grace's vote for physician to the Chartreux in order to the

obtaining of which I wait your directions, which I will take care he shall thankfully comply with. I am prevailed on by my spouse to go with her and hers on Monday to see my Lord Mayor's Show, so that I hope you will excuse my expectations of you that morning, any other morning in the whole week about ten you will certainly find me ready and cheerful to show myself &c.

*Postscript.*—The day for election at the Chartreux will be on Thursday next being November 2nd, therefore pray be expeditious in moving my lord in Dr. Bernard's behalf, and give me notice what time it will be proper for him and me to wait on you in order to Dr. Bernard's kissing my lord's hands.

#### LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1682, October 28.—Mr. Justice Turner having by the two last packets which arrived from London alarmed my brethren the Judges that 100*l.* per annum was to be retrenched in the establishment now under consideration from every [one] of them out of the allowance made them by his Majesty for their circuits, they have desired me with all humility to lay the state of that matter before your Grace and to beg your protection therein if any such thing be intended, for the scantness of the allowance as it now stands makes us with reason believe that Mr. Justice Turner hath been misinformed. The Lord Chief Justice hath for salary and circuits but 800*l.* per annum, the Chief Baron and myself but 700*l.*, and the rest of the Justices but 600*l.*, and if any of this should be retrenched the allowance would not support the Judge in any measure to the dignity of the place. The 200*l.* circuit money was given in lieu of the entertainment formerly given by the Judges in their circuits by each Sheriff in his county, and of an ancient fee of ten shillings taken by the Judges of Assize upon every traverse at the Assizes, both which were then taken from the Judges by Act of State in this kingdom, nor doth the 200*l.* per annum come altogether in lieu thereof, his Majesty's allowance for robes being likewise part thereof. Your Grace may be pleased to remember how the office of Sheriff formerly declined by all is now sued for by many competitors in each county, for in truth it is become generally an office of great gain and no charge. The Judges have generally long and uncouth journeys with ill and chargeable entertainment, and your Grace found it difficult, even as the allowances now stand, to get any gentleman of parts or practice to change the Bar for the Bench. It will be much more so if the present allowance be retrenched, for the gentlemen who now serve the King upon the Bench, we can most of us say we were no gainers by the change, but for my own part I am resolved to confine myself to his Majesty's allowance be it what his Majesty pleases. I hope there was not sufficient cause for giving your

Grace this trouble for the presumption whereof I humbly beg your Grace's pardon and am, &c.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, October 31.—Requesting a dispensation for the absence of three terms on behalf of Benjamin Milward, bachelor of arts, of St. Mary's Hall who could not conveniently keep such residence as the statute requires for the degree of master of arts. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, October 31. London.—I writ on Sunday last by James Mathew who I suppose went by post yesterday; I shall only add to what I writ by him that it was the expectation as well as hope of the disaffected party that the Government having put such Sheriffs as they liked into possession of their office would proceed to prosecute some with great severity and criminally. The fear of this made the opposition so tumultuous and eager, but the moderation used upon such an advantage will disabuse and disunite such as were united by the apprehension of a common danger, and the ringleaders may in time find themselves abandoned. Most of the Privy Council dined, or rather supped, last night with the new Lord Mayor. I observed in our passage thither that there were not so many livery men as usual standing within the rails. I suppose all that voted against this Mayor absented themselves and that was very near one half of those that had right to vote.

All the Commissioners are on their journey but my Lord Longford and I think Mr. Dickenson and they go hence to-morrow if Longford can get clear of the City. The weather is here very fair and the ways as good as in summer. Your wife I believe gives you notice of the time of her departure, she took her leave at Court on Sunday last.

Roger Moore put in a petition reflecting on the Lord Ranelagh principally, but in consequence on all his partners, to which my lord made an answer both which the Secretary has order to transmit to you and the Council there that your sense on both may be transmitted.

If the accounts of that undertaking and the validity of the Undertakers' pretensions to defalcations be in a judicial way of determination in the Exchequer I know not what material representation of the matter can come from that side. That Roger Moore has compounded with the creditors and that at low rates, is I think true, but I think it as true that the contractors by themselves or their agents have done as much and if it be reasonable that Roger Moore should have but the money he really paid, it is much more reasonable that the Undertakers should have allowance for no more, they being under covenant not to compound. The difficulty of knowing

how much was actually paid and to whom, the soldiers and those that trusted them being so many of them dead and removed out of the kingdom, is so great that I doubt my Lord of Ranelagh's charitable proposal in their behalf in his answer is more generous than practicable. However it is fit on this occasion that his Majesty should have a clear and impartial account of that undertaking as can be authentically collected.

Now that the Commissioners are despatched I suppose the establishment will soon follow wherein Tangier and the ships will be comprehended, but whether that revenue will be charged with what was advanced for Tangier by Sir James Shaen's partners is yet a question I cannot resolve, in a few days I will endeavour to get all ascertained. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682, November 1 and 4. Dublin.—I have no business of public concern to write about this post, there being two packets due out of England and I think three went from hence on Monday last. I expect the Commissioners of the Revenue here with the first fair wind, and I hope my wife will be at the sea side the middle of the next week. I have ordered the yacht to stay for her at Holyhead, and one of the doggers to attend my Lord Longford and his brethren.

I was in expectation to have sent your Grace a state from the Farmers this post of their payments, and they found they had in prospect to answer their charge to the determination of the farm, for they gave me in such a paper about four days ago, which I sent to the Commissioners of Inspection, but the Farmers came to me and told me they had committed some mistakes and desired the paper back that they might mend it, but I have not heard from them since, and believe they wait for a packet out of England. The business of pricking the Sheriffs and the complaints of my Lord Ardglass in his business with Mr. Muschamp are like to prove matters of difficulty with me. The former will be the least trouble, but the other which I could not avoid taking cognisance of at the Board will be uneasy. My Lord Ardglass's complaint is against some Justices of the Peace that have turned tenants to Muschamp, and have acted in their own case, and they prove to be clergymen, and I happened to say at the Board that Justices of the Peace that acted partially or in their own case, especially clergymen, ought to be punished severely if proved, upon which the next day my Lord Primate came to me, and out of kindness to me seemed much afflicted for my sake that I should appear against the clergy so much. I confess I could not be made sensible I had done imprudently in that matter, for it is my opinion that clergymen should be very sparing in acting as Justices of the Peace, and yet I am for maintaining and supporting the orthodox clergy as much as anybody alive, but not for countenancing their indiscretions.

The matter last Council day was brought as far as a rejoinder, and then Mr. Muschamp put in a petition against my Lord Ardglass of three sheets of paper accusing my Lord Ardglass of the like actings as a Justice of the Peace, and that he made use of his troopers to keep possession, which petition his lordship is to answer by a day. It was so reflecting, and unnecessarily, upon my lord that I could not avoid taking some notice of it, and at the delay of putting in so long a charge against my Lord Ardglass mentioning the whole merits of the cause, which occasioned another meeting in private with my Lord Primate, who told me that I appeared so much before the cause came to be heard on behalf of Lord Ardglass, that the Board might be influenced by it. I told my lord that I did not understand it so, but on the contrary I thought I had not done enough, for if he pleased to remember Mr. Muschamp's petition how in several places he says his lordship and his accomplices, and in other places his associates and confederates, which signified nothing to the matter, he ought not only to have been made to mend his petition, but to be put in prison for it, which I know to be the custom in England, but my Lord of Ardglass who was at the Board not taking notice of the matter I let it pass. His Grace seemed not to remember those words, but upon the whole we are come to this composition, that I will say nothing in the matter, if his Grace will not concern himself neither, which without vanity I may say I shall keep better than he, but because all that was said was out of great kindness, I told my mind to him, and was so plain, as to inform him how much different the character of my Lord of Ardglass was from that of Denny Muschamp, both here and in England, and desired his Grace to be very wary himself in this matter, for I heard more abroad than could possibly come to his ears.

November 4.—I received your Grace's letter of the 24th of the last which I shewed to my Lord Primate, your Grace having not writ to him this post, and when you have discoursed with the King upon the subject of my Lord Killaloe's letters what directions are given shall be punctually observed. I hope my wife will be at the seaside this next week, for bills of exchange come thick upon me. The Commissioners of the Revenue shall have all the encouragement and countenance they can expect from the Government.

#### WILLIAM ROBINSON to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, November 4. Dublin.—In pursuance of what I promised concerning the woods of Arklow I do now presume to give you the trouble of this letter, and although I well know the disadvantage any purchaser doth lie under in making proposals first to the seller, yet I shall waive all those considerations being resolved to treat openly without design or reserve to persons of your quality who I am sure will not

take any advantage by such plain dealing. Sir, I have caused the woods to be viewed, and according to the best return they find or judge there may be about thirty thousand cords of wood in the whole, and little else of any other materials, the timber being all destroyed. Out of this the tenants of Arklow do annually consume one thousand cord for fire, which they must have by their leases, so that the thirtieth part yearly is diminished. The cord wood nearest the town is sold at 6*d.* the cord, and most of the wood lying more remote cannot be valued at more than 4*d.* per cord, for which rate most persons that have woods do sell.

I therefore do propose as follows, viz., that if I may have a lease of them for eleven or thirteen years, in which time near half the wood will be used by Arklow tenants, I will pay the annual rent of 20*l.* a year to begin from May next, and to have the liberty at the end of two years to pay down 200*l.* at one entire sum and then the said rent of 20*l.* to cease and to be rent free for the remainder of the time. If this proposal shall be adjudged rational, then to send immediate order to the tenants or such as you shall think fit to stop any further waste, which if not speedily prevented will soon destroy the whole. This, Sir, is the thoughts I have of the wood, which if you please to consider and to give a line in answer you will highly oblige &c.

**DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1682, November 4.—Concerning a dispensation for Edward Transon, commoner of Alban, who was not able to keep the necessary residence for a bachelor of arts degree, owing to the death of one of his nearest relations. *Abstract.*

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.**

1682, Received November 5.—I hope this packet will give your Grace and the Lords of the Treasury full satisfaction as to the queries made by the Commissioners for Management of the Revenue here. Many of them were such as in our judgment (who had them under consideration here) afforded no ground of doubt, nor needed answer, however, we held ourselves obliged to say something to them; the thoughts of seizing the farm, besides the unseasonableness of it, and the great advantage it would have given the Farmers was not practicable, and if ever the matter of the revenue during the farm come under debate it shall be plainly made appear that the Government here have not been wanting the least tittle in what was to be done on their part, but if the Farmers have taken our money by positive orders from thence, if they have been at any time free from the supervision of the Commissioners of Inspection that must be answered by those who sent such orders, but the Commissioners for Management are not at any hand to stay there framing queries, their being here I am sure is necessary

I formerly moved your Grace that Mr. Lyndon now one of the King's Serjeants at Law may be Judge in the Common Pleas where I preside, in the room of Mr. Justice Cusack then deceased. Your Grace was pleased at my humble suit together with the intercession of some worthy gentlemen to promise Mr. Lyndon that place, but upon further thoughts advanced Mr. Turner to the Bench. It is said that Mr. Justice Johnson is in a languishing condition in England, and not likely to return hither. Your Grace was pleased to say when you preferred Mr. Turner that Mr. Lyndon should be the next in your care. I have sat near two years alone, and must confess to your Grace that it would be great satisfaction to me to have Mr. Lyndon to assist me, to whom I have been for many years known both at the University, Inns of Court, and Bar, and know his abilities. Your Grace was pleased to say you remembered his father and spoke kindly of him. I beg your Grace's pardon for this presumption, it being to me a matter of concern.

#### RICHARD ROOTH TO HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, November 7. Parkfort.—My last to you [was] from Bristol of the 2nd ult., wherein I gave an account of my receiving your kind letter in answer to mine before . . . . . in favour of honest Mr. Hewett, who I hope will perfect his business, and does with myself return you all imaginable acknowledgments for your particular kindness to him in that affair. The enclosed I this day received from a very worthy friend of mine, who has desired me to impart his request unto you, and that you would please to move his Grace for a letter of favour in his behalf to the Provost of the College of Dublin by which he doubts not of success answerable to his desires, he desiring no favour as to matter of his ability or fit qualification for to practise, having under the seal of the University of Oxford, where he has studied these nine years their approbation to practice all over England; and that the favour he desires is only a dispensation for matter of time, and that the taking of a degree of doctor of physic in Oxford far exceeds that in Dublin. Therefore my earnest request is that if you think it not inconvenient or improper to move his Grace in this affair that then you would favour both him and me in procuring the said letter so soon as possibly you can, and your favour to him in this particular will not only engage [him] gratefully to acknowledge your care therein, but [will] always be owned by, &c.

*Postscript.*—My wife, who I thank God for it, does much recover her health, presents her service to you, Mr. Controller, and the rest of our friends, whom I desire to accept the same from yours, &c.

*Encloses :—*

FRANCIS UPTON to ——

1682, November 7. Kinsale.—Stating the facts mentioned above on his own behalf.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, November 10. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letters of the 29th and 31st of the last, the former was given me by my cousin Mathew and I return you many thanks for it, the account given of the present posture of affairs both of State and Court being so necessary to be known by one that is placed in such a station as I am, as alterations happen I hope your Grace will choose the like way to give me intimation of them. By some letters of the 4th inst. I hear that my Lord Sunderland is admitted to the King's private council, and will be in his place of Secretary again, and my Lord Conway to be otherways considered, and that Mr. Seymour is returned to Court again. I have Roger Moore's two petitions and my Lord Ranelagh's answer all which I will carry within this hour to the Board, as I am directed by his Majesty in Mr. Secretary Jenkins's letter of the 31st of the last ; the reason why I send away the packet now is to have the dogger ready for my Lord Longford at Holyhead to bring him and his brethren over speedily, that the number they bring with them might not incommod me wife in the yacht ; they are to be at Holyhead to-morrow night.

I read over last night those papers concerning my Lord Ranelagh and find upon the whole matter that they are both in the right, for they have both cheated the poor people by their compositions, and I do well remembcr when they joined in the cheat, but it seems they could not cozen lovingly together, but how to detect either of them I believe will prove very difficult if not impracticable, but I will consult wiser heads than my own in the matter, but since my receipt of these I have consulted with nobody.

The matter your Grace mentions about the commission for the Managers of the Revenue is what I could have wished had been objected on that side, I will take good advice of counsel and of some of the Judges in it, but I believe the patent will not hold good if the Secretary does not countersign the warrant, for I had a letter from his Majesty not long since to pass a patent for incorporating the butchers, and it was entered at the Signet Office, but was by mistake not countersigned by the Secretary, upon which I sent Bor to the Solicitor General for his opinion, and his return was that it ought to be countersigned.

I was afraid when I first heard of your Grace's being made an English duke that the title of Ormond would have been drowned, but now I hear you retain that ancient title still. I am very glad you have been prevailed with to take the

like place in England for the reason your Grace gives, for certainly the other thing will happen. I hear the Bishop of Cloyne is now dying in earnest and the Dean of Lismore will accept of that bishopric, which I am sure your Grace will like.

ANONYMOUS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, November 11.—I have here enclosed some observations to your Excellency's view and privacy which were gathered upon my perusing the copy of the commission and by the assistance of two persons of my acquaintance; not Sir James Shaen or any that have been Farmers of the Irish revenue, nor do I send them as motives to stop or retard the commission which I believe your Excellency ought to pass. But I have been always of opinion that if the commission did not succeed it would be endeavoured to lay the mismanagement at the Lord Lieutenant's or your Excellency's door. I take it for granted that your Excellency hath made all or most of these objections yourself and many of them are answered by the ability and integrity of some of the Managers as persons well qualified for so great a trust, and many more may be answered by their instructions which I have not seen. I hope your Excellency will pardon this and conceal my officiousness to serve you, for love is blind; and take my well meaning in good part. I have not as yet acquainted my Lord Lieutenant or any other with them, I have been so cautious in my folly.

*Endorsed.*—About the commission for the Revenue of Ireland.

PRINCE RUPERT to [ORMOND].

1682, November 12. Whitehall.—The bearer hereof, Patrick Hews [Hughes], desires your favour for to be preferred to be a captain when a company shall fall. I can answer for his honesty, courage and obedience to his superiors so that I doubt not but you will not repent the favour your lordship shall do him which will infinitely oblige, &c.

ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, November 13.—I remember I had long since directions from his Majesty to provide the bearer Captain Hughes with a foot company which I never since had opportunity to do nor was he upon the place to solicit it. He now hopes his presence may be more effectual to him. Besides his Majesty's commands Prince Rupert interposes very warmly in his behalf, and besides all that he has a good character for sufficiency in his profession so that as soon as he can be preferred I am desirous he should. *Copy.*

## SAME to SAME.

1682, November 14.—The King thinks the bringing of the Bishop of Killaloe's letter to any public consultation to be more than the thing deserves and would make unseasonable noise; what my Lord Primate returned is upon the matter all that could or can be done. I know so much of the temper of that sort of people that they are easily raised to insolency upon the least appearance of indulgence to them and therefore it may be fit to fall upon the first you can light on with severity. What was writ by the Bishop can be no secret and if totally neglected may one time or other be made ill use of, therefore if there be a convent in those parts as I believe there is let as many of the friars as can be found be apprehended and treated according to the Proclamation and this being done without special direction by the Government there will be best.

I send you a piece of intelligence out of Scotland to answer that that came out of France. I think they are of equal truth as to the importing of arms. But I believe the parties are equally dangerous and want but power to subvert the Government. That they have presbyteries and do exercise an ecclesiastical jurisdiction I do not doubt, but as it is hard to convict them of it so I did not find by any of our lawyers that it could come within the reach of any law in force in Ireland; nor had we power to suppress Jack's conventicle though a meeting house was erected professedly for that use so near the Council Chamber. *Copy.*

## SAME to SAME.

1682, November 14.—Your latest letter received bears date the 1st and 4th of this month, others of yours I have unacknowledged which are either answered or require none or I shall now say something to them. I have by this post received my Lord Primate's thanks in behalf of Mr. Beckett whose letter was then received. I confess my letter to his Grace was the occasion of the just exception taken by Mr. Lyndon at Mr. Beckett being got over his head. My words were that his Majesty's pleasure was that he should come into the room of Sir Richard Stephens, though my meaning only was that he should be the youngest Serjeant nor did I remember that Mr. Lyndon was one. Sir Richard Ryves I own has good reason to complain that either of them were preferred before him. I doubt it will not be easy to persuade Mr. Beckett to part with the advantage he has thus got without my Lord Primate can be convinced that it is fit for him to interpose his authority, and if all must stand as it is the two gentlemen must have patience and give me credit when I assure them that I will make them amends as soon as I can.

It is only the want of fit persons to make Justices of Peace (by reason so many Papists and fanatics) that makes it excusable to employ so many churchmen in that office, which may divert them from the performance of their proper functions, may divert them from the performance of their proper functions, and subject them to scandal and calumny from those that are glad to find any colour to traduce and render them hateful to the people and therefore they ought to be more than ordinarily circumspect in their proceeding and in the exercise of temporal authority, rather submitting to than seeking for such business. This is my sense in general but I can say little in the particular case before you, but that if any churchmen so qualified have acted corruptly, that is partially upon any consideration, they ought upon due proof to be eased of their civil office. It will be as little justifiable if my Lord Ardglass has made use of his military power either by taking or keeping possession, but circumstances, in both cases must help the judgment and I am ignorant of them. Courts of Justice do allow of expressions that no other civil place will suffer yet there are limits to that liberty and it is fit that in all places distinction should be kept up, and if my Lord Ardglass shall require it upon good ground he ought to have reparation by way of amendment of the petition or by reprehension or both. My Lord Primate is a warm friend but I hope he will keep himself within due bounds in the hearing as I am sure he will tie himself to the rules of justice in the determination of the matter if he shall think fit to vote in it.

It will be necessary as soon as you can recover it to send as exact a state as can be had of the past and fund for the Farmers future payments, and it is no less needful that their pretensions for allowances and defalcations should be brought to a certainty, for without that I know not what computation can be made how far the revenue will reach towards the discharge of all that shall be charged upon it, and till there be some probable prospect of that it will be in vain to move in behalf of my Lady Stephens or any body else in her condition.

I am very doubtful that the horse guards are in as ill condition as when I left them and that was bad enough, which is not only to be imputed to the retrenchment of their pay or the slow payment of the remainder, but in a great measure to the absence and negligence of the officers. I therefore recommend it to you that they may be some time drawn out before you and that you would observe the defects of any kind and require amendment by a certain day upon pain of cashiering. I shall write to you by another way a letter of this date. All the Commissioners for Management of the Revenue are I hope by this time with you, so that what relates to their work is at an end here till some occasion be given from that side. *Copy.*

## VISCOUNT LANESBOROUGH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, November 14. Dublin.—I was extremely surprised to receive a letter of the 7th of this month under this cover, the handwriting of the superscription whereof I do not know nor had I ever any letter from his Grace or from you sealed with such a seal, however as soon as I received the letter I despatched my answer to it which being herewith enclosed I pray deliver to his Grace as soon as you receive it and let me know how his Grace's letter to me happened to be so superscribed and sealed that I may be freed from my apprehensions. Your cover was taken off and after perusal by some curious body or other this cover and seal clapped on. Sure if it had passed through either yours or Wogan's hands you would have superscribed it in one of your hands and sealed it with one of my lord's seals. Pray tell my son I know not what to make of his so long silence and not giving me any account of our affairs, perhaps he believes the stories from hence of my being in a desperate condition and that consequently I am not worth the satisfying. I am loath to harbour this opinion of him but tell him I expect immediate satisfaction from him for his failures towards me. Holy God's blessing may yet survive to serve him and my friends. I pray do not you neglect me neither, but let me hear from you on all occasions.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND,

1682, November 15. Dublin.—My Lord Longford and his brethren landed here yesterday morning, and brought me the commission and his Majesty's letter countersigned by the Lords of the Treasury for my passing their patents which I made no hesitation of signing a warrant for passing, having before had the opinion of my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, and the Solicitor that it was safe for me to do it. I have given the Lords of the Treasury this post an account of my receipt of their letters and of my proceedings upon them which I will not repeat because I know they show you my letters, and I do not direct the despatches to your Grace because I guess by a clause in one of their letters that they would have me apply immediately to them. My Lord Longford brought the yacht over which I did not thank him for, and would suspend the Captain if his lordship did not intercede much for him, but I conclude he will be returned before my wife can get to the sea side.

## SAME to SAME.

1682, November 19. Dublin.—The next day after I received from my Lord Longford the commission for management and his Majesty's command to see it passed with all convenient speed, I sent for the same committee that attended me when I transmitted the rough draft with such amendments as we

thought necessary, and by their advice though the commission be come back with material alterations, and with the want of the formalities necessary, as not giving me the proper titles, the commission shall not be delayed, for the King's counsel and the Judges I advised with think the caveats will signify nothing, the present Farmers not having any just cause of exception against it. The Lords of the Treasury's words in their letter of the 28th to me are these :—

" We send here enclosed to your Excellency the King's letter for passing a commission for the Commissioners for Managing his Revenue in Ireland signed by his Majesty and countersigned by ourselves, having first inquired of my Lord Lieutenant whether he had any objection to this method, and finding he had none we transmit it in this manner to your Excellency and desire you to give order for the passing the same under seal with all convenient speed.

HYDE, &c.

Now I found the warrant for passing the seal must by law be passed by me in Council, and therefore a warrant was signed there on Friday last at a full Board, it being thought in this conjuncture very inconvenient to delay passing the commission, all the matters of form except that of the Lords of the Treasury's countersigning being amendable here without representing this particular of the countersigning, as well as the other objections, are drawing up and shall be transmitted to your Grace to make such use of them as you shall think fit. I am sure I was well pleased when I found it necessary to have the Council joined with me in signing the warrant.

I am told that there is a gentleman gone over into England to get leave for Col. Roscarrick to sell his commands. I hope your [Grace] will be watchful of that and not disappoint Tom Fairfax. I expect my wife over with the first fair wind.

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, November 21.—I have been importuned to write to you in the behalf of two gentlemen to procure them a letter for dispensation from his Excellency my Lord Duke of Ormond, the former of which is one Mr. Phineas Elwood, Fellow of Christ Church College and bachelor of physic, who being four years more than standing for the said degree when he was admitted to it, he therefore requests that the time which was over and above requisite to the degree of bachelor of physic may be now allowed him and transferred towards the taking of his degree of doctor in the said faculty. And whereas by reason of very urgent business he cannot read his lectures this term he further requests that (upon sufficient caution given) he may be permitted forthwith to be a candidate for his degree and defer the reading of his lectures till next term.

The other is one Francis Foster of Merton College whose

request is that whereas being formerly of the University where after he had spent four years and performed such exercises as are requisite there, he had the title of master conferred on him; and whereas he is now desirous to spend some time in this University, and is admitted commoner of Merton College, he humbly requests that in consideration of the time he spent in study in the University of Glasgow and the exercises he performed there he may be admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts in this University upon condition of determining the next Lent. I have now in my hands from these two and the former persons for whom I wrote ten guineas, which I shall be ready to pay according to your order. I pray be pleased to acquaint Mr. Wogan that I have prevailed with these gentlemen for five shillings from each of them for his pains which I shall likewise pay according to order.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1682, November 21. Dublin.—I humbly beg your Grace's leave to give you this trouble in acquainting your Grace how the matter stands here about the living of Carrick which, I have been informed, you once intended for one Mr. Bredin a son-in-law of Dr. Hierome who in hopes of it hath served the cure there ever since the doctor died and is, as I am assured, very well liked by the inhabitants there, but is this week come from thence upon his being informed that your Grace designed that living for one Mr. Christian and that Mr. Christian should resign to him some other livings in the Diocese of Ossory to the like value with this of Carrick. But what your Grace then intended cannot now be brought to pass in regard the Bishop of Ossory doth declare that if any of these livings in his diocese are resigned by Mr. Christian he will give them to a chaplain of his own and not to Mr. Bredin, upon which terms I suppose Mr. Christian thinks not fit to accept of Carrick. I spoke with my Lord Deputy about this matter this afternoon who is of opinion that since the Bishop is so resolved it will be better to let Mr. Bredin have Carrick than by Mr. Christian's removal thither to gratify the Bishop's chaplain, for whom your Grace had no intention to provide, and my lord was pleased to say that he would write to your Grace about it. If your Grace should be pleased to grant to Mr. Bredin your presentation to Carrick it might be a means to preserve Dr. Hierome's widow and children from ruin and beggary, who are left in a very ill condition and might continue to live with him there upon much easier terms than they can provide for themselves in any other place, but if your Grace doth not soon present somebody there may be danger of a lapse it being now about five months since Dr. Hierome died.

The new commission for managing the revenue is now passing the seal and meets with no delay here, though there are some things in the King's letter for it that might well

have been altered if the King's service had not required a speedy despatch of it. I am to return your Grace my most humble thanks for your favour to Sir Robert Ward on whose behalf Mr. Gascoigne spoke to your Grace, and he hath since received the King's letter that you were pleased to procure for him.

[REV.] JOHN HUMBLE to [EZECHIEL HOPKINS,  
BISHOP OF DERRY.]

1682, November 24.—Pursuant to your lordship's order I have made inquiry into the late confluence of the Romish clergy, which consisted of regulars as well as seculars. They held a formal visitation and paid their accustomed duties to one Manus O'Merisan as their superior and vicar general. There is a sharp dispute and contest betwixt this O'Merisan and Father McGorkey (the person I told your lordship was formerly in my Lord Massareene's custody for words of reflection) as competitors for the supremacy. The inferior clergy pretend to constitute their superior by their own election, and by this artifice and evasion think to secure themselves from the penalty of the law for extolling of and exercising foreign jurisdiction. They have their monthly assemblies, and what may be the productions of such dangerous conventions, if not seasonably restrained, is not hard to conjecture, the fatalities of former times sufficiently demonstrating to us the sad results thereof. There are many friars among us, particularly Father McColgan, Father Hegarty, Father O'Dogherty (there are two of that name), with some others. I hope your lordship will take this into your serious consideration and make some essay to suppress the dangerous irregularities of these sort of men, who are indefatigably industrious in all those methods that subtlety and malice can suggest to effect the ruin of our poor afflicted Zion. God bless your lordship's zealous and great endeavours for the building up and confirming his Church in these times of confusion and fanaticism and among such variety of enemies, and that your lordship's life may be long and prosperous, your memory and posterity honourable, your soul and body eternally happy when time shall be no more is, my Lord, the devout and unfeigned suffrage of, &c.

SAMUEL GORGES to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, November 25. Dublin.—Sending an enclosure for his Grace. He intends, the term being ended, to spend his time till towards the opening of the year at Kilkenny and Clonmel. That term at the King's Bench bar certain persons were arraigned for a robbery, on notice of which there came voluntary another person and acknowledged himself only guilty of the fact, for which crime he received judgment and this day was executed. *Abstract.*

## ANONYMOUS to ORMOND.

1682, November 25.—I know not how far your Grace may intend to push your contest with the Earl of Anglesey, but having lately gained the knowledge of the following passage, and finding it much differing from the integrity of such a vehement professor of love and duty to the King, that he had rather a dagger should be struck into his old loyal heart than to be suspected of unfaithfulness to the King, I thought it not amiss to give your Grace this short advertisement of his loyalty to the King and of his pretended friendship to your Grace.

In the time of the late usurpers when Pepys was Chief Justice in the Upper Bench, they called before them Mr. Henry Warren that was Second Remembrancer in the Exchequer. He brought an action of the case against one Harding for saying that Warren was a rebel at Rathmines, and it was proved by the defendant that Warren's residence was at Grangebeg. Hereupon it was offered for proof of Warren's good affection to the Parliament side that he held correspondence with Michael Jones, and gave intelligence to him in the Castle of Dublin by letters, sometimes in the heart and sometimes in the liver of a bullock from day to day, and this was urged and proved by Mr. Annesley, the now Earl of Anglesey, and the service by him magnified to that degree that the Jury found for Warren and 500*l.* damages against Harding. Here are several persons yet alive who were present at this trial and remember it. I have writ this in a disguised hand that none may understand from whom it comes besides your Grace.

*Endorsed : Out of Ireland.*

## ELLEN GWYN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, November 26.—I hope your lordship will now oblige me so much as to stand my friend. I have, with much importunity, got the Lords of the Treasury to give an order to my Lord Ormond to cause the arrears of my pension stopped in Ireland to be paid what is due to me to last Michaelmas with my sister's, Mrs. Forster's, and others whom their letter mentions. My agent is Mr. Laurence Steele to whom I have sent this letter to deliver to your lordship. Hoping for my sake you will be pleased to give him a speedy despatch in this business, and oblige yours, etc.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, November 27. Dublin.—I had on Thursday your Grace's letter of the 14th, but have not yet received the other letter you mention of the same date. The business between Mr. Beckett and Lyndon I had accommodated before I received this of yours, my Lord Primate appearing so much for Beckett

the other waived the dispute, hoping to be preferred to a Judge's place before Beckett which my Lord Chancellor told me he would consent to, and what you are pleased to say concerning the Recorder I am sure will please him.

As to what concerns the difference between my Lord Ardglass and Muschamp, I shall only say that in the County of Down, where this concern lies, there are, as I am credibly informed, above eighty Justices of the Peace, and therefore there needed no clergymen in the commission, or at least no such stirring ones, but this cause will soon determine, for I do really think my Lord Ardglass's heart is broke, and no man without great concern (who has any good nature in him) can see so brave a man as he has shown himself to be in such a desponding condition as he is, and with good reason, for he is decrepid in body, disturbed in mind, and cannot get one able lawyer to plead for him. Yet all this shall not prevail with me to do any more for him than what I may justify, by having the majority of the Board, without any influencing them.

The Bishop of Cloyne is dead, and the Dean of Lismore continues his desires to have the bishopric. My Lord Primate would be glad the present Dean of Cloyne had it, as I find by him, but I believe he will write nothing of it.

Since I have read over the Commissioners' instructions I think it unnecessary for me to transmit over any calculations of the revenue, they being required to inspect all accounts of the present and former Farmers and contractors, and to deliver them to the Chief Governor and transmit duplicates to the Lords of the Treasury in England, a work of no small labour and intricacy. I wish they may be able to go through with it. Col. Vernon sent me last post some observations upon the commission, which I have sent to my Lord Chief Justice, who had undertaken before to make some of his own. Vernon tells me he had showed them to your Grace.

I must confess the horse guards are not in so good a condition as I could wish them, and I am afraid I shall scarce be able to make them what they ought to be, but since I have this intimation from you I will engage to make them much better than I found them by the muster after this, for I will grant very few, if any, licenses of absence, but to those persons with your Grace, and allow none to be free from duty but the Gentlemen Ushers.

Sir Robert King for the good of his nephew, my Lord Kingston, is very desirous he should be made a Privy Councillor; that he does not want understanding I believe your Grace knows.

My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge told me yesterday that he had a letter from Mr. Herbert declaring that he would return no more into this country, with intent that he should let me know it. I will upon that notice get such a commission drawn as is proper for your Grace to sign for Sir John Meade to succeed him in the County of Tipperary.

## HENRY GASCOIGNE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, November 27.—I had not your letter of the 18th of October till the 5th of this month, with the contents whereof I immediately acquainted my Lord Lieutenant, and left with him the papers you sent me concerning Sir Maurice Hurley, but hear nothing of them since. My lord did order some time since that Mr. Patrick Christian should have the living at Carrick, provided he resigns what he has in the County of Kilkenny to Dr. Hierome's son-in-law which will amount to 90*l.* a year, and when they send over the denominations of the livings his Grace will do his part in signing them.

My lord has taken up a resolution to recommend nobody to the Commissioners of the Revenue, who are all in Ireland, so that I have nothing more to say to what you are pleased to write in favour of Sir Thomas Osborne.

## ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1682, November 28.—I have not had any very important occasion to write to you of late. Now it will be fit to inform you that, for aught I know, the same reason that made the King command my stay here till the spring may move him to do it again then, and if he should find it necessary to call a Parliament here I doubt he would by no means allow of my absence. Nor could I refuse him my small assistance in such a conjuncture, how inconvenient soever it will certainly be to my fortune, by reason of the expense which I cannot retrench [as] my family is so great and chargeable, besides the extravagant rate of 1,000*l.* a year I pay for the house I live in and the furniture I use. The house is a very good one and cost above 15,000*l.* building, and will be sold for little more than 9,000*l.* Of this I could take up 5,000*l.* upon the security of the house at five or at most at six in the hundred, and if I had English security I could have the rest at the same rate. Hereupon the questions are :—first, whether it be not better for me, if I can compass the money, to buy the house than to be put to keep it at so excessive a price, or be put to seek for another unfurnished which will cost a great deal [for] the furnishing, if I do not send for furniture out of Ireland, either of which I must also do if I do buy the house I am in, but the house I have is one of the best in London and fit for my quality, and if I should remove into Ireland it is probable I may set it again at no loss, or set it without furniture at near the interest of my money. The next question is how to give such security for 4,000*l.* of the money as that I may have it at English interest, and unless I can do it by securing anybody that shall give me credit here upon my prize wines I fear it cannot be done, that duty being best known to merchants and least subject to fail in all events. I have time till March next to consider and contrive this affair and desire you to send me your opinion. My Lord of Longford in a late letter tells me

he has writ to you about the prize wines and perhaps it may be worth your going to Dublin to discourse with the Commissioners of the Revenue of the best way of collecting them, where you may perhaps be advised how 4,000*l.* may be raised upon them at English interest.

The young Earl of Abercorn being in treaty here for a wife, and giving in a particular of his estate values it at 6,000*l.* the more for a debt he says I owe him, but never spoke of it to me. Something of this nature I remember his mother pretended to, whether as my aunt Hamilton's portion, or a sum of money for which Sir Nicholas White had a bond, I know not, pray let me know what you can find of it.

I think in a former letter I gave you my sense of the bargain with the Smiths of Glashane. If I did not I tell you now. It is that though I approve of Valentine's service, and mean to reward it, yet I will not do it by abatement of rent. The scope of land is more than I would have in one man's holding, and therefore I hope it will be divided into distinct farms and habitations, which is a rule that ought to be kept to in all such cases.

My grandchild Betty Stanhope is upon marriage with the Lord Campden's son and [heir] to an estate of 10,000*l.* a year. The person is not very agreeable in shape though in all other respects valuable enough. I doubt upon this occasion my Lord Chesterfield may expect the payment of the money I owe him, which must be got for him if he do.

The King's affairs go on well and I am told not the worse for me, but if my own decline as fast it will be hard to repair them. The new honour his Majesty has conferred on me is of no other advantage than precedency, unless it be that I may at any time part with my steward's place and lose but little place by it, and if the revenue shall so increase that the household come to be better paid, it will be more valuable to keep or part with upon my going into Ireland.

I send you a proposition in behalf of Alcock by his brother Muly. You know best the value and conveniency of the land, and whether the money it will yield may be employed to advantage. I desire hovels may be built for the colts that have fallen this year and that no colts or fillies may be housed at Kilkenny, the stoniness of the ground spoiling their feet and limbs. *Copy.*

EZECHIEL HOPKINS, BISHOP OF DERRY, to the LORD PRIMATE.

1682, December 1. Londonderry.—On Saturday last I received the enclosed,\* which because it seemed to be of importance, I thought it my duty to transmit it entire to your Grace under the same hand that wrote it. The gentleman is a minister of a parish in Inishoen, a considerable part of this diocese, but withal counted the most rude and uncivilized.

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\* *Supra*, p. 482.

There usually the priests and friars keep their rendezvous, and I am told that the numbers of those who flock to them are both a burden and a terror to the people. Whatever commands your Grace shall be pleased to give me, I will endeavour to see punctually executed. The Justices, who live in that barony, ought to have prevented this trouble both to your Grace and me. But I complain not of them, because I think they are loyally principled. Only I have heard this character of one Davenport, lately put into commission, that he loves neither church nor churchmen. It is said he is a person who hath little other interest in this country besides his commission, which renders him so far considerable as to make him troublesome. Yet even this I have only upon report, for of the person I have no knowledge, and therefore the rather think it true because I have not.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, December 2. Whitehall.—I write in a place where there are no papers by me, and so cannot remember the dates or much of the matters mentioned in those of yours that I have not answered. There is, as you were informed, a gentleman come over with a letter from Col. Roscarrick desiring that he may have leave to sell his company and command at Duncanon to him. His name is Ivory and his qualifications such as that the favour could not well be refused him, having put himself to charge by raising of men and providing equipage when there was expectation of foreign action. But his father being yet alive who was on the wrong side, and has given no satisfactory proof of his conversion, I have not consented to his request. As for Roscarrick, I conceive it will be hard after so long service to refuse him to sell what he has bought perhaps with all he had, if he can agree with a purchaser without exception, and I believe Tom Fairfax would be of the same opinion if the case were his own. If Roscarrick happen to die before he has parted with his commands, I am still for Fairfax's succeeding, but I do not find Vernon fond of the other post.

I am still of opinion that by the sale of ground, housing and materials belonging to Dublin Castle, a Chief Governor may be better seated than he is, and the King put to no considerable charge in the exchange, if to any, the rather that much less money than 30,000*l.* will make a better residence than the Castle. There has been so much building about Dublin, and Mr. Robinson is so well acquainted with the rates of work and materials and the value of ground, that methinks a probable estimate and calculation may be made, at the worst it will be but a little time lost to discourse it and try what the Castle will yield.

I conceive the Hospital is now in that forwardness that I have put my Lord Primate in mind of going in hand with preparing

of rules to be presented to the King for his approbation, of which I suppose he will speak to you. What remains material in relation to the revenue of Ireland is the establishment and the naming of a Paymaster, for that I find will be his title, and these have hung longer than they ought, or than I think they would have done but that the Lords of the Treasury have much English business on their hands, and more Irish than I think they need to trouble themselves with. I will hasten the despatch of these as much as I can. I have spoken to the King for Dr. Jones in case the Bishop of Cloyne die, if he do the Doctor is to send order to follow the taking out his letter of which a draft should be sent.

Here have been many and some great promotions, and many more there would be if pretenders might be heard. I am in some hope to sit at easier rent by purchasing my Lord St. Albans's house. It cost him 15,000*l.*, and I think I shall have it for 9,000*l.* Sir Stephen Fox will furnish me with money and drive on the bargain. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT LANESBOROUGH to ORMOND.

1682, December 4. Dublin.—Since my letter to your Grace of the 14th of November, in answer to your Grace's of the 7th of that month, which whether your Grace hath received or no I cannot yet tell, I have had some discourse with Capt. Mathew concerning the 400*l.* in broad gold which the Earl of Anglesey affirms to have delivered unto your Grace's own hands when you went to suppress the mutiny at Carrickfergus, and he tells me that though he remembers nothing of the 400 pieces of broad gold, yet being accidentally by in your closet he remembers that Mr. James Clarke, whom you appointed to inspect Mr. Controller Harrison's accounts between your Grace, the Earl of Anglesey and Sir Daniel Bellingham, [was there, and] he very well remembers that he heard some mention of that affair of Carrickfergus in an account which he by chance heard him read to your Grace about that business, of some disbursement or receipt about Carrickfergus, and that he believes if your Grace shall please to call upon Mr. Clarke for that account, which to the best of his memory was about three years ago, you will be thereby informed of the truth of that matter.

And discoursing further with him about your Grace's papers which were delivered up by me that he knew not where they were, so that it is necessary if your Grace have any occasion for them, or for me to attend you with them, to enquire of Mr. Gascoigne where they may be found. I have nothing more to trouble your Grace with at this time, but my humble desire that you will vouchsafe to signify your pleasure unto me in answer to my said letter of the 14th of November, and to take what notice you think fit of one I humbly presumed to offer to your Grace in behalf of Sir Francis Brewster, who

seems to wonder that your Grace takes no notice of what I humbly offered to your Grace's consideration in his behalf, who am unalterably at your Grace's devotion.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, December 5. Dublin.—I have no letter from your Grace of a later date than the 14th of the last, but am glad to hear by others that a fit of the gout was not the cause of your not writing, as I had reason to apprehend. My Lord Primate is now laid up of a very sore one, so that I believe I shall scarce have his company at the Board before Christmas. The Farmers and new Commissioners are so busy that neither are to be seen (unless sent for) but on Sundays. I wish they may both perform what they seem very confident in, the Farmers to make good their contract with his Majesty, the others to improve the revenue beyond what is expected from them.

I had a letter last post from the Lords of the Treasury by his Majesty's directions ordering me to take off the suspensions of Mrs. Gwyn's and several others' pensions, which I shall do, but must desire that the same favour may be done my Lady Stephens, and I shall interpose for nobody else, she having already impressed her Michaelmas gale, which would absolutely undo her if she should be forced to refund.

Uncle Mathew has taken upon him to give your Grace an account of matters that relate to the County of Tipperary, but lest other things he has in agitation, and those of great moment, should make him forget, I desire your Grace would know of Mr. Herbert where the County Palatine seal is, and if he has carried it with him (a thing without precedent) that he should surrender it to your Grace there, and that you would send me your directions as your Seneschal to give it to Sir John Meade, who is very proud to accept the employment. Capt. Isaac Walden is the fittest man to be Sheriff this year.

**SAME to SAME.**

1682, December 6. Dublin.—Recommending Mr. Wilson, who is known to his Grace. A troublesome brangle which Wilson had with the city of Londonderry, forces him to leave this country; he thinks London a better place for lawyers and poets. *Abstract.*

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.**

1682, December [6].—His Majesty's Commissioners for management of his Revenue in this his kingdom were pleased soon after their arrival to give me the honour of a visit at my house, where after some discourse concerning this weighty matter which they were soon to enter upon, I gave them to understand that besides the obligation of my duty as the King's servant, I had your Grace's particular command to give them all the

light and assistance I could in the management and discharge of the trust committed unto them by his Majesty, and did assure them (as I now do your Grace) that if they shall at any time think my advice and assistance worth the calling for they should have it to the best of my skill and understanding.

I take it for granted that his Excellency hath given your Grace an account of the caveat entered by the now Farmers at the Hanaper to their commission, and what was done thereupon by the Lord Chancellor, who was pleased to call the Chief Baron, my brother Reynell, and myself to wait on him at the hearing. The Farmers did no more in this case than what became wary men, nor his Grace less than the matter did of necessity require, nor did the caveat obstruct the passing of the commission many hours after it was fitted for the seal.

I formerly gave your Grace an account that, besides the unusual style of the commission which Mr. Solicitor hath since rectified, I looked upon it to be very loosely drawn as to the King's security, the powers given the Commissioners being very ample and in many particulars of very great moment unlimited, and they nevertheless under no security to answer to his Majesty any loss or prejudice which may happen by theirs or the negligence or corruption of their officers, except in case of wilful corruption, and on the other hand the power given them for compounding for the excise without any stint; and this I must confess did very much shock me, as it did divers others upon reading thereof, and the more for that the queries which his Excellency sent to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury by the advice of the Lord Primate and others whom his Excellency was pleased to call to his assistance upon the reading of the first draft of the commission transmitted hither, were not in our judgments satisfactorily answered in the commission sent over and now under seal. But upon reading the commission at the time of hearing the caveat, it was observed that the Commissioners are required to observe such instructions as were, or should be given them, by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Whereupon I attended his Excellency to whom I had promised my thoughts upon the commission in writing, and desired a copy of their instructions (if any they had) which his Excellency called for, and the next day delivered them to me together with two papers of observations made at London on the commission and sent him by your Grace, and in these instructions I found the queries made here on the first draft of the commission sufficiently answered, and almost all the inconveniences which we represented from hence (and which the author of the observations there gave your Grace the trouble of) fully obviated and provided against, so that he that gave your Grace those papers was not much to blame, in regard he knew nothing of the instructions, and his observations are for the most part contained in the first queries sent hence.

There remains yet in my judgment three or four material inconveniences not yet provided against by these instructions, and which I should now have given your Grace an account of but that his Excellency told me this day that the Commissioners did design to make application to have both the commission and instructions altered in some particulars, and because possibly they may desire amendments in those parts which to me seems defective, I shall forbear giving your Grace the trouble of them until I see what they design.

The eighth instruction being to call Sir George Carteret, Alderman Bence, and former Treasurers to account I apprehend ought to be under the Great Seal, and so I think ought some other of the instructions. But this is a ticklish point, and I fear would be displeasing to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. However if the question were put in *transitu* upon occasion of some other discourse relating to the management it would not be amiss, and thus far I presume to give your Grace an account of what hath occurred to me in the few days since Term ended that I have had to think of this matter.

I must now beg your Grace's pardon that I give you some trouble of another nature in the behalf of very many, if not most of the old Protestant proprietors of this kingdom. Your Grace some time before your last going for England, taking notice of the causeless and expensive trouble which the subject was put to in very many parts of the kingdom by commissions of inquiry procured and prosecuted by Sir Theophilus Jones, Lord Kingston's trustees, and divers others who pretended to be deficient as to their reprise, entered so far into the consideration of that matter, and saw the inconveniencies so many and the disquiet to the subject so great, that your Grace thought fit with the advice of the Council here to represent them to his Majesty who was graciously pleased thereupon to order a stop to all proceedings upon such commissions. Notwithstanding which the mischief is now in my apprehension as great as ever, there being a commission on foot and vigorously prosecuted in the behalf and for the advantage (as is pretended) of the '49 officers, the design being to discover and inquire after all forfeited mortgages, judgments, statutes staple, and other incumbrances of that nature belonging to any forfeiting persons whatsoever on the 23rd October, 1641 (though the lands were not seized nor sequestered) which the prosecutors of this commission say was occasioned by the old Protestant proprietors, who were generally in possession on account of the mortgage money due to them the 23rd October, 1641, and though their mortgage money amounted not to near the value of the lands, yet when the usurpers began to seize and sequester, they made means to keep the lands mortgaged to them from being seized and sequestered by pretending to have the absolute fee of them; in which your Grace will easily conclude they had the assistance

or at least met with no opposition from the forfeiting mortgagor, which, though I believe happened in many cases, yet considering that the Trustees for the '49 officers have had near twenty years for inquiring into contrivances of this kind, that his Majesty appointed Commissioners who were indifferent betwixt subject and subject to hear and determine all matters of this nature, and that the Trustees appointed by your Grace and the Duke of Albemarle for preserving the '49 security did for many years together make it their business to enquire after all encumbrances of this kind, [and] that the security hath for many years since been equally divided amongst the pretenders, and those Trustees concluding that they had left no part thereof undistributed, or if they had, it was so little that it would not support the charge of bringing it in, much less answer anything to that body of people, or those who claim under them, have long since discontinued and given up their commission, it is humbly submitted whether inquiries even in this case should not have a period, as well as all others of like nature, in the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, for as the matter seems now to be admitted as long as there shall be any who pretends to claim under a '49 officer, either as executor of the executor or administrator, this commission shall never have an end.

And I further offer it to your Grace's consideration that the Commissioners now authorized, or almost all of them, are '49 officers, or those who derive under them, who cannot be thought judges indifferent betwixt the party against whom the discovery (as they call it) is made by the informer, and themselves, for so in truth the matter stands. But allowing that these Commissioners were not concerned in point of interest yet theirs and the salary of their officers is to arise and be paid out of what they shall adjudge within the security, and is in truth no purchase no pay, which was not so in the case of any former Commissioners, who were paid go the land where it would ; and upon something which I offered unto his Excellency's consideration yesterday in the closet in the presence of Mr. Secretary Ellis, Mr. Muschamp and Major Billingly, upon a caveat entered to one of their certificates, it was confessed that though they had sat now near twelve months they had not discovered to the value of 1,000*l.*, which I am sure will not pay their own salaries, and yet they have summoned the subject from the most remote parts of the kingdom. It is true they affirm that where the discovery have not been very clear they have dismissed the parties, but it being demanded where the subject, who was without cause brought from remote parts and necessitated to bring his evidences and witness with him, to retain counsel and attorney, to attend possibly a month or two, and leave his concerns at home, should have his costs and charges, oftentimes near the thing in question, when it appeared that he was causelessly vexed, there was no answer nor indeed can there be made any

to such an inquiry. So that in effect nobody can receive advantage by this commission save the Commissioners. But numbers will thereby be disquieted, which I thought it my duty to lay before your Grace, to which I could add much more, but that I am afraid I have already transgressed.

It remains only that according to your Grace's command I give my thoughts of the management to be begun this month of the revenue, which as the commission is now limited by the instructions may, and I think will, bring great advantages to the King, and I am sure if care be taken there can no loss happen to his Majesty thereby, of which as occasion offers I shall from time to time give your Grace a further account.

**GERALD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1682, December 6. Dublin.—. . . . Last Sunday Mr. Prescott landed here and next morning brought me your letter of the 20th November. We went about five [in the] afternoon to the Globe, and to say truth, by the sweet of the evening we made a fine piece of business on it. You may be suré we remembered you and James Clarke over and over in Pontack, and wished you one tun of it, for Mr. Prescott confessed you have little such in London . . . .

**PRIMATE BOYLE to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1682, December 9.—I understand that the Dean of Down is dead. Permit me, I beseech your Excellency, on this occasion to mind you that Mr. Jones may be a very fit person to succeed in that deanery, if your Excellency shall think fit.

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1682, December 9.—Doctor Phipps, the Dean of Down, being this morning dead, your Excellency hath it now in your power to make such a provision for Mr. Jones, your chaplain, as may be an established settlement for him during life, and I should have waited on your Excellency in person to mind you of him were I not confined by the physician. I know the pretenders will be many, but your Excellency will provide for a gentleman who relieth wholly on you and must have his preferment by your Excellency's favour, and not otherways.

**JOHN KEVAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1682, December 9. Kilkenny.—Enclosing a journal of the weather for the month of November according to its variation.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682, December 10. Dublin.—It was Thursday last that I had your Grace's letter of the 14th of the last month by a private hand, the gentleman who brought it being detained

a long while at the sea-side by cross winds. What your Grace advises shall be done if possible without noise, but one way or other the insolency of those people must receive a check, or else I may some time or other be justly censured, for the information sent you is very true, and there are also a great many truths in the paper your Grace sent me. I shall act nothing in this matter without consulting my Lord Chancellor and having his concurrence.

Being informed by Mr. Cuff that there is a merchant ship cast away upon the coast of Munster (I think it was on some rock in the County of Clare) and that she had store of powder and arms, I sent to seize the arms and to have some of the seamen who escaped examined from whence she came, whither bound, and what their design was. I believe it will prove some ship bound to the West Indies.

My Lord Longford informing me that your Grace and my Lord Hyde were much concerned for one Mr. MacNeal a clergyman, and having a very good character of him from the Archbishop of Dublin, I intend to give him the deanery of Down fallen void yesterday by the death of Mr. Phipps to whom you gave it just before your Grace went over, but if I can without intolerable vexation I will keep it undisposed of until I have an answer to this letter.

This day died Judge Jones, so that I hope you will get a letter for Serjeant Lyndon to succeed him, he having been put by very hardly once before, and Serjeant Beckett very lately put over his head. I believe he will have few opposers and I think Mr. Sprigg a fit man to be made a Serjeant.

#### SAME to SAME.

1682, December 12. Dublin.—In my last I recommended Mr. Sprigg to be Serjeant in the room of Mr. Lyndon, but it was at the desire of one I have not so much value for as I have for Mr. Solicitor, and therefore I desire if this come soon enough to prevent it, that the letter may be had for one Mr. Echlin a person whom the Solicitor General recommends, and owns himself to be obliged to, and when this is granted I desire the number of Serjeants may not be increased further.

#### GERALD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682, December 14. Dublin.—Judge Jones is to be buried to-morrow, as the Lady Domvile will be this evening, and the Lady Byron was last Tuesday. *Abstract.*

#### DUCHESS OF ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, December 16.—I am very glad to hear as I did by your letter of the 2nd of this month that my daughter Arran landed safe at Dublin, who has before this time, I hope, recovered the weariness and toil of that long journey, and will be diverted

with little Charlotte's company, who I conclude is much improved in her discourse since I left her, as your little son is in his health and growth since his last sickness and is a very lively child.

If upon Dean Jones's preferment there be any sinecure held by him that is in your gift I desire you will bestow it upon Mr. Ryder, the schoolmaster at Kilkenny, for his greater encouragement to continue still there; otherwise I fear without some such help he will quit that place, and then that school will break, which has hitherto had great credit and been an advantage unto the town. My Lady Donegal was yesterday to see me, and did discourse of her daughter to me with more concernedness than I expected, so as I hope she will be kind to her at last. I hear my daughter Longford was resolved to try my Lady Rochester's doctor, who has done great cures to several that had pains in their stomachs, but I fear my Lady Rochester's recovery is not perfect, for she had returns of her ill since her landing and is extreme lean. I pray remember my service to my daughter, to whom I intended to have written this day, but that my cough is so troublesome this misty weather, that I must defer it until I be better.

**PRIMATE BOYLE to EZECHIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry.**

1682, December 16. Dublin.—I have received your lordship's of the 12th instant with an enclosed paper from Edinburgh. I showed them both to my Lord Deputy and it is his Excellency's desire that your lordship should manage this affair with as much secrecy and prudence, but withal with as much care and scrutiny as you can. It is his Excellency's opinion that you continue your informer in the same post as he now stands with the Nonconformists, by which he will be the better enabled to make discoveries to your lordship of their daily practices and designs, and because the world is full of counterfeits and cheats, you are likewise desired to make the best inspection that you can into the credit and reputation of his person; in short if he perform his duty well he will certainly be rewarded by the Government for his good service, if otherwise it is very fit he should be detected and discovered as soon as with conveniency it may be done. Your lordship in your letter gave some hint of your suspicion by his applying first into Scotland; I must confess that I am not satisfied therewith, though perhaps that might have been done because he was ignorant of doing better.

That which gave my lord the great concern in this affair is because a late intelligence hath been sent to his Excellency out of England, and which came hither from Scotland, much of the like nature, and I am not without some apprehensions but that the same person may be the author or the occasion

of both. I have therefore here enclosed sent your lordship two paragraphs of that intelligence which was lately sent, my Lord, to my Lord Deputy out of England, which will enable your lordship to ask such questions of your informer as will soon discover whether he be the same person or no.

Your lordship will be likewise [certain] to make your enquiries concerning those particular persons who are mentioned in those two paragraphs: what they are, where they live, and in what condition or posture they are with the people as to promote any disorder amongst them if they be inclinable thereunto.

I need not to invite your lordship to a great care and circumspection in this matter by any other argument than that it is the great concern of us all, and for the peace and quiet of the whole kingdom. I pray God bless your lordship.

*Encloses:—*

5. At the meetings of those Presbyterians there are delegates from each Presbytery to the other, and by the consent of the whole they send letters to their brethren and associates at London, and from thence to Holland, and thus to other places, and receive the returns once every month by those that are instructed to this end, which are Mr. Traill at Lifford in the north of Ireland and Mr. Keys at Dublin, and Mr. Traill at London or in his absence Mr. Ferguson, and may be intercepted if warily adverted how, and known what stuff they contain.
6. That there are some persons I have heard say that they were longing to have such an harvest day against the King as they had been witnesses of against his father, to wit Robert McLaghlan in Bowry, an arch ringleading knave for rebellion, and one James Boyd in Belnahary; and John Trumble in Belakelly said he would never rest till it were so. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE TO ORMOND.

1682, December 16. Dublin.—I herewith send your Grace by my Lord Deputy's commands two late intelligences from the Bishop of Derry; one concerning the Friars and secular Romish clergy in the north, dated December 1st, 1682, the other about a design in projection amongst the Presbyterians in the north of Ireland and Scotland, dated December 12th, 1682.

To the first I formally returned this answer to his lordship as from myself, but by my Lord Deputy's advice; that if his lordship's information was true it would much reflect upon the gentry of that country, and especially upon the Justices of Peace, who had power and authority put into their hands to suppress such unlawful and tumultuous assemblies, and to apprehend any of the regulars of the Roman clergy who had stayed in this kingdom contrary to the Proclamation, or

had returned since into it ; with a reward likewise for any man that should take and bring in any such offender contrary to the Proclamation, which had been punctually paid accordingly for the encouragement of such persons ; and that I doubted, that if a complaint of that nature should be brought to my Lord Deputy and Council, they would resent it sharply as a great omission and neglect of duty in the Justices of that country, for permitting such encroachments to be made upon the rules and directions of the Government without any endeavours from them for their redress. To the latter the enclosed to the Bishop of Derry, which is a copy of what I writ to his lordship by this night's post, will inform your Grace. What particular orders your Grace shall think fit to transmit to my Lord Deputy about this affair will I presume be very punctually observed.

And upon this occasion give me leave humbly to offer to your Grace's consideration that since times appear so menacing on all sides, and no man can foresee when, where or how they may break in upon us, that your Grace may be pleased to move his Majesty, if it may consist with his Majesty's other affairs, that some moneys may be deposited in the Castle to be locked up, and not to be touched by anybody but upon such an extraordinary occasion if any such should happen, and the rather at this time because the Army are likely to be in some arrear for their pay upon the occasion of the old Farmers quitting, and the new Managers entering upon the revenue of this kingdom, some provision of this kind (the credit whereof may be of greater consequence than the sum itself) may prove excellent husbandry, and if timely applied may prevent the charge of a continued war and the fatality of a kingdom.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, December 18. Dublin.—There are four packets now due out of England, and it is above a month since the date of your Grace's last letter to me. I hope the next fair wind will bring me the new establishment that we may know here who is provided for by it, and who not. The new Commissioners have made a great progress in settling their officers, and have already farmed or agreed to farm the duty of fire hearths, and have improved the rent, but this will I doubt not be represented by them to the Lords of the Treasury, and they will certainly bring the revenue this year to what Sir James Shaen proffered if they carry one point which they tell me is an adjudged one in England of the King's side, and that is the new impost on imported excise, for the duty not being to be paid but upon the consumption, for which there is six months time given, this farm determining before, they say the duty is the King's, but I find the laws here differ much in the point and though the Solicitor gave his opinion in the affirmative,

and has so given under his hand, yet my Lord Longford tells me he desires it back again, as given too hastily, and that upon better perusal of the statutes of force here he has reason to alter his opinion.

As to what concerns the Farmers I find that the assignments for last June pay are so far from being answered by the collectors that it is almost a general case that the collectors will not so much as accept of them but return them back again so that I look upon the Army now as nine months in arrear this last muster, for there is a very inconsiderable part of June pay received, and the quit-rents are, I am confident, already collected. This arrear and the necessity I was put to of sending parties out against the Tories, who are numerous and very outrageous, must put the Army in a very ill posture at a very unseasonable time, which wanted not such things to fall upon them, if you believe the intelligence lately sent out of the north to my Lord Primate which I have advised him to send over to your Grace this post. We are of opinion that it is the same informer that furnished you on that side with the information sent me by your Grace the 4th of the last. I shall say no more upon this matter but refer myself to my Lord Primate's letter, the matter not being communicated to anybody else that I know of.

But I must make some remark upon what has lately happened here in relation to the information out of France sent me with yours of the 30th of August last. C.M. went the other day to my Lady Clancarty and told her that he intended to settle here and therefore he desired he might be tenant to Blarney Castle and the lands about it. She answered that it was set already, and she could not put out the present tenant. He replied that he would deal with him, and that she must not deny him. Now the present tenant is an Englishman and a clergyman of our church, and if M. will not be persuaded to desist, for I find my Lady Clancarty is unwilling to give him an absolute denial, I am resolved to interpose by telling him privately of the imprudence of the thing, and if I cannot prevail that way I will tell him plainly I will appear publicly against it. I confess I do not well know what to think of this, when I find how pat it is to the matter informed, but his actions shall be warily and narrowly looked into, though I had no account from your Grace of his coming over, nor directions how to proceed with him.

1682, December 21.—There being no packet boat on this side I could not send away what I had writ the 18th until this morning that it goes in a Chester vessel. I had yesterday some discourse with Mac . . about the above mentioned affair, and he is very angry and much concerned that I have interposed in the matter of his being tenant to Blarney, and I find he has set his heart upon it, and

though I really believe upon the discourse we had that there is no danger in his being tenant to it, yet I will keep him off until I hear from your Grace. The ship I mentioned in my last was cast away in Malbay. She came from the West Indies, was bound for London, and loaden with tobacco.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682, December 19.—Yours of the 5th and 10th came together and with them a long one from my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge relating to the commission and instructions for the management of the revenue of Ireland, upon which he will be able to say more and more certainly after the Commissioners shall have considered what may be wanting either in matter of form or authority.

The establishment was yesterday closed. It differs from the former only in the retrenchment of half the Judges' circuit allowance, in the retrenchment of, I think, half the Muster Masters' salary; and in the reduction of some pensions. This as to saving; the additions are the establishment of Tangier 42,300*l.* and odd money, the ships about 26,000*l.* Upon the whole matter unless the revenue will answer 270,000*l.* at least the pensions will fall in arrear. I will get a copy and send you as soon as I can. I did full as much as I ought to serve the Judges and the Muster Master, but they must have patience and in their respective stations endeavour to improve and save the King's revenue that there may be reason and means to restore them.

As I understand Mr. Herbert, he means to try his fortune here and has sent order by the last post that the Palatinate seal shall be brought to you which by the next term may be put into Sir John Meade's hands with authority to use it. Mr. Lyndon's letter to succeed Jones shall be sent by the next post but that for Sprigg will stay till it be known whether Sir Richard Ryves will accept of it or no; if he will he ought to be preferred.

The King will promote the Dean of Lismore to the bishopric of Cloyne. In the distribution of livings I desire Mr. Wilson and Mr. Drelincourt may be thought of, they are both deserving men and my chaplains. There go about odd stories of Jones, who was recommended over and arrived at Dublin a little before I came thence, as to his principles of religion and morality. He is a fierce man against Non-conformists, and it is usual with them to traduce such as are so, and the reports of Jones may be an effect of their malice. Yet let us be careful as near as we can to admit of none to preferments that are liable to just exception. I wish you would do something to break the knot of those foolish friars that will needs provoke the Government to deal severely with them. It is by no means to be neglected, for if they are

never so little indulged or connived at, they will grow insolent and dangerous and most of all to those that foolishly support them.

When you have an account of the wreck in Munster it will be fit to transmit it hither. We have notice that the *Lark*, a small vessel of the King's designed for the service of Ireland, was cast away southward of Kinsale which may perhaps be the wreck you had intelligence of. The King and all of us have so good an opinion of Sir John Dillon that preferable to all others, recommended or not, he ought to have the first company of foot or lieutenancy of horse that shall fall. His father was ever eminently loyal and he is a very good young man.

Our Lord Chancellor died but last night about six of the clock, the last thing he signed was a letter missive to me to answer a bill preferred against me by the Earl of Anglesey. The Lord Chief Justice North will have the seal if he can be persuaded to part with profit for honour. I think Sanders will succeed him. He is an eminent and an honest lawyer.

*Copy.*

EZEKIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, December 22. Londonderry.—Upon the receipt of your Grace's I immediately sent for Mr. Gordon who the next day came to me, and I find by discoursing him upon the heads of those two paragraphs your Grace was pleased to send me inclosed, that your Grace did most rightly conjecture he was the man who gave those several informations to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland. For speaking with him of all the particularities both of persons and circumstances mentioned in them, he avowed that he knew them all to be true as I related them, and that he had informed his lordship so at his being there. I then demanded why he had not first made his discovery to the State in this kingdom: to which he answered that having the honour to be related to the Lord Chancellor and known to the Bishop of Edinburgh, he thought it prudence first to address himself to them, that by their letters and recommendation he might gain the more credit to himself and his business from the State here; in which I acquiesced as satisfactory.

He again told me that he was credibly informed that considerable sums of money collected in their several meetings upon pretence of redeeming slaves and other good purposes, are designed for the buying of arms and ammunition, that three ships are bound for London or Holland to fetch this holy ware; and that they are contrived with false decks in their holds in which these goods are to be stowed and which to avoid all suspicion and search, are to be covered over with ballast. He seems very serious in his discourse, and deeply concerned for the imminent hazard of the Kingdom; and says it is impossible to prevent a rebellion if some speedy course

be not taken to break their Presbyteries, and the intelligence they hold one with another, with Scotland, England, and Holland, for that in these meetings their designs are formed and communicated by fit agents and missionaries to the rest of the party.

In the conclusion I told him it was his Excellency's pleasure he should continue in the station he was in before, and if he observed anything of importance, should speedily communicate it, to which I added your Grace's promise of an ample reward, to which his answer was that he would obey his Excellency's order, though his desire was to testify his loyalty by a thorough and professed conformity; that the separate congregation to which he preached was very poor, though numerous, and that he had little or nothing to subsist on. I gave him the best encouragement I could by assuring him his services would not fail of a suitable reward and added somewhat which perhaps he thought better than good words. If there may be any small pension allowed for secret services your Grace may be pleased to consider whether those he hopes to do may deserve the settling one upon him.

I shall observe your Grace's commands in getting the best account I can of this person's former demeanour, and hope to make my enquiries so cautious as shortly to be able to send your Grace his character without raising the least suspicion in those who gave it. I humbly beg your blessing and that your Grace would be pleased by the next post to return one line to assure me that this is safe in your hands, for the post office of this town and Strabane is entrusted in the hands of persons who are zealous Presbyterians, and so I doubt it is in too many other stages which of what dangerous consequence it may prove, may be worthy of your Grace's and the Council's consideration.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682, December 23. Dublin.—There came in yesterday five packets but little news. I had your Grace's of the 2nd and 5th. As to what concerns the fort of Duncannon, I must confess your Grace judges right upon what you only know of the matter, for it would seem hard that Roscarick should be denied to sell having so well served the King and having bought the government and company. I am so much his friend that I would have writ on his behalf were it barely so, and that he had any relations to leave his money to, but when he was given over here he left all that he had to this Capt. Ivory, and he is no relation of his, but has taken the opportunity of Roscarick's stupifying distemper to make him his heir as I am very credibly informed, besides I look upon myself as slighted by his applying on that side without my leave. I desire Vernon if he slight the other employment may not have it, for though I own many obligations to him, I would have him considered any way rather than by a command in the Army.

I will seek out when I can find leisure, for the bidders for the Castle and ground in order to build better for the Government, though I know it can come to nothing, and I believe my Lord Primate is of my mind. The committee appointed for the Hospital have agreed upon rules and have reported them to me, but my Lord Primate having not seen them yet I do not transmit them. I think your Grace has done well in buying my Lord St. Albans's house considering what an unreasonable rent you pay, and how ill it would look now you are an English Duke to have no house there.

It is true that the Farmers will make matters as difficult as they can, but the Managers in my opinion have been hard enough with them, and have by their direction to their officers to stop vessels upon the account of the imported excise, hindered several merchants from entering their goods until the 25th be over, when without doubt the matter will be adjudged for the Farmers that the new impost will prove theirs, for I am told by able lawyers that there is a judgment in the like case already.

His Royal Highness has already an account of the difference betwixt the Admiralty and the City, acknowledged by his Secretary the last packet, but Robinson is a very unfit man for the employment that is given him, which I think is Marshal. Both the Earl of Burlington and the Earl of Conway shall be obliged, though I know not well where to send the company, for everywhere people are unwilling to receive any of the Scots' companies, but this was one of the civillest of them when the lieutenant was alive. He was killed the other day by a gentleman that bears arms in the company (that it seems is their phrase), but the gentleman is in jail at Waterford where he will find no favour when he comes upon his trial. I am sure if he escapes he shall find none at a court martial, for they say he that was killed was a good officer and a brave man, but too ancient and crazy to fight with every lusty young fellow.

I am sorry the Moors have proved so treacherous at Tangier, for it will be of very ill consequence to us as well as to England. I wish the project of parting with it may go on. The Ministers were once upon it when I was in England. I have ordered one of the Secretaries to send you the draft of a letter for Dean Jones to have the bishopric of Cloyne. I thought there had been one sent with my letter of recommendation. When the Bishop is in his office, I will recommend the chaplain of the Scots' regiment to him for a sinecure.

As to what concerns my Lord Ranelagh's and partners' accounts, and several other balances required by the Lords of the Treasury from whom I had four letters by the post bark that came last, I refer myself to the letter I have this day writ in answer to theirs, only I find since I writ it that judgment is not yet given upon the bond of 24,000*l.*, the Court of Exchequer having taken time till the next term.

Since my writing thus far Col. Fairfax has propounded an expedient about the fort of Duncannon, and that is, that if he may part with his employment to one that shall be fitting for it and give money to him, he will give Roscarick for his employment what it cost him, but if Ned Vernon should think himself wronged by this I waive the proposal. Poor Sir Thomas Longueville thinks, if he were made the King's counsel it would set him up. I dare not be eager in the recommending him.

SAME to SAME.

1682, December 24. Dublin.—I had this morning before I went to church your Grace's letter of the 19th, with the account that the establishment is closed. I am sorry that the Muster Master is retrenched for I take him to be a very honest and able man in his employment. As for the Judges they may very well spare what is cut off from them. I suppose the original establishment will be so soon transmitted to me that there needs no sending over a copy.

If I thought that the Recorder would have desired the being Serjeant in the room of Lyndon or that it was consistent with that employment which he will not quit to be a judge, I had certainly recommended him, and now I find it is his desire and that the thing is practicable to hold both, I am absolutely for him.

The character given your Grace of Mr. Jones, who was recommended to me at my coming over, was either done out of malice to him, or envy of some of his coat either on this side the water or the other, for as to his morals no fault can be found since his coming hither and as to his principles in religion two sermons he has lately preached will justify him I am sure. My Lord Primate recommended him to me to be Dean of Down, which he would not have done if he had thought that of him. He is the only man I have engaged myself to see preferred when I was in England, and have since given my promise to him that he shall have the livings that Dean Jones parts with, after this your Grace may be sure I will provide for those two you mention, but I would have it so as not to lose them. I would be glad to know which you would have first preferred. My nephew wrote to me on behalf of Mr. Drelincourt, and if the letter had been all in his own hand, he should have carried it without hesitation.

I shall be content to have as many recommendations for clergymen as you please, and as few for officers in the Army, as to the former I will say no more, this is Christmas Eve, and for the latter you could not oblige me more than recommending so positively Sir John Dillon to me. I hope that will be a step to get him to be a captain in the regiment for I have had my eye long upon him, as one that would do credit to it, but I desire hereafter when any of the like applications are made to you that you will let the persons know I am engaged already,

for so I really am, and do expect before the leaving the government to have the naming of one captain at least. I hope by to-morrow's post out of the country to hear that some of the friars are plucked by the ears out of their convent.

EZECHIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682, December 26. Londonderry.—Concerning Mr. James Gordon the informer. Though some heinous particulars are not mentioned presumes to give his lordship this relation. Mr. Gordon was ordained by the Bishop of Moray whose surname was Mackenzie. When beneficed in Scotland he was betrothed to the sister of a gentleman who served the cure of Moville. Before the day of marriage came he brought away the Laird of Carnborough's daughter, and took up his residence in Londonderry, where he was admitted by Bishop Mossom to preach in Clondermot Church. Upon the receipt of some letters he returned to Scotland where, after having done public penance, he was married to the laird's daughter. He was presented to a parish called Cool, some miles from Aberdeen, where he lived several years and had by his wife four or five children. But being desirous of change he brought away a kinswoman of his, who was his housekeeper, to Aberdeen, and his wife making her complaint to the Synod he was convicted and deposed. He then took a farm of lands in the Highlands, where he continued until his wife died. Afterwards he went to England but finding no encouragement there came the second time into Ireland. Having failed to obtain a recommendation to serve the cure of Dungiven he went to the parish of Bovevagh where there was a meeting house long unfrequented, and there became a Presbyterian minister. At the writer's first coming, which was in September 1681, he was desired by Bishop Ward to obtain Captain Edward Cary's assistance to send Mr. Gordon to gaol, but he was not taken as Bishop Ward died soon afterwards. Mr. Gordon continued there all the winter and married one Boyd's daughter of the parish of Drumcoose, but since was impeached of the crimes by some of his own hearers particularly by one Robert McClenaghan, who is supposed to be the same person that is called Robert McLaughlan in his Grace's last letter, and was turned out by the Presbytery at Coleraine. The informers of all until his residence at Bovevagh are Mr. Adam Read, Mr. Lesk (who for many miscarriages was turned out by the writer of a curacy in Raphoe and also of one in Derry and shelters himself in Dublin where he is in mighty vogue for a preacher, like another curate who was discharged by the writer for drunkenness and betook himself to the city where the great beast cherished and hid the less) and Robert Ross of Art O'Kelly. The writer humbly craves directions. Perhaps the old proverb of setting a knave to catch a knave may be no ill

policy. Only he fears that Gordon intends to make himself by this new trade and though the writer verily believes the Dissenters' designs are desperate and rebellious, yet cannot think they should communicate much to a person ejected by themselves. *Abstract.*

**EDWARD JONES, Dean of Lismore, to ORMOND.**

1682, December 27. Lismore.—I understand that those addresses that have been made in my behalf for the bishopric of Cloyne, have inclined your Grace to design that promotion for me. I do therefore make it my humble request to your Grace to consider the smallness of the income that is left to support the dignity and to maintain hospitality, and be pleased to add by way of commendam either my deanery which is a sinecure and lies not above three miles out of the diocese, or, my prebend (near Kilkenny) with a clause to take any other prebend or rectory that is or may be vacant in the diocese of Cloyne, as has been practised in this kingdom. This I humbly submit to your Grace's consideration, assuring your Grace that, as all the services of my life are already due to your family, so they shall ever be most faithfully rendered.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1682-3, January 1. Dublin.—The bearer Mr. Keightly being resolved upon a journey into England, I take this opportunity to recommend a business that may be of some advantage to him and of his service to his Majesty. It is in short that your Grace would appear to the Duke in favour of Mr. Harberton when the post office is out of farm. He understands the managing such a matter, and I believe your Grace has a kindness for him upon his discharging his trust so skilfully and honestly heretofore. I have reason to believe that it is not so honestly managed now, and therefore I think it of consequence that the Duke should be early spoke to in this matter.

**HENRY GUY to ORMOND.**

1682-3, January 2. Treasury Chamber.—The totals of the several lists in the Establishment for Ireland and Tangier, viz. :

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Civil List .. .. ..	20,031	18	1					
Temporary Payments .. .. ..	02,303	6	8					
						22,335	4	9
Military List .. .. ..						166,945	11	8
List for Tangier .. .. ..						042,338	12	2 <sup>10</sup> <sub>9</sub>
Ships according to the last paper (besides the victuals, wear and tear) .. ..	013,939	6	1					
Pensions (Cary Dillon's not inserted) ..	008,911	8	0					
						£254,470	2	8 <sup>10</sup> <sub>9</sub>

According to your Grace's commands which I received by my Lord Rochester I have here sent your Grace the totals of the establishment as the same is now perfected for the three first lists, but not fully concluded for the Ships and Pensions.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 2, St. James's Square.—The last I received from you as I remember was of the 18th or 19th of December, and I think there was nothing in it that requires answer.

I should by the last post have told you that it was the King's pleasure that he should receive from thence, with all convenient speed, as exact a computation as can be made of the state of his revenue there that in what it shall certainly, or may probably, fall short of answering the establishment he may make such timely provision as that neither the civil and military list of Ireland nor the charge of Tangier and the ships designed to be borne by the Irish revenue, should fall into great arrear. And to the end that the computation may the easier and more probably be made, I shall herewith send you at least the totals of all those main heads of the establishment. To satisfy his Majesty herein you will call for the assistance of those of the Council who are like to give you the best and for such reports and certificates from the officers of the revenue whether heretofore or now employed, as it is proper and their duty to give. You will likewise call to the present Commissioners for management for the best prospect they shall be able to give for the present of what they may reasonably presume the revenue will yield and in what time; and in the last place what directions or authority they may desire from the King in order to the increase, securing or more speedy paying of what is or may be due to him upon any account. This is what I had in charge in this particular, and what it is necessary you should go immediately in hand with. *Copy.*

DUCHESS OF ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 6.—Two of your letters came together to my hands upon Wednesday last: the one of the 21st of December, the other of the 23rd of the same; with an account of my daughter Arran's health and satisfaction, and the prudent resolutions she has taken, which I am infinitely satisfied with, as what will make you both happy, which I pray God may continue to the end of both your days, and that every year of your life may increase your value one of another. Your little son is very well, and grows a fine strong child, but Betty is Lady Blouse still. You will be, I suppose, surprised to hear that your father is become a purchaser of my Lord St. Albans's house, which he gives 9,000*l.* for, but is they say a good bargain, for it cost above 15,000*l.* the building, and will set for as much or more than the interest of his money.

I thank you for your good intendment unto Mr. Ryder which if it may be by giving him a sinecure, it can no ways hinder his present undertaking, but encourage him to continue it, as I find he is resolved and never to look for further preferment, if he may obtain some additional help to what he has, who is a hospitable man, and much valued in the place where he lives. The match for Betty Stanhope is broke off on her side, who could by no means be persuaded to like of the person that was proposed to her, who I never saw, but is I hear far more considerable in his understanding than in his outward figure, and for his fortune there is none now to be had that equals him, but upon the whole matter that affair is at an end, it being the part of her friends to propound but not to compel against her own inclination. The Lord Bellomont died two days ago, and left my Lord of Chesterfield's second son his heir of all his real and personal estate.

EZECHIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682-3, January 9. Londonderry.—This day I received the honour of your Grace's, with the enclosed bill, which I make bold to return again enclosed, having no occasion to make use of the contents. I have of mine own given the man 5*l.*, and that I fear is more than all the services he can do will be worth. I perceive he is a mere juggler, and all his design is to be admitted into our Church, being shamefully cast out of theirs. I discoursed him this day and find nothing more than what he formerly told me, but only that the Presbytery of Coleraine and the Root had got together 700*l.* which he believes is laid out for buying arms, though collected in those precincts under pretence of redeeming captived Christians, which perhaps may be true enough, though he confesseth he cannot certainly prove that the money is so employed. And besides the fellow is so very infamous among his own party that to [back] up himself he hath not spared to own publicly that he is allowed by authority to preach without conformity. I was yesterday told of it by one who challenged me with neglect for suffering such a villain to preach, hated by his own party, and unfit to be owned by any. I was silent to that reproof ; but this day told Gordon that he had done very indiscreetly to talk of any allowance or connivance for the keeping up his conventicle and had thereby rendered himself incapable of trust among those whose pernicious designs he pretended to disclose. He freely owned that he thought no man was more hated by that party than himself ; but endeavoured to palliate it by telling me it was so only since he had applied himself to me. I convinced him of the nonsense and folly of that pretention by telling him of some passages of his life, for which he was rejected by them long before, and that if any of that party knew of any conference between him and me it was only by his own rash discovery.

In fine, my Lord, I cannot think him a fit man for our purpose, for I cannot find that he can really prove what he affirms, and for future services he hath rendered himself utterly incapable. And perhaps to handle such a tool would only smut the hand that toucheth it. Yet, since greater services cannot be expected from him here, if your Grace shall judge that what he hath already said may be useful for the safety of the kingdom, I humbly renew my address, that he may be sent for to Dublin, and there more strictly examined; at least that the Lord Chancellor of Scotland and the Lord Bishop of Edinburgh may know their intelligence and recommendation is not slighted here. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this boldness.

Our new Sheriff, Mr. Benson, hath apprehended one of those troublesome friars your Grace hath heard of, and assures me he is in pursuit of more. Capt. Cocken hath pawned me his word that there shall not be a friary left in that county, and because I knew him an intelligent and active man, I take his word for it, and shall from time to time give your Grace an account of what is done. The friar's name, now taken is John McColgan, superior of the Convent of Derry. I humbly beg your Grace's blessing and commands.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 9. St. James' Square.—Yours of the 28th, 23rd, and 24th of December were received on the 3rd of January altogether as it sometimes falls out at this time of the year. The establishment is not yet signed by the King, nor quite ready for his hand, some alteration being to be made in relation to the ships, but I fear you will have it before money comes in to pay it, from which apprehension it was desired that a prospect of debts and funds should be hastened over that some way might be found to prevent the civil and military lists, and the shipping, and Tangier from falling into arrear, which can be no other way effected than by supplying what shall be wanting from the revenue of England, or by raising money upon that of Ireland and therefore it would be good to know how much that may be as early as possible. My Lord Longford sent me Mr. Attorney's opinion in the point controverted betwixt the King and the late Farmers, and laid the not sending Mr. Solicitor's upon the papers being mislaid and not upon his alteration of opinion. Your computation may be conditional in proportion to what the matter in question may be valued at.

I do not doubt but that all means are used for suppressing the Tories in their first appearance, and considering how much they will interrupt commerce, and how much that interruption may affect the land revenue, it may be good husbandry to be liberal to such as may be got to set or to betray them.

Capt. Ivory by the infallible assistance of Col. Oglethorpe and his patroness has procured the direction he will himself deliver to you from me which must be complied with. I would know whether the project about the sale of the Castle will come to nothing because money will not be given for it, or not enough, or for what other reason. My Lord Primate in his of the 26th of the last takes no notice of what I writ about the Hospital, which according to Mr. Robinson's computation ought in a short time to be ready to receive the persons it is designed for, which would ease the King of some charge and be a great comfort to unserviceable soldiers.

Our Scotch informer is certainly a rascal and frames his intelligence for his profit. Yet if there must be conventicles, it is better a man of his immorality should be their guide than a more faultless man, so that he ought to be connived at, and a little money cast away upon him.

The Recorder's acceptance of a Serjeant's place comes I doubt too late unless the King will add one more to the number which in consideration of him may be obtained if he desire it ; but for Sir Thomas Longueville he will do the King's choice little credit and as little advantage him. It is fit to consider honest loyal men in what way be proper for them. *Copy.*

#### CAPTAIN GEORGE PHILIPS to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682-3, January 16. Newhall.—I cannot say I have received any direct intelligence or information, but I have met with some whispers and rumours that the Dissenting party are generally discontented and disposed, if not prepared, to some mischievous undertaking. If I knew that it might be grateful and useful to the Government to make an inquiry into such matters I shall be very diligent to discharge my duty. I humbly beg your Grace's opinion and directions herein to, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 10. Dublin.—Your Grace's letter of the 2nd came in just as our packet was going out, so that I could not acknowledge it sooner. I had with it the totals of the establishment which amounts to 254,000*l.* odd money, besides victuals, wear and tear for the shipping, and I am afraid that is as much if not more than the revenue here will bear, be the managers never so skilful, for upon the gross produce for the six years given in to me by the late Farmers, the only light the Managers can have in making a computation, it never amounted to 300,000*l.* in any one year, and when out of this sum the charge of management, contingencies, allowances upon the excise, and some unavoidable arrears are taken out, I leave it to your Grace to judge whether 40,000*l.* be not the least that can be allowed for these things, but the Managers being by their instructions not only to look into all balances but to give frequent accounts to the government and Lords of

the Treasury of the state of the revenue, they are the properst persons to be employed to procure such a state as your Grace informs me his Majesty requires, and they shall be assisted by all persons concerned here, the task is very great, the matters intricate, and they being so newly in employment it would be unreasonable to expect a very speedy account from them ; for my own part I should be loath to venture my credit in saying his Majesty might depend upon more than the last Farmers were to pay.

I gave your Grace an account in mine of the 18th of the last month how matters stood in relation to the Farmers' payments to the Army, which letter I suppose you had not by you when you writ your last. They have not yet paid, I am confident one third part of the June pay, as I gather by the complaints made me from the several companies and troops concerned, and if they ever pay those assignments they cannot do it but by debts due to them from the merchants, which are not payable this three months, and as to Michaelmas and Christmas quarters I can assure your Grace, I have it from so sure a hand, that they will refuse to give assignments for them upon pretence that the 80,000*l.* owing from my Lord Ranelagh is due to them and that considerable defalcations ought to be allowed them, and as to the latter demand if the Court of Exchequer does not satisfy them they will appeal to the Board here, and if they are not pleased with their judgments they will appeal into England as my Lord Ranelagh did, so that your Grace may see what a condition the Army is like to be in, for at least six months pay will be lost, or be postponed, which since my Lord Ranelagh's undertaking is looked upon as bad. Of this I gave an account to the Lords of the Treasury in mine of the 23rd of the last, it is no small trouble to me to be in this station in such a conjuncture but I will spare no pains in the matter, neither will I be discouraged, though the Farmers have dealt very disingenuously with me, therefore they shall have no favour showed them, the benefit of the law shall not be refused, but I think it proper that the rigour of it should be made use of against them.

I herewith send your Grace the draft of a commission for the Receiver General which I desire may be delivered to the Lords of the Treasury and also the report from Mr. Solicitor which he leaves to your Grace's judgment and whether or no it should be sent along with it ; for my own part I think it very necessary it should, but he is cautious and thinks he may have said too much.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3. January 13. St. James's Square.—I forgot in my last to answer to what in one of yours you writ concerning Justin McCarty, the greatest inconvenience I can yet apprehend in his taking the farm you mention is the removal of a Protestant to make room for a Papist which certainly is affected only

for diversion and conveniency, for it is plain the intelliger, however he be otherwise qualified is but a cheat and informed only for his profit, yet I wish the noise might be avoided and for the pretender's sake that he would not think of living there. But the lady has reason not to disoblige him since if her son should die all her daughters will be at his mercy for portions saving what she shall be able to provide for them. I had not long since a letter from the little Earl of Clancarty desiring my leave to choose me for his guardian being as he supposes shortly of age to do it. I suppose he was put upon it by Justin in expectation that he might have a deputation under me. As to the care of the estate he may be proper enough since it may be presumed he will endeavour to improve what he is in possibility to inherit, but the same reason and his religion in law and reason bars him from having the tuition of his person; besides a guardian must enter into security to render a fair account to the minor when he comes to age and the like security the guardian ought to have from any intrusted by him, which I doubt Justin is not able to give though it be more reasonable for me to expect because I am not like to live till the youth come to age. I pray advise with my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge on the whole matter and let me have his opinion what I may best do for the advantage of the boy and my own safety.

1682-3, January 13.—It falls out that the letter for making the gentleman recommended by Mr. Solicitor to be a Serjeant is not yet gone, and I have stopped it till I know whether the Recorder of Dublin be desirous of the promotion or no, if he be the other must stay for a vacancy or one must be added to the number. Let me know how the matter shall be contrived.

I received a letter from the Dean of Lismore desiring he may hold the deanery with the bishopric of Cloyne. Methinks it looks oddly to have a deanery drowned in the bishopric of the same place, but it is usual to join other livings to a poor bishopric as Cloyne is, but the Dean being a young man, and there being two neighbouring bishops very old, methinks he might stay for a translation till one of them dies, else you will have no room for the providing of deserving inferior meriting clergymen. Order the matter as you think best and let me know what you would have done. *Copy.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, January 16.—It is now methinks a great while since I heard from you, and I wonder what it is that so diverts you; sure I am not out of your favour, as I suspect I am out of James Clarke's, for it is a long time since I wrote to him, and I have not seen a syllable from him yet. As for yourself I am to tell you for your comfort that my Lady Mildmay has made very much of us this Christmas, and we have been extremely merry. Other news I have none, but that our

old Bishops, Elphin, Ferns, Dromore, and Cashel are bidding fair for the next world, but none of them are gone hence yet though so many are agoing. I pray present the enclosed to my Lord Duke, and send the other forward by the next post to Oxford. All your friends salute you here.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 16.—I find that much of what I writ concerning Dean Jones's holding the deanery of Lismore with the bishopric of Cloyne was mistake. It run in my head that they were one and the same diocese whereas it is Waterford that is joined to Lismore, yet still I think if he can be persuaded to expect an advantageous remove it will be for the advantage of the Church.

Our first Intelligencers in France have been so long silent and consequently not supplied with money which I take to be the principal if not only design, there is now one come over with a new but a pretended confirmation of the former information that arms have already been sent for Ireland, and landed there to the number of about six thousand and that before he came from Paris, which he says was very lately, another quantity to make up ten thousand in all were sent to Nantes to be shipped there for Ireland. Upon the first intelligence strict inquiry has been made not only at Nantes but in all the ports of Britanny, and it cannot be found that any such lading has been exported, nor is it well possible that such quantities could be stowed and landed in Ireland much less put into one magazine or dispersed but it must have been discovered after the search you have ordered to be made. The new fellow follows the track of the first as to the two principal persons that are to head the rising. There is nothing to be done by you unless it be to repeat your orders to the officers of the ports, who are now more in your power by the management than when the revenue was in farm and your directions like to be pursued with more diligence and less appearance of any other end than to prevent the stealing of customs. *Copy.*

EZECHIEL HOPKINS, Bishop of Derry, to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682-3, January 16, Londonderry.—I am ashamed that I must once more trouble your Grace with the story of Mr. Gordon; but the next day after my last to your Grace, I received a letter from him, which I make bold to enclose, though I fear your Grace will find some difficulty in reading the hand, and understanding the lingua. And for mine own part, I mortally fear that I shall shortly be accused of discouraging the King's evidence. But I assure your Grace that all this great consternation that is upon his mind proceeds only from this, that when he was last with me, which was the 9th of this month, towards the closing of our discourse, he began to boast what notable services he might do if he

were owned by public authority. I told him I thought that was the only way to render him unserviceable, and that the methods laid down by the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and the Lord Bishop of Edinburgh were vastly different from his proposals. Yet he still persisted, that by all means this must be done for him or else he could do nothing considerable, and at last it came out that some cure in the Church must be provided for him. This was no surprise to me, for I expected it before : nay, to deal ingenuously with your Grace, I had, before I heard anything of his ill character, promised him that as the State would certainly take notice of his good service, so, being a clergyman, the Church would receive him to a comfortable settlement. But when I perceived he still insisted upon encouragement, and an ecclesiastical settlement, I told him that I was lately informed the Presbytery had ejected him for notorious crimes, which, though I did not fully believe in all their circumstances, yet as it would render him unserviceable to take any cure as an allowed minister, so it would be a grievous reproach to us to receive a person who lay under such scandals. But if he could by any due course make them appear to be mere slanders, I would with the first conveniency endeavour to provide for his more comfortable subsistence, and desired him in the meantime to do what service he could for the public.

This was the sum of all the conference we then had, more than I wrote in my last. And upon this he went off very discontented, and the next day sent me this discontented inclosed. I beg your Grace's directions what to do farther, and humbly again supplicate that he may be sent for to Dublin. I will not spoil any of his future discoveries, for I verily think he hath got already as much of their counsels as ever he will be acquainted with. I lately spoke with the Governor, Mr. Philips, and asked him if he knew such a person, his neighbour. He told me he did, and withal that he threatened some of the people in those parts to give informations against them. I therefore judge it utterly in vain to expect more from him than he can now disclose ; and perhaps that may be worth the knowledge and inspection of the State. For I do verily believe that some great mischief is now brewing among the faction, having heard not only from him, but from more credible persons, that never was there such intercourse of packets between the active men of that party, as now. And perhaps the State would do well to examine them. Besides, in these parts, they talk of persecuting times just coming and of removing to Carolina. But I doubt the necessity of going thither to avoid persecution, is only buzzed into peoples heads with a design to make them fight for their own homes, and drive us from ours. I leave this to your Grace's consideration, begging your blessing and pardon for the many troublesome letters I have written. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 17, Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 6th . . . and the former concerns my Lord Burlington; I did suspect when Col. Dillon prevailed with me to confirm an order you formerly gave at the Board that there was some other body concerned though he protested nobody could be wronged by it, I advised my Lord Burlington's agent to put in a petition next Council day and then his lordship shall have right done him.

When Mr. Ivory comes over I shall, though very unwilling, obey your commands concerning the fort of Duncannon, for I think your Grace has given just cause of discontent to two persons that are much your servants, not to mention the slight put upon myself in this matter. In my last I gave your Grace a full account of matters here, and have no reason since to alter the state I gave. The new Commissioners have writ at large this post to the Lords of the Treasury to which I must refer you Grace, for they give a very perfect account of what relates to them. Sir Francis Brewster was the proposer about the pulling down this Castle, and building another place for the Chief Governor, but he is now unwilling to meddle in it. I sent over the draft of a letter for changing the market place which I am informed is stopped on that side for want of a general application from the city, which cannot be obtained though the new market is almost finished, and I am satisfied that it will be a great convenience to the public and an ornament to the town ; I desire it may [be] signed.

We have had so much business at the Board between the Managers and late Farmers that we could not go through with the business of the Hospital. The Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns is dead, and the Provost of the College I take to be the fittest man to be preferred to that bishopric, and by the opinion of all persons Doctor Styles to succeed him, but he is unwilling to go into full orders immediately. Yet he has promised within a short time to do it, and I rely upon his word ; therefore pray let not that scruple hinder his preferment, for I like him the better for desiring time lest the world should think he did it purely for profit.

Pray make my excuse to my mother that I do not acknowledge her letter this post, and I return you thanks for your letter to my wife for she is much pleased with it, and is now at Chapelizod sending out words of eloquence in answer to it.

## DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, January 18.—There have been some young men with me to desire me to write in their behalf to procure them letters of dispensation from his Grace. The persons and their requests are as follows :—The first, Thomas Shaw, scholar of Brasennose College humbly requests to be dispensed with for the absence of one term occasioned by his Majesty's calling

his Parliament at Oxford. The second, John Miles of Jesus College requests the like favour for the absence of one term upon the same account with the former, viz., the Parliaments being here. The third is Rowland Vaughan of Jesus College who humbly requests he may be dispensed with for the absence of two terms occasioned likewise by his Majesty's having his Parliament here. I have received from each of these a guinea for yourself, which as soon as you shall please to send me down the letters I shall send you up this money, with what is before in my hands, which I desire may be as soon as conveniently you may, else it will be very prejudicial to these persons, for that they will not else be able to complete their degrees well this term, and if they stay until the next term they will not stand in need of any dispensation.

You cannot, Sir, imagine what censure and reprehension I have incurred by the receiving of five shillings a piece for the two last letters I sent for, for Mr. Wogan, and that by some of the chief of the University, in that I should be any way instrumental in the introducing such an innovation and encroachment upon the University. I am sorry I cannot further serve Mr. Wogan in this regard. In case there should be any scruple made about the sending the letters or any more than ordinary stay, I shall be obliged to represent the whole affair in the name of the University to his Excellency. As to your own usual fee, there is not the least scruple made. I pray favour me with a few lines as soon as conveniently you may. I am with all true respect, &c.

DUCHESS OF ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 20.—I have not heard from you since I writ last, there being some packets from Ireland due, but I am assured by Sir Robert Hamilton, who arrived here within these few days, that he left you and my daughter very well, which is the principal concern that I do inquire after. I had a letter upon Monday last from my daughter Longford who complains of ill health notwithstanding the trial she has made of my Lady Rochester's doctor who has done the last but little good, for she is still under a great impair and it is feared cannot recover. The Duke of Buckingham, it is said for certain, has parted with all the estate that he has left for 6,000*l.* a year during his own life and 3,000*l.* a year to his lady if she do survive him. The Duchess of Richmond has had her house seized upon for debt, which the King did redeem for her very lately, but her other engagements are so great that her best friends do fear that she will be in a condition to want bread before it be many months, so very imprudent she has been in her expenses since her husband died. Your little boy is very well, thanks be to God, and so is Betty. My lord has hitherto escaped the gout, and I begin to be better than I was since the fair weather, though I have not ventured down stairs as yet for fear of a relapse. I was told just now that my Lord Conway is to quit his place and my Lord Sunderland to be secretary.

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1682-3, January 22. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 10th by Sir Maurice Eustace and two by the post dated the 13th. I am afraid that both he and Cary Dillon have such unlucky pretensions that their friends though in power can do them no great good, but in what I may safely I will serve them. I return your Grace thanks for the pains you have taken in giving me so large and exact an account of the posture of affairs at present, though it differs not much from a former one I had from your Grace; the game that is playing being begun then. I have the Dean of Lismore's letter to be bishop drawn up as I like it, therefore there is like to be no more trouble about that business, though he has not dealt very well with me in the matter since I saw it under his hand that he would be contented with the bishopric of Cloyne without any commendam and desired my recommendation to that purpose, yet it seems he has made application to your Grace for the deanery.

Your Grace need not send over any letter for the Serjeant's place for I find by my patent that it is in my gift and I shall dispose of it to Mr. Ryves, for I am informed that the person recommended by the Solicitor is not fit for it, he having been but very lately turned from a solicitor or attorney to a counsellor at the bar, and Mr. Sprigg is not very fond of it; but I really think him the fittest man to be made a puisne judge when anyone falls.

I send your Grace a paper given me by the Chief Judges on behalf of themselves and their brethren, humbly representing their condition, which they desired me to lay before your Grace, and hope for your assistance, for they believe his Majesty is not rightly informed of what they parted with when the circuit money was given them, and for your better information I transmit a proclamation passed the Board at that time by his Majesty's direction.

As to what I wrote concerning C.M., I have cleared myself in the matter and I believe the lady's husband will so contrive it as that the present possessor shall not be removed, and as to the letter writ to your Grace I will discourse the matter with my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge. My opinion is, and I am confident it will be his, that if your Grace takes the trust upon you, the person you mention, setting his religion aside, would be the improperest man in the world to be employed under you.

I spoke some time since to the Managers about what your Grace mentions concerning the importation of arms, but I will give it in charge to them anew, which will make less noise than the orders I formerly gave. I leave it to my Lord Primate to give your Grace an account of our rogueish informer here, what has been hitherto transacted having passed with my approbation through his hands. The late Farmers and Managers are fighting it out almost every day

in the Exchequer, and do what we can, they will draw it into length, the Farmers proceed so knavishly, by making use of irregular proceedings in Mr. Taylor's trial, whom they say was imposed upon them by your Grace, and of the letters from the Lords of the Treasury to me altering the time of their accounting, when I know all was procured by them; but the Commissioners will give a full account of their proceedings to the Lords of the Treasury, and my Lord Longford will give your Grace a long one by himself.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 23. Dublin.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 13th instant, and have herewith enclosed a letter from the Bishop of Derry of the 9th of this month, wherein he returned me a bill of exchange of 20*l.* which I sent his lordship to deliver to Mr. Gordon for his encouragement, and this I thought had put an end at present to that correspondence, but within few days after his lordship sent me another of the 16th instant with one from Mr. Gordon to his lordship which I likewise enclose in this packet, and submit them all to your Grace's further directions if you shall think them worth your trouble. At present I have returned an answer to his lordship to this purpose: that Mr. Gordon's letter was chiefly a complaint against some injuries which he apprehended had been done him, to which his lordship had given him a return very proper for that business; but that what he wrote about his discoveries and services were only general suggestions, and therefore was much short of what particular informations he had formerly given to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and to the Bishop of Edinburgh, and if he could not make out the truth of any of those things which he had already informed, which yet he hath not done in any degree, there was little reason to depend upon any future expectations. However if his lordship, upon further discourse with him, should suppose him capable of doing service I know no reason but that his lordship may forbear taking any notice of his conventicle preaching, since many of that irregular kind, in those parts of the country, do it without the least allowance or toleration. And that your Grace may have all before you relating to this matter, I likewise send your Grace the Bishop of Derry's of the 26th of December, which gives a fuller account of Mr. Gordon than any of his former letters, for perhaps your Grace may have some occasion to make use of it, if you shall think fit, to give a character of this person to the Lord Chancellor of Scotland. I have likewise sent your Grace a short letter of Capt. Philips, which perhaps might have taken its rise only from the discourse between him and the Bishop of Derry, as may be supposed from the Bishop's last letter, which mentions a meeting with him. And now I humbly beg your

Excellency's pardon for giving your Grace the trouble of this bundle of rude papers on such an insignificant account.

I must needs acknowledge to your Grace that I do not perfectly understand your Grace's intentions in desiring to know what is the matter in question between the King and the late Farmers, upon a probable computation, which, your Grace says, cannot be hard to guess at since the contest is only upon the duties of such merchandise as were imported a little before the expiration of their farm. If your Grace intends thereby the value only of the imported excise for goods brought in before the determination of the farm, for which bonds were given by the first buyer, to be paid upon the first sale of those goods, and which yet remains unpaid, the matter is not of much moment, not above 2,500*l.* at the most, as I am informed; and the King's commissioners seem now to be somewhat cool in that demand; but if your Grace desires to be satisfied what may be computed to be due upon the Farmers upon their stating their accounts, this is very difficult and uncertain, but by anything that yet appears to the Exchequer, allowing all that the Farmers have yet demanded for payments and interest (which certainly will never be allowed in a great measure), there will be yet due upon them by a probable computation at least 80,000*l.*, but I do not here include their extravagant pretensions to the Lord Ranclagh's bond, and balance, and to this year's hearth money; nor to any other defalcations that they shall yet demand, of which they have yet craved no allowance in the Exchequer. And this is the best account that I can send your Grace of that matter. Baron Worth understands the business of the Exchequer exceedingly well, and pursues it heartily. I am glad the Commissioners write so hopefully as they do of their management of our revenue. I wish they be not somewhat mistaken in their conjectures, for others, who are supposed to understand those affairs very well, do make some doubt thereof; not but that all believe that the revenue of this kingdom will be sufficient to answer the charge of our establishment, with a considerable overplus for Tangier, or for what other use his Majesty shall be pleased to employ it (if the late inhibition in Spain against the importing of foreign commodities do not obstruct our trade of Bayes which is now growing very considerable in this kingdom), but they think that the assistance of some knowing and experienced persons in this kingdom must contribute to make it so. But I only whisper this to your Grace privately, for perhaps it may not be thought proper for me to stir anything in that matter.

Your Grace will by this packet, as I suppose, receive an address from the Judges about some abatement which is reported to be made in their allowances for their circuits in the next establishment. Permit me, I beseech your Grace, to give you this my humble opinion in that matter, that

such an abatement will much more prejudice his Majesty's service than the use or value of that little money can be advantageous thereunto, for if his Majesty should look towards a Parliament in this kingdom, it would be no good argument for supplies, that the revenue of this kingdom exceeded the establishment by several thousand pounds, yet the Judges were retrenched one half of their circuit moneys, which was the sum added to their former allowance only to give ease to the country. Much may be said upon this occasion, if it were convenient; but I do not affect to be over busy.

I do not at all wonder at your Grace's expense in the station you are now in upon the account of his Majesty's and the kingdom's service, your continuing there under the present circumstances of affairs, may not only be convenient but perhaps of absolute necessity for the good of us all. And your Grace have been all the days of your life so great and generous in your way of living that you cannot now tell how to abate. I doubt not but God hath a continuance of his blessings for you and yours, and, while he is pleased to employ you as his instrument in so great a work, he will never scant you of means to support it. I heartily pray for your Grace's happiness.

The poor Bishop of Leighlin is dead.

**RETURN OF STORE OF POWDER AND OF MONEY STOPPED  
FROM PENSIONS.**

1682-3, January 23.

Powder.	barrels
In the Stores then .. . . . . . .	940·00

1683, July 17.

In the stores then .. . . . . . .	797·67
In the computation of annual expence ..	235·00

19,840*l.* appointed by the King to be stopped of Pensions.

Received in money thereof by an account sent and received 28 February, 1682-3.	13719 15 0
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Rests in cash .. . . . . . .	03076 08 01
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**CAPT. GEORGE PHILIPS to PRIMATE BOYLE.**

1682-3, January 23. New Hall.—Since I have received the honour of your advice and encouragement to look into those things which I am made to believe are of great importance; I shall briefly sum up before your Grace what hitherto hath occurred.

Since the news of the suppression of conventicles in London, it was given out here (either by mistake or in raillery) that the like was to be done through Ireland, and this being easily believed, because much feared by the vulgar, has occasioned many mutinous and petulant discourses, and plain menaces

of resisting it unto blood: for stories have been told me of traitorous and seditious words spoken by particular persons, of which I thought it not convenient as yet to take any public cognisance. But my curiosity prompted me to get an acquaintance with a certain Presbyterian minister, suspended by the Presbytery, and so the more likely to be prevailed on to tell what he knew. Him I sent for, and finding him to be a sober and intelligent person (and one whom even the censorious brethren cannot tax of any irregularity either in manners or doctrine) and very forward to do his Majesty service, I took the more serious notice of what he discoursed, which is committed to writing, and sworn and subscribed by him, before me. The brief whereof is this,

1. That through the whole North of Ireland this position is infused into the belief of the people, both by public preaching, and private discourse, that it is lawful to take up arms to oppose any wrong offered to religion, and the glorious Reformation.

2. That there are constant meetings of their General Assembly, consisting of about eighteen ministers, with two delegates from every Presbytery, who do exercise an open and sharp jurisdiction over their followers, and whose business it is to hatch and contrive all means for establishing their own way, and overturning of all others; having a constant intercourse of letters from Holland, London, and their confederates in other places.

3. That the business and letters from all the meetings are conveyed to Mr. Robert Traill (one of the four ministers that was before the Council) and by him transmitted to his brother Mr. William Traill, minister in London and so contra. And it is the informer's opinion that if care were taken to open the letters that pass between those two persons great discovery might be made.

4. At all their meetings there is a determinate combination to bring arms into this Kingdom on pretence to resist Popery, which they say is flowing in upon us suddenly, and to this end there are frequent and great collections, under colour of gathering money for redemption of captives, but in truth are sent to the confederates in Holland to buy arms, which in the most secret manner are sent over in ships with private decks made for that purpose, and may in the informer's opinion be found out, if curiously watched.

5. That such persons as have been lately banished from Scotland, are the most eminent at their meetings, and looked upon as suffering Saints.

6. That within these last three months, two ministers who publicly excommunicated all such as took the Test, and were therefore banished from Scotland, are admitted to be preachers in Ireland: one of them called Mr. Huiston (or some such name), is settled in Dublin, the other, who is called Mr. Dorat, in the county of Antrim.

This matter is hitherto managed with all secrecy and known to no man (as I think) but myself; how I am to behave myself for the future, or what further to act in it, I humbly expect from your Grace's advice and directions, and that when your Grace shall impart this thing to my Lord Deputy, you will be pleased to satisfy his Excellency why I did not address it immediately to him.

If your Grace shall conceive this to be of any moment, and that it be fit to show it to his Majesty or to my Lord Lieutenant, and that it be drawn into a formal information sworn before me, I shall presently cause it to be done. Howsoever let my zeal be accepted, and my weakness excused, who have in great haste scribbled this account.

My Lady Ardglass's commands shall be obeyed by the next post.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 24. Dublin.—Your Grace will find by the duplicates of my Lord Longford's and his brethren's letters transmitted by them to you, that they labour under many difficulties, by reason of their commissions being not full enough, and they complain of the draft of that commission I sent your Grace for the Cashier or Receiver General. I am afraid that what will be drawn on that side may not be so well done, as if the Lords of the Treasury should order that a draft of such powers, as they intend the Managers should have, might be drawn here, and transmitted to their lordships, and though I am sensible that will take up time, yet I believe it will be the speediest way, for, what will be transmitted from hence, shall first be approved of by the Managers, and I think it for the King's service that their powers should be as large as may be, without passing by the Government.

I am informed that one Mr. Mallory is now in England, soliciting for a mandamus for a senior fellowship, which would be of very ill consequence to the University, besides it would put by one Mr. Griffith next commencement, who is a very ingenious man and one of my chaplains.

I forgot to inform your Grace that a pretty while since Capt. FitzGerald sent me the King's letter for his having the first troop that falls, and he wrote me word it was with your Grace's approbation, but you have made no mention of it to me in any of your letters.

#### LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1682, January 24.—Concerning the guardianship of the Earl of Clancarty. His father being dead out of the communion of the Church of England, the Commissioners appointed by the Act for the taking away of the Court of Wards have committed his guardianship to his mother. The writer hopes that his Grace will receive by next post a good account of the

notorious highwaymen and robbers of the province from which he writes, wherein he has taken some pains. *Abstract.*

**MONSIEUR BARILLON THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR  
to the KING.**

1682-3, January 25. London.—Le soubsigne Ambassadeur de France a reçeu Ordre du Roy son Maistre de faire sçavoir à Votre Mat<sup>e</sup> qu'encore que les comissaires de sa Mat<sup>e</sup> à la conference de Courtray ayent clairement fait connoistre la justice des pretentions de sad' Mat<sup>e</sup> en consequence du Traité de Nimegue sur le vieux Bourg de Gand avec toutes ses appartenances, dependances, et annexes, la ville et chasteau d'Alost, avec semblables dependances, la ville de Grammont, Renaix, la ville de Ninoue, Rundershove, le Pays de Beueren, le Mestier d'Assenede, le Mestier de Bouchant, Weertheerbrugge, Opdorp, Moortselle, St. Amand, le Pays de Bornhem, la Terre de Flobecq, et Lessines ; neantmoins pour tesmoigner le desir sincere que Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> a de maintenir la Paix et de prevenir tout ce qui la pourroit troubler, elle veut bien renoncer non seulement à tous les droits qui Luy appartiennent en consequence du Traité de Nimegue sur lesd' Villes and lieux cy dessus mentionnéz ; mais aussy à toutes les autres pretentions generalem<sup>t</sup> quelquonques et sans exception que sa Mat<sup>e</sup> pourroit avoir sur toutes autres Villes, Lieux, et Pays dont la Couronne d'Espagne est à present en possession : Pourveu que le Roy Catholique luy abandonne dans trois mois pour tout delay, la possession et jouissance tant de la Ville de Luxembourg (dont sad' Mat<sup>e</sup> consent que les fortifications soient demolies) que des Villages et hameaux dont led' Roy Catholique est demeuré en possession à trois lieues aux environs de lad' Ville de Luxembourg ; de l'execution des quelles conditions sad' Mat<sup>e</sup> consent qu'il soit fait un Traité, dont vre Mat<sup>e</sup> et les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies puissent estre Garends ; Fait à Londres ce 4 Fevr., 1682.  
25 Janr.

**PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.**

1682-3, January 26. Dublin.—I presume your Excellency may approve of the Provost of the College who is represented to your Grace to succeed in the united bishoprics of Ferns and Leighlin, for he is a very good man and a good scholar. But I must beseech your Grace's pardon while I make my exceptions against Dr. Styles, whom my Lord Deputy hath been prevailed with to name to your Grace for the provostship of this College, which is a place of one of the greatest considerations in all this kingdom. He is a person whom I much suspect for some singularities (at least) in his religion. He was entered into the orders of a deacon before I came to the archbishopric of Dublin, and possessed a church living under that pretence, and he enjoyed it two or three years after my

coming hither, and all that while held me in expectation of entering into the orders of priesthood; but after all that time of forbearance, he at length declined that living, for I would not permit him to hold it longer, he still refusing to take upon him the orders of a full minister, and in that state he continues to this day. And that which gives me a further suspicion of his religion, is (as I am credibly informed, and do verily believe) that he hath not received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper these several years, and to add to this, I am likewise told that he is no good liver, but vicious in his life and conversation. And I am very sure that your Grace will never think such a person fit to be recommended to his Majesty for the education and government of the youth of a whole kingdom. The last part of this came but lately to my knowledge, and I acquainted my Lord Deputy therewith but last night; and his Excellency gave me leave to represent it to your Grace, for without his licence I should not have presumed to have offered anything to your Grace different from [what] he first recommended; but his Excellency having upon the solicitation of others wrote already in his behalf, he did not see how he could handsomely as soon retract it, though he likewise saith that if a letter for Dr. Styles should come over he would stop it till he was satisfied in these particulars.

That which I humbly propose to your Grace is, that since this employment is of so great concern, your Grace will be pleased to suspend the disposing thereof until you can be more fully informed of those particulars whether they be true or no. A little time may satisfy you, and then your Grace may obtain it for whomever you shall think fit. This delay can be of no ill consequence, for though the Provost be made a bishop, he may however continue his care and residence in the college for three or four months after without any inconvenience.

My Lord, I have no prospect of any man whatsoever to recommend to your Grace for this employment, and therefore cannot be supposed to do this upon any particular design of my own, but for the public good, and for your Grace's honour, which I have religiously observed ever since I have had the honour to be admitted to your Grace's knowledge, and which I ever shall do while I live, for I am with all duty and resignation, &c.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, January 27. St. James's Square.—To both your last I have little to say, the Commissioners of the Revenue there having sent large dispatches to the Lords of the Treasury, who this morning ordered, in my presence, returns to be made to those things without authority wherein they could not well go on in their business. I have writ something more at large of them and Sir James Shaen in a letter to my

Lord Primate, his Grace having given me occasion in two of his last letters. If my Lord of Shaftesbury be dead, as it is confidently reported in town, the certainty may by this time be known at Whitehall, or will be to-morrow, the wind standing fair out of Holland. By Tuesday's post you will have an account of the letter for the removing of the market place. I presume the draft of a letter to that purpose was drawn by those that knew it could be legally done without the consent of the city.

I shall speak to the King for the promotions you propose upon the death of the Bishop of Leighlin, but forms must be sent over and somebody trusted here by the parties to take out the letters.

I am glad your wife is satisfied with my kindness to her. It shall not be my fault if it do not continue. *Copy.*

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, January 28.—Requesting letter of dispensation for Hugh Lewis, bachelor of arts, of New Inn Hall. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 29, Dublin.—The wind has been so long at east that I believe your Grace will receive together three or four letters from me. What I have to inform your Grace now is, that I hear the Bishop of Dromore is passed recovery, that bishopric is not worth above 700*l.* a year, but it is looked upon as a very convenient one, and if your Grace would not have Dean Jones stay for a better bishopric in Munster, he will desire and does deserve to be translated, if his patent be passed for Cloyne, and in that case you would oblige my Lord Primate in making the present Dean of Cloyne Bishop of that place, which I find nobody but himself ambitious of, that in any degree deserves farther promotion, but Archdeacon Drisdale. If this scheme does not like you, then I think the Dean of Waterford the fittest man that I know to be made Bishop of Dromore.

I find my Lord Primate has great things to object against Doctor Styles which, if true, I wonder he is not expelled the College, but by all others that I have discoursed with, both of the clergy and laity, he is thought to be the fittest man, and nobody does contest with him. This right I thought I ought to do him, since my Lord Primate has asked leave to write against him, and to inform your Grace that one Mr. Troy, a relation of his Grace's, who I think is of the longest standing next Styles, is looked upon as a very unfit man, but if a *non obstante* for marriage would be allowed, I should recommend Doctor Palliser before anybody.

If you like either of these schemes I have mentioned, there will be room to provide for Mr. Wilson or Drelincour and I believe for both,

## COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 29. Portumna.—Concerning her interest in the estate of Decies now in dispute between her sister-in-law and Mr. Villers. Her sister-in-law shows for her pretention to her estate the opinions of four famed of the leading and eminent lawyers of England, and though she was cast by a judgment of the King's Bench here, yet Mr. Jones, the second judge of that court, reputed the ablest in that profession here, gave his opinion point blank for her. *Abstract.*

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682-3, January 30. Dublin.—I am really ashamed to trouble your Grace with such long letters, and so frequently as I do. I must acknowledge to your Grace that I have as little pleasure in writing as your Grace can have in reading them; but the affairs of this kingdom have such a necessary dependence upon your Grace that I know not how to avoid them, and this I hope will obtain your Grace's pardon for me in such cases.

The inclosed from Capt. Philips will give your Grace his opinion of the state of that country, though I do not think that there is much more in it than what Gordon hath informed him; however I have desired him to continue the diligence of his scrutiny.

The Bishop of Derry is very earnest that Gordon may be sent for to Dublin, who saith that he will justify the information that he gave the Lord Chancellor of Scotland and the Bishop of Edinburgh; upon consideration whereof, and lest that varlet, for I doubt he is such, should inform them in Scotland that their intelligence (which was sent to the Lord Deputy of Ireland), should not be thought worth inquiring into, my Lord Deputy hath thought fit to order me to write to the Bishop of Derry, that Gordon may have leave to come to Dublin, to make good, if he can, what he hath informed about the northern designs for quietness.

My Lord Deputy is very successful in his prosecution of the Tories, for several of them have been lately killed, and many of them taken. I believe a little further success against them will utterly dissolve their associations in this kingdom.

## ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1682-3, February 3. St. James's Square.—Your Grace's of the 23rd and 26th of January came both to my hands yesterday. With the first were enclosed the Bishop of Derry's concerning Gordon the Scotch informer, of whom the history and character is such that I cannot imagine any sort of use can be made of him, but that he be left to his vagabond course of life, till it shall bring him to the natural end it leads

to. Yet I think he ought to be left at the same liberty others take to gather and preach to a conventicle. It may be fit the Chancellor of Scotland and the Bishop of Edinburgh should know what figure he makes in the north of Ireland, which I shall take care to acquaint the Secretary of Scotland with.

Your Grace has answered the question I put in mine of the 13th of January as well as if I had expressed myself more clearly than I did, for my desire was to have an estimate of the value of what was in contest betwixt the Managers and the late Farmers upon the duties upon goods arrived in harbour before the expiration of the farm. I know the difficulty of a probable computation of what the Farmers will owe the King, and I fear it will be harder to know how to recover it. I must confess I apprehend the Managers may be under some difficulties that the Farmers were not subjected to, besides that they are for the most part strangers to that kingdom, though they have been conversant with the like sort of revenue in England. The Farmers were at liberty to encourage officers for diligence and discovery to what degree they pleased, and they could gratify whomever they thought fit, and were in capacity to befriend them, and all without account; but the Managers are accountable for every sum they lay out. Whilst the revenue was in farm there were those that said it would do better by management, but now, that they are not Managers, it would do better in a farm, or it would be better managed if more skilful men were employed, that is themselves; Roger Moore's and the other man's blind bargain with Sir James Shaen and Richard Bell here about the hearth money, that was plainly a contrivance to disturb the management and drive the King into a farm. But I am yet of opinion that whatever it cost his Majesty he should once put his revenue out of wardship and know what he lets when he shall think fit to let it.

I am of your Grace's opinion that the half of the Judges' circuit money is not worth the saving, both their salary and their places are held only during the King's pleasure, and if they shall not deserve that little encouragement, they will deserve to be turned out of service and wages. This being my sense your Grace may be sure I will serve them the best I can.

To return a little to our Presbyterians, though Gordon should be discarded nor not heeded in what he so generally informs, yet George Philips ought to be encouraged to obtain what intelligence he can amongst them of their propension to rebellion, nobody that hath eyes or memory can doubt but what preparations they make to put their disposition into execution is only material, and for a good account of that it might be worth the putting the King to some charge, nay, it were worth something to know that they are not conspiring at this time, nor any further driving on their design, than by their common practice of charging the

Government with favouring Popery, and preparing their people to suffer impendent persecution for the Gospel.

I conclude by what your Grace writes of the provostship and Dr. Styles, that the Bishop of Leighlin is dead, and I absolutely concur in your cautions in the choice of another. The old Provost or new Bishop may stay in the College so long as your Grace mentions, or longer, without any prejudice or indecency, rather than to make a too hasty choice, the only fear is of unfit pretenders, and importunities to his Majesty, which I will endeavour to prevent.

*Postscript.* The Archbishop of York they say is dead. If I had been at Court this day, I might possibly have told you who had been his successor. Your Grace knows such places are not long unengaged for. *Copy.*

#### SIR WILLIAM STEWART to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 6. Newtownstewart.—Soliciting a title of honour. He has been surprised at the favour proposed in a letter from his Grace. His moderate fortune and numerous family are strong arguments to dissuade him from changing his station, yet the desire of making his Grace's favours public and of being looked upon as a man owned by his Majesty makes him solicit his Grace to procure him a title of honour, and since viscounts are the men in fashion in Ireland, he would wish to be one with the title of Mountjoy. This name he would rather choose, as the place so called is in the county where he lives. If baron must go with it, the title might be Rainalban. *Abstract.*

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3. February 6.—Requesting letters of dispensation for Charles Clarke, commoner, of Brasenose College, and Thomas Cooke, of New College. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, February 6, St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 24th and 29th, but having made no return to the former of the 22nd of the last month, I shall first say something to some particulars of that.

Cary Dillon and Sir Maurice Eustace are both undoubtedly really affectionate, and may be useful to the Government; but their necessities are greater than to be relieved by bounties from it, which puts them upon such projects, and upon such pretences as will not justify the granting of their desires, and then they complain of their want of success, and of the coldness of their friends in their concerns. Another honest gentleman, Ned Brabazon, is just in the same case, and will be in the same discontent. When anything comes in our way to help them it is fit to do it; in the meantime they must bear their disappointment, and we their murmurings.

I did not read the Dean of Lismore's letter for the bishopric of Cloyne, nor was told that the holding of his deanery with it was part of it, but surely if it be, there will be no need of his translation to Dromore, and it will be best to promote the Dean of Waterford to it. Though Cloyne be but a poor bishopric, yet it has a large diocese, and there is a great congregation at Youghal which is under his immediate cure, and where he ought to reside. The want of a resident bishop, whilst that and Cork were united, and since, whilst Sheridan was Bishop, gave great advantage to perverters of all sorts to withdraw and keep the people from the service of the church, and from their loyalty. I hope the new Bishop will take pains to redeem them from their error, and repair for the negligence of his predecessors. If you desire the Dean of Waterford should be Bishop of Dromore, a letter must be sent for it, and one employed to take it out.

In my Lord Primate's letter touching a Provost upon Dr. Marsh's promotion to Ferns and Leighlin, he professes he has nobody to recommend to the succession, and proposes that the Bishop may stay there some months, as he may well do, in which time it may appear whether the objections against Dr. Styles be true or no; but in the meantime they are no less than a point of religion and morality, and whilst he is under suspicion in either I am sure it is neither fit nor safe for me to recommend him to the King.

It comes just now into my memory that my niece Hamilton and her son have been very earnest for the getting a bishopric for one Hamilton, as I take it, Archdeacon of Raphoe. If the man upon enquiry shall be found fit for such a promotion in all other respects, I would be glad to gratify so good and so near relations, and therefore, before any discourse of the Dean of Waterford, I desire you to make inquiry of him. My Lord Primate will assist you in it. None but a northern bishopric will fit him, his temporal concerns being there, and possibly a Scotchman would do better in any other province.

Our foreign Intelligencer plies us still with fresh information, and hath sent over one he trusts with the secret. The messenger is in very ill circumstances, and fain to keep Scotland Yard for fear of arrest, and we are compelled to keep him from famishing by a small allowance. We see the cheat plain enough, yet, not knowing when such sort of evidence may come in play, it is held fit to drive the discovery as far as it will go till the cosenage may be made appear. They speak of five thousand arms that were already landed in Ireland, and about the same quantity sent from Paris overland at this time of the year to Nantes, and from thence to be transported into Ireland, so that the renewing of your orders to the new Managers was reasonable. If arms cannot be discovered landed in ports they are no doubt prepared to say they were discharged in creeks and uninhabited places; but

into what magazines they could be received, or how they could be secretly conveyed or dispersed thence, is hard to conceive.

Nothing that I have of late heard of could be more impudent than the late Farmers' assertion that I imposed Taylor upon them, all that knew the thing knowing the contrary, and my letters to the Lords of the Treasury objecting against it. I shall this morning, for I write early, produce the Judges' address to the Lords of the Treasury, and serve the Judges the best I can. We are to meet there in order to clear and settle the commission to be given to a Receiver and Paymaster General, and I guess the result will be to stay for a draft to be sent out of Ireland.

I have had much trouble from Mr. Mallory, not to prevent his getting a mandamus, but to frustrate one he had gotten, the execution whereof I got suspended. The College is under some disadvantage in the case, not only by their own certificate in the favour of Mallory when he was to be ordained priest, which he produces in confutation of their objection against him, but in that the King may be told that however he should be sparing in mandamus yet when they are granted they should be obeyed. I wish the matter well taken up by some way of satisfaction to the man. He has suffered already no small mortification at the delay, and by the answers I have always given him upon his applications to me, and so I believe has Capt. Fitzgerald, when he has cast up his accounts. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 6. Dublin.—There is little of importance happened here since my last letters, but what relates to the Exchequer proceedings with the late Farmers, and of those affairs the present Commissioners have promised to send your Grace the like account that they give to the Lords of the Treasury, and will do so from time to time. I had their Lord's directions to imprest three months pay to the Army without mentioning for what time occasioned. I suppose by a letter I writ to your Grace formerly the orders shall be signed by me very soon, but I do not think it prudent that assignments should issue until the Managers inform me that the respective collectors have cash in their hands, and it will be the beginning of April before the Managers guess there will be effects.

Because I thought it would be prejudicial to the King's service that the Solicitor General should be disengaged by the Managers, I got them to meet with the Solicitor about the draft, I transmitted to your Grace, of an authority to the Receiver General, but they could not agree, and therefore they would not stop the letter they writ against that draft to the Lords of the Treasury, Mr. Dickenson, though an able and honest man, being very positive in the matter.

The Bishop of Dromore I hear is mending, so that there will be time enough to consider of the scheme I sent over upon the report of his being dead. I am very sorry that my Lord Primate and I cannot always agree in our recommendations of clergymen; but I am glad that that is the only thing we are like to differ in. I am sure I shall recommend none but such as I know to be good and able men, or that are generally reputed such.

February 7.—This morning I had your Grace's letter of the 27th of January last, which required no answer, though I expected to hear at large how matters are betwixt my Lord Rochester and Lord Halifax. Their disagreeing makes a great noise, for private letters are full of it.

#### THE KING to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, February 9.—Concerning the right of Thomas Tilson as Craner of the Port of Dublin to the Old Custom House. An allowance of sixty pounds a year is to be given him in compensation for not enjoying that house. *Abstract.*

#### SIR FRANCIS BREWSTER to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 10.—Concerning Lieutenant Colonel Moore's proposals. The writer then goes on to supplicate for the letters for settling Ormond Markets which are now finished and which have taken up the greater part of his fortune. Any delay may blast the whole undertaking by hindering builders. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, February 13. St. James's Square.—All that relates to the revenue passing from the Lords of the Treasury in my presence I seldom have anything to write, unless it be upon vacancies and promotions in the Church or Army. It is reasonably doubted that this year's management of the revenue will not bring in what will answer what is charged upon it, amounting to at least 270,000*l.*, but how far it will fall short cannot be certainly computed, and therefore to prevent the civil and military lists falling into too great an arrear to be easily recovered, I think it will be resolved to borrow a considerable sum of money upon the security of the quit-rents, when they shall be freed from the lease pretended to by the late Farmers, as by this time, it is hoped, it is; but the interest of the money that shall be so borrowed must in so much lessen the revenue, and that, in all likelihood, beyond what the improvement of the revenue above 270,000*l.* will amount unto.

The consideration of this has put the King upon resuming the thoughts of calling a Parliament in Ireland, and he has commanded the Lord Keeper to look over all the bills that were transmitted in order to it, and to give his opinion whether

those bills, without a new transmission, may not be proceeded upon, and returned in the proper form, changing the periods of times, when it shall be found necessary, by way of amendments, according to the authority the law gives the King and his Privy Council of England. Now, though my Lord Keeper is a man of as great ability in his profession as any that wears a gown, yet he may not perhaps have made our laws and constitutions in Ireland much his study, and therefore I would be glad to receive the opinion of Mr. Solicitor, not only in the point of calling a Parliament without a new transmission, but in anything else that he may conceive the change of time and circumstances may prudentially require an alteration in. The first point, being matter of law, he may own his opinion, in the latter you may receive his thoughts, and send them as your own. It is desired that the taking the calling of a Parliament in Ireland into consideration may for some time be a secret, yet not to exclude the Lord Primate and the two Chief Justices, who have all the qualifications fit for trust and advice. Before his Majesty's remove to Newmarket, it will be considered at a secret committee, and if it be thought fit to have an Irish Parliament, it will be imparted to the Council, where the debates will be the freeer from cavils by my Lord of Anglesey's absence, that for confirmation of the Act of Settlement and Explanation, and securing estates depending on them was in the purpose and design of it maliciously traduced by some, and ignorantly mistaken by others. If the same spirit be yet alive in any of the Council, I could wish we might be enabled to vindicate, at least, our good intentions, though for myself I do not conceive, I am concerned to press for a Parliament, or to justify all the bills that have been or shall be transmitted.

I have received yours of the 6th inst., and you may by this time have a letter from the Lords of the Treasury returning the draft sent by Mr. Solicitor, and the objections made to it by the Commissioners of the Revenue, and requiring your sense upon it.

It is hard to give an account of the misunderstanding betwixt my Lords of Halifax and Rochester, the grounds of it were, as Halifax says, the application of one Shales to his Majesty informing that he had been extravagantly cheated by a bargain made with the Farmers of the hearth money for the overplus it should yield above the certain rent, for which it seems, they are to be accountable. But my Lord Rochester suspects the informer was incited and introduced to the King by the Privy Seal, and procured a direction to himself to examine it, my Lord Halifax says he acquainted my Lord Rochester with the information as soon as he had it, to which Rochester agrees not.

The truth of the matter of fact is denied by the Farmers; that is, they say they neither did nor could know the value of what they bargained for, and that they find it is not of half

the value suggested, and now the whole case is under examination before the King and other Lords besides those of the Treasury, and thither I am going, though somewhat indisposed.

The Whig party raise great hopes from this division betwixt men in such trust, but I hope the noise is the greatest hurt that will come from this disagreement. *Copy.*

SIR WILLIAM STEWART TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, February 13. Newtownstewart.—Your Excellency's directions from the Council did so quicken the diligence of the gentlemen here that, with Captain Hamilton's help who has been most useful in this matter, we have reduced about thirteen Tories that were abroad within these six weeks to one and a boy that keeps him company. There are no more now in open rebellion, and these can do no hurt, so that I think your Excellency need make no difficulty to return all such parties as are abroad upon their account to their first stations. Some of them were in such distress that I have already taken the liberty to send them home, or they had starved. Until somewhat more may be done for Captain Hamilton if your Excellency will be pleased to have him made a Justice of Peace for the Counties of Armagh, Monaghan and Tyrone (he lives near the borders of them all) it will be a kindness to him and the like has been done before on the like occasion.

That Maguirke, whom your Excellency mentions, was sent to Lifford jail for being titular Dean of Armagh and pretended Vicar General, and was by me bailed to the Assizes, he utterly disowning either title, and it being made appear before me that he has been already tried for the very same thing at the Assizes of Dungannon, Armagh and Monaghan and acquit at all, and that he is at this time bound by my Lord Massareene to appear at Derry Assizes to answer the same charge, if after this any Justice there is offended at his being bailed I doubt he would shew more zeal than he does understanding, if when a man is cleared in one county he must lie in jail in the next for the same charge without bail, he may be fifteen years a prisoner ere he can be freed for at two Assizes in the year he cannot in less time go through the thirty counties of the kingdom. After all I believe this Maguirke a great rogue, but if he were a devil he must have right. Docherty is not said to be a regular no more than he, his charge is acting under Maguirke and I thought he was to be bailed of consequence.

My Lord, one called O'Neill, who about ten years ago committed a robbery on the Dean of Raphoe, and who has since skulked in the country, so that none being very zealous to prosecute him he was never taken, sent this very day to me to try if his pardon could be procured, that he might live in safety and that for it he would do any service he were capable

of, but that there being no Tories now left in the country he could not deserve it by destroying them. The fear of forcing this man into open rebellion has made me always very cautious in going about to take him, for he is a very cunning fellow, and of a great sept, so that he may draw what number he pleased with him, and would be a more dangerous Tory than we ever had, and since for so long time he has done no open mischief if your Excellency would take some small pretence for pardoning him I think it would be no dishonour to the Government, and a security to the country. Be pleased to let me have your Excellency's commands which shall be punctually observed.

COLONEL JOHN JEFFREYS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, February 15. Brecknock.—Concerning his cousin, one Mr. David Williams, who had taken his degree of master of arts at Oxford. He was invited to the practice of an ancient and learned physician Dr. Wright of Shrewsbury, and the attendance of this business so remote from Oxford has prevented his taking his degree in physic methodically. The writer prays his Grace's indulgence for his cousin who is ready to perform all exercises that are usual and required. The writer would be glad to hear how the Hospital goes forward. Arthur Turner has been again indisposed, so the writer seldom hears from Ireland. *Abstract.*

— TALBOT to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 17. Paris.—I am very confident if your Grace had believed me guilty of so much as a thought against his Majesty's service, you had not so generously appeared for my liberty when I was prisoner in the Castle of Dublin, and I hope that the same reason will now prevail with you to move the King that I may return to put some order to my small affairs that extremely suffer by my absence for now almost four years from home. My Lord, should I be obliged to live here any longer time, I must certainly be ruined, the expense of this place being excessive for any man that must live as I am obliged to do, and that has so numerous a family. And though his Majesty shall be pleased to approve of my return to my own house, I do assure your Grace that I shall need be a good husband to pay the debts I have contracted since I had the misfortune to be named in the Plot, and that your Grace may the more freely move his Majesty, to grant this my most humble request, pray be pleased to know that I am none of those persons that are impeached by the House of Commons, and that all that ever was laid to my charge was a story of Mr. Oates that he had seen some commission which was sent me into Ireland, and at the same time he said it was sent me into Ireland I lived in the north of England and did

not come thither in six months after, all which is but a bare hearsay and cannot so much as bear any action at common law.

After all, my Lord, if my living at home may prove the least prejudice to the King's service (which in my poor judgment is not possible), and that he do think it fit for me to withdraw myself again into any other country, I shall, with all the submission that is befitting a man that never had, nor never will have, any other dependency then upon him, retire myself into any corner of the world where he shall command me, as soon as I have settled my concerns at home, though, I confess, I would willingly enjoy myself there under your Grace's happy government, since I have observed, that it is only under it that those that have served the King have met with any good treatment.

Your Grace may be also pleased to remember that the Order of Council sent to you for my release, directs only my giving in bail to appear whenever his Majesty should call upon me to answer such things as were laid to my charge, and that before I returned into his Majesty's dominions I should acquaint him with it by one of his Secretaries of State, which I have done by this packet to my Lord Sunderland.

Nothing less, my Lord, than the experience I have of your Grace's justice and generosity to all those that have served the King, could make me take this liberty of importuning you, and humbly to assure you that I am with all the respect and truth imaginable, &c.

JOHN KEVAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, February 17. Kilkenny.—Enclosing a journal of the weather in the month of January. *Abstract.*

EARL OF BARRYMORE to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 20. Dublin.—That unhappy match my son Buttevant made with my Lord Santry's daughter has occasioned my absence all this winter from attending your Grace at London, and the delays and artifices I have met with, to settle the several interests of my family, have kept me here these fourteen weeks past at an excessive charge and trouble, and, though all things are agreed and engrossed, I even meet with delays in protracting the signing of that settlement, but the hopes I have that all doubts are now removed gives me a great deal of satisfaction in the hopes I have of paying my duty to your Grace and my Lady Duchess at London.

The concern your Grace has been pleased to have for me and my family gives me the confidence to give your Grace an account of the portion which is 2,000*l.* in hand, 500*l.* at the end of a year from the date of the deed, and 500*l.* to be paid

as your Grace shall be pleased to order and appoint, and I assure your Grace the three several journeys I have made hither, and this last especially, have cost me 500*l.*

As soon as I return home, and that the Assizes are over, I resolve, God willing, to wait on your Grace, in the interim I beg your Grace to believe that you have not a more faithful servant to the interest of yourself and family than, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 20. Dublin.—I had this day your Grace's letters of the 6th and 13th instant, and with the former the project put into my Lord Grafton's hands which I doubt will not be thought fit for him to meddle in, for though I am confident Sir Theophilus Jones has made discoveries of land to above three times the value mentioned, yet he makes no more of it than 600*l.* per annum, and it was so valued by a jury, but I shall consult with the Solicitor in this matter and return you his sense upon it.

Archdeacon Hamilton, whom your Grace mentions, has been my chaplain these many years; but I never heard him preach, neither am I well acquainted with him, nor do I find that my Lord Primate knows him, but before another bishopric falls we shall have time to inquire, for the Bishop of Dromore is as well as one of his age can expect to be, and as to that of the Provost, I believe it will come to this at last, that one should be sent us from Oxford, unless Doctor Styles can make his peace with my Lord Primate.

I am confident there is no such thing as any arms imported here from foreign parts since my being in the Government, but about forty case of pistols brought to Cork by a Scotch peddler, which are seized upon and are now in the King's stores. I expect his examination should be sent me by to-morrow's post, and upon this I gave new directions to the Commissioners to order particular search to be made for the future, of which Mr. Secretary Jenkins has an account from me. Our Scotch informer has been privately in town, and proves such a man as I expected. At his desire he is returned amongst his brethren, and promises to make great discoveries, but I believe getting money is all he aims at.

I had a letter this post from the Lords of the Treasury dated the 6th concerning the Receiver General and the Vice-Treasurer's employment, to which I shall return an answer after I have consulted with the Solicitor General, and such others of the long robe as I think ablest to advise in such a matter, and as to what your Grace mentions in yours of the 13th about the calling a Parliament, and the moot point, whether or no new bills should be transmitted, I will call to my assistance the persons you mention, and it shall be debated privately; but the matter is of such consequence that it must be seriously considered, and therefore a very

speedy account ought not to be expected, for circumstances are much altered since the transmission of the bills, and especially by the charging Tangier upon our establishment.

I had just now news from the County of Waterford that Col. Roscarrick is fallen into another fit which is like to carry him away, perhaps this may alter your getting the employment for Ivory and Tom Fairfax may be thought on again.

There is one Mr. Brown of this College who is generally well spoken of and is recommended to me, as a very fit man to be Provost, and that by those I know to be good and impartial men, and therefore him I dare venture to recommend, and upon better considering, I think it much better to choose a Provost out of the College here, than to send a stranger again amongst them.

I am glad to find, by Secretary Gwynn's letter to the Commissioners of the Revenue, that the Judges will be continued in the establishment for their full allowance of circuit money; but I find withal that the Commissioners have the credit of the work, for he says it was done upon their letter, but not upon the address I sent over to your Grace.

Just as I had writ thus far my Lord Primate came hither, and he is much against Mr. Brown I before mentioned, so that I know not what further to say in that troublesome business of the Provost. I also had the Solicitor's company here, and he says that the project the Duke of Grafton is put upon cannot signify anything to him, for he says that though Sir Theophilus Jones's land that he has passed the patent for may be undervalued, yet his patents, being passed upon a legal inquiry, he cannot be legally called to an account.

Capt. John Butler's concerns lying in England chiefly, he has had my leave to sell his company, and I believe Capt. Hayles will be forced to do the like. If he should, I have engaged that a brother of Sir William Tichborne's should deal for it, who has been at Tangier, therefore I hope you will let nobody on that side prevent him. Capt. Sankey has bought Butler's. To-morrow we meet upon the business of a Parliament, &c.

#### GEORGE BROWNE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, February 20. Dublin.—Begging his interest and friendship in the affair of the provostship. He finds Dr. Styles has not been so strong as to carry it against some men's uncharitable, not to say unjust, censure. The Lord Deputy has promised to recommend him, so that unless another black character come or the plough be already granted to a third person he may conceive some hopes of it. *Abstract.*

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, February 20.—Requesting letters of dispensation for Francis Hingston, commoner, of Pembroke College, and Lewis Powell, of Jesus College. *Abstract.*

## THOMAS SHERIDAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 23.—Concerning the disfavour shown him by Lord Rochester. He must not stand upon his justification since Lord Rochester will have him a criminal, but it is hard that neither a trial must be allowed nor any acknowledgment or submission received to gain his pardon. *Abstract.*

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682-3, February 27. Dublin.—I am earnestly pressed by Sir John Topham to put the enclosed state of his case into your Grace's hands. I know this is a very unseasonable time for any requests of that nature; but he assuring me that it was your Grace's directions to him to have it sent you, and considering that perhaps his desires may be granted him upon the Lord Ranelagh's fund without much prejudice to his Majesty, I complied with him the easier. If Sir John's informations had been more credited than they were, the King had not doubtless been exposed to so great a loss by the late Farmers as he is like to be. That was none of Sir John's fault, but his attendance was his great expense, &c.

## DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, February 27.—Requesting letters of dispensation for Dudley Hopper of Christ Church, and John Brown of St. John's College. *Abstract.*

## AN ACCOUNT of MONEY for CARBINES, MUSKETS, &amp;c.

1682-3, February 28.—When the moneys were stopped from the pensions for supplying the stores with arms, &c., your Grace was pleased to order the making of a thousand case of pistols, and a thousand carbines, towards which was allowed 500*l.*, which moneys is expended upon two hundred and eighty-two carbines, and two hundred and seventy-four cases of pistols, that were made, some in Dublin, some at Mullingar, and some at Kilkenny, and all lodged in the stores at Dublin. As for muskets, there was none ordered to be made by your Grace or the Committee, because a considerable quantity of them were brought into the stores that were for the Militia; but if it be thought convenient to make any here, they may be procured at sixteen shillings per piece, both match and firelock, equal quantities.

The account of moneys received is as follows :—	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Moneys actually received in Dublin, &c. ..	13,719	15	00
More paid by the Farmers in England for arms ..	4,020	00	00
Moneys stopped in the Treasury for fees ..	591	17	00
Paid for exchange of 10,580 <i>l.</i> assigned in the country 6 <i>d.</i> per pound .. .. .. ..	260	00	00
Unpaid by the Farmers .. .. .. ..	1,248	08	00
 Total stopped .. .. .. ..	19,840	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Received in money as aforesaid .. . . .	13,719	15	00
Whereof is expended :—			
For repair of fortifications, &c., per order of your Grace .. . . . .	7,706	14	01
For the like repairs per Lord Deputy's Warrant	1,436	12	10
For finishing Charles' Fort .. . . . .	1,500	00	00
Rest in cash .. . . . .	3,076	08	01
Total .. . . . .	13,719	15	00

[*Endorsed*] Received from Lord Longford.

VALENTINE SMYTH to MRS. LOW.

1682-3, February 28. Kilkenny.—Concerning tapestry hangings sent to London for their Graces. Hoskins has packed up according to her directions four suits of hangings, namely, the suit of Decius, the suit of Achilles, the suit of horses, and the suit of Octavius Cæsar, also the brocaded hangings that belong to the dining room of Dunmore and the white damask curtains. He had also packed in a black square trunk four pair of large silver sconces with top pieces and double sockets, and four pair of a lesser sort with double sockets without tops. All go by the waggon this day to Dublin to be forwarded by Captain Baxter. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, March 1. Dublin.—Judge Turner has been so very ill lately of his old distemper that he was given over, but is now so recovered as to be able to go so much of the circuit, as to get his share of the money allotted for that purpose; but if he had died, then he had left his lady in so sad a condition that the little goods and household stuff they have would have been seized upon for debts contracted by the journey he made into England for his health. His lady informs me that he had the King's promise, with your Grace's privy, and assistance, when he was in England to change his life for another, in the grant he has of the Surveyor General's reversion; but finding himself well then, he was unwilling to change his life, without he might add two others. He does now humbly desire he may change his own life only. I have sent Mr. Secretary Jenkins the draft of a letter to that purpose, and do desire your Grace's furtherance in the matter; for I have great compassion on them both, and his Majesty will do an act of great charity, for Judge Turner cannot live long.

SAME to SAME.

1682-3, March 1. Dublin.—The last packet brought me no letter from your Grace, but my Lord Longford showed me a

letter to him of the 16th of the last from my Lord Rochester, and a postscript, written at your desire, to satisfy me why, that in the order for my granting imprests to the Army, it was not mentioned for what months, when I was so well satisfied with the expedient, that it was I that desired the Commissioners of the Revenue to write to the Lords of the Treasury, for a letter to that purpose, and, for the very reasons his lordship gives in the same letter, he informs me that your Grace approves of taking up money to pay the arrears upon the quit rents they being now free, and, to that purpose, he has ordered the Commissioners to try whether money may be had here, of which they give an answer, and that is that a sufficient sum cannot be taken up here.

This makes me believe that the thoughts of a Parliament's meeting here are over; but lest they should not, I will send your Grace by the next packet, the opinions of us, whom you desired should meet, upon this subject, and those agreed upon after two days very serious debate. We were very cautious lest we should say too much or too little in this nice and important business, for as, on the one hand I was loath to promise a Parliament would do more than perhaps will be performed, or indeed, can rationally be expected when the revenue is so directed to the privy of this kingdom, and is not to be avoided for the future, so, on the other hand, I should be sorry his Majesty did not think his subjects here very loyal, and for my own part I have, foreseeing his Majesty might have thoughts of calling a Parliament here, chosen very loyal Sheriffs this year, so that I hope if his Majesty should command the calling one, he will generally have very honest men returned. It is desired that the paper should not be shown, but upon necessity, and I am unwilling to send it as my own, though I join in opinion with them, but that I leave to your Grace. It is plain that there needs no new transmission of bills. It being likely that your Grace may be at Newmarket and the Lords of the Treasury at London when this comes to your Grace's hands, I have sent you copies of the letters for these commissions for the Receiver General, for amendment of that of the Accountant General, and for increasing the powers of the Commissioners of the Revenue.

I also send your Grace the reply of the Provost and Senior Fellows to Mr. Mallory's answer, and all that I observe upon it is, that if Mallory carries this business against the Provost and Senior Fellows it is no great matter who is made Provost, upon this promotion, for the College will never be good for anything, and I have examined the pretended matter of contempt of his Majesty's letter, and find there is no truth in the suggestion, besides it will look odd that a person of five years standing should come over the head of one of fourteen, who has been long my chaplain, and a very deserving man, and has been so modest as never to ask anything but that this affront should not be put upon him,

The Commissioners wonder that your Grace has proceeded no farther in your bargain about the prisage, for both the King and you will loose much in the delay, and it is of great importance to both that my Lord Derby should be dealt with for the duties of the Isle of Man, for there are great cheats committed, as has been formerly represented by the Commissioners of the Revenue.

I hear Sir Theophilus Jones is very sick and weak. I desire to know whether I should give his troop to Capt. Fitz Gerald if he dies, which I will do if you were instrumental in his getting the letter for the first troop, if not, I desire to know whether or no I ought not to have it myself. I am sure everybody concludes I should, and therefore nobody pretends to the first troop here. I desire your answer to this point.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, March 4. Dublin.—The bearer, my Lord of Ardglass, has been so well known to your Grace these many years, though not under that title, that I am sure I need not recommend him to you, for I know your Grace will help him with your interest, in all his just pretensions, without my interposing; but since his lordship desires a letter from me I most willingly grant it, and must inform you that I think he has had hard measure and it was not in my power to help him, for Mr. Muschamp having had notice of the death of the late Lord of Ardglass before the present lord had, he retained all the best counsel so that by the skill of the Farmer's counsel, and the ignorance of the latter's, my lord has been delayed in his proving the misdemeanours against Maxwell, who without doubt is a very ill man, and behaved himself very saucily at a committee as they all told me, but an accommodation being then propounded no report was made regularly of it, and his lordship's business as to the legal or equitable part being to be tried in England, he rather chooses to go over than to prosecute his accusation here, especially since both Muschamp and the other fellow have asked his lordship's pardon, and the Board's, for the reflecting expressions in the pleadings, and they ordered by the Board to strike out whatever my Lord of Ardglass or his counsel shall think reflecting.

#### EXAMINATION of DR. JOHN WORTH, Dean of St. Patrick's, and DR. JOHN POOLY, Dean of Kilkenny.

1682, March 6.—The examinants, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, depose, that on the 10th day of October last (old style) going from Paris to Fountainebleau by boat, the deponents met there Captain Tille *alias* Shelton, never known before to the examinants; being an Irishman, he became acquainted with these deponents, and the next day the said

Captain, and the said deponents dined and supped together at Fountainebleau, where the said Captain Tille was very open and free in his discourse concerning the French King's intentions and designs on our Majesty's kingdoms, and on the 23rd of October last (old style) the deponents and Mr. Thomas Poole met the said Capt. Tille in Paris, and went in with him to the sign of Saint Marten's in Rue de Baucherie, and then and there the said Tille gave these deponents an account of some of the French King's proceedings and intentions against his Majesty and the Prince of Orange. That the French King's Council had decreed the French King's right to that estate, which is claimed in France by that Prince, and that the French King had already taken possession thereof, and the said Tille then told the deponents that on Wednesday last being the 18th day of October (old style) the French Council did sit in consultation about the kingdom of Ireland, and that as soon as one business was over, and that one seaport was taken by the French King in Ireland, whether Cork or Galway and that it was his already in effect. The next morning early the deponents went out of town and on these deponent's return to Paris they thought it convenient for to acquaint his Excellency the Lord Preston, his Majesty's Ambassador in France with this affair, and on the 4th of November last (old style) the deponents went to wait on the Lord Preston to acquaint him with the information they received from Capt. Tille; but his Excellency not being at home, these deponents gave an account of the said information to his Chaplain Doctor Wiggins. These deponents and James Plunkett, Esq., being to take their journey the next morning towards England and that evening after that these deponents parted with Doctor Wiggins these deponents again met the said Capt. Tille who renewed his discourse concerning the French King's design on Ireland, and James Plunkett, Esq., being then in the same room with the said Tille and these deponents, the said Tille took the said Plunkett aside and talked privately with him, and after the said Plunkett and Tille parted the said Plunkett told these deponents that the substance of the said Tille's discourse was concerning Ireland, which the said Tille spoke to the said Plunkett with tears in his eyes, and that the said Tille had acquainted the Lord Preston with this affair of the French King's intentions on that kingdom, and that he the said Tille had a paper which none knew but two priests and himself and that paper he showed the said Plunkett and [he] remembered : imprimis, that in all the garrisons in Ireland half the soldiers should be French, the other Irish ; secondly, that the English that had Irish estate should quit, and also they should make satisfaction, according to their abilities, for the rents received, and then depart ; thirdly, that Colonel Talbot should be Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom. The said Plunket then told these deponents that the said Tille proffered him a copy

of the said proposal, if he would be secret therein, but the said Plunkett told these deponents that he refused to engage himself therein.

*Endorsed*—The Examination of Doctor John Worth, Dean of Saint Patrick's, Dublin, and Doctor John Pooly, Dean of Kilkenny, taken before his Excellency Richard Earl of Arran, Lord Deputy of the Kingdom of Ireland, the 6th day of March, 1682.

JOHN KEVAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, March 10. Kilkenny.—Enclosing an account of the variation of the weather for the month of February.  
*Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, March 10. St. James's Square.—Though I am unable to go yet, I am free from pain, and if this fit passes over as it seems to promise, it is the easiest I have had these seven years, and may give me leave to get to attend the King at Newmarket. You see it has hitherto spared my right hand. My Lord Rochester told you true, that I was of opinion it will be better to take up money at interest than let the establishments fall too much in arrear; but the difficulty will be where to find it, and how to have it upon reasonable terms that is barely upon interest, without any other clog. Here almost all the bankers of Lombard Street are gone off like crackers one after another, and those who have money, and have gotten it by taking branches of the English revenue, are not out of hope but they may have new bargains, though the King in the Treasury Chamber once declared he would have them all managed for him, and has actually named Commissioners for the Excise. The temptation of being secured a considerable sum by the year, and that by a good advance in hand, may, for aught I know, prevail in the end, and plausible offers will, I doubt not prevail, be made perhaps as much to have wherewith to accuse the Lords of the Treasury for refusing them, in case the King should not make so much of his revenue by management, as for any other reason.

These offers are said to be encouraged by the Lord Privy Seal, who apparently sets up for a general reformer of all the abuses put upon the King, not only in the management, but in the disposing of his revenue. My Lord Rochester declares warmly against farming, and supports his opinion with good reasons, how they will take, is what must be expected at the King's return. I do not conceive that the King's taking money upon his revenue is any argument that he will not have a Parliament in Ireland, and yet I believe he will have none. I am sure I shall not move it to him any more unless I shall be called to for my opinion, and then I

shall give it with as much caution as can consist with my duty. Our new Lord Keeper is of opinion with the lawyers there that there will be no need of a new transmission. I doubt my reasons for desiring the King to call a Parliament in Ireland may be as much mistaken as I may mistake theirs that are against it, and therefore, I will let that matter rest and not trouble my head any more with it.

If Roscarrick shall have delayed to make use of the liberty the King has given him to sell his government and company till he is at the point of death, and that then application should be made to you by young Ivory, I desire you would hold your hand till you have represented the matter, and then you shall have his Majesty's further pleasure if there shall be need of it. Capt. FitzGerald is to have the first troop that shall fall, for which I obtained the King's letter to oblige my new allies, but principally my Lord of Rochester.

To all the letters directed to the Treasury I presume returns will be made from thence. *Copy.*

#### MATTHEW ANDERTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1682-3, March 12. Chester.—Concerning the rectory of Aldingham in the county of Westmorland and diocese of Chester, which has become void by death of Mr. Michael Stanford, and is worth about 120*l.* a year. It is in the King's gift. The writer asks Gascoigne's favour for Mr. William Thompson, of St. Peter's in Chester, a person truly loyal, painful and industrious, whose rectory affords only a voluntary contributory maintenance, which seldom exceeds 40*l.* a year.  
*Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, March 13. Dublin.—There being several letters of mine before your Grace unanswered, I shall only by this packet send you the result of our meeting upon the subject of calling a Parliament here. The sense of the enclosed paper was agreed upon some time since, but the wording of it, being left to Mr. Solicitor General, was not perfected until Thursday last, since which time no packet boat has been on this side. He is unwilling the paper should be known to be of his drawing, and the rest of us leave it to your Grace to make what use of it you think best, for your Grace knows better the posture of affairs on that side than we can.

My Lord Mayor, taking only the advice of Sir Francis Brewster in his proceedings relating to the new Market, whereas he should have had the concurrence of the whole table of Aldermen, had so insensed his brethren, that I was forced to give him and Sir Francis a check before the Aldermen, which I hope will make them agree well for the future, though I believe the fanatics are very busy in endeavouring to make a breach amongst them, and Robin Ware the busiest among the mutineers.

I hope the gout having taken you at this time of the year will prove very favourable to you, and that I may either have a letter from you by the next packet, or one by your direction, how to steer myself in the business of the French plot upon us, if it should make further noise in the meantime. Mr. Secretary Jenkins has an account from me of my obeying the commands received from him upon that subject.

I have had the good luck, by cajoling the brewers, to serve his Majesty in the difference about the guage of brewing, so that for the future there will be no dispute about the gallon ; but they will acquiesce in the measure as they have lately paid, and this is no small satisfaction to the Judges, for they are not clear in their opinion that the law would force them to pay that duty. The difference betwixt the two gallons is computed by the skilful to be near 15,000*l.* a year.

**ANTHONY DOPPING, Bishop of Meath, to ORMOND.**

1682-3, March 17.—Concerning the provostship. He presumes to mention two persons well qualified for that employment. The first is Mr. Henry Dodwell, educated in this Society, and once a fellow of it, but now in England with Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Saint Asaph, a person of most excellent and profound learning in divinity and other sciences, and of a most grave, pious, and apostolical life. He is well known to all the learned men in England, and particularly to the Bishop of Oxford, and is liable to no exception, but that he is not in orders, which he hath only declined on the account of some conscientious scruples, and an opinion that he may do more good in divinity by being looked upon as a person disinterested. The writer is doubtful whether Dodwell will accept the provostship, having hitherto shunned all honours and employments ; but if his Grace could persuade him for the good of that Society, all persons would highly approve the choice. Him the writer presumes to recommend as the worthiest. The other is Mr. Nathaniel Foy one of the fellows of the Society. He is senior to all the fellows except Dr. Styles. If Mr. Dodwell will not accept, and his Grace hath any intention of recommending one of the present members in that Society to the Government, the writer does without flattery judge Foy the fittest person in it. *Abstract.*

**SIR WILLIAM STEWART to ORMOND.**

1682-3, March 17. Dublin.—Acknowledging the bounty his Majesty was pleased to honour him with . . . . There was never such a winter for country sports as the past and I have enjoyed them in much perfection. I had very good hawks and hounds but we have not had more success in any sport than Tory hunting. The gentlemen of the country have

been so hearty in that chase that of thirteen in the county where I live in November, the last was killed two days before I left home. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, March 19. Dublin.—I am glad to find by yours of the 10th that the gout has been so favourable to your Grace as that you are already thinking of a journey to Newmarket.

It seems the two great Lords are not yet so well reconciled as to carry matters outwardly like friends, which I am very sorry to hear, for the breaking of the bankers, occasioned by their being at variance will prove of very evil consequence, both to his Majesty's affairs on that side, and on this; for I have little hopes that money will be raised for paying the arrear due to the Army here, this great while, if ever. I have answered the Lords of the Treasury's letter concerning the great arrear due from the Farmers to the King, and have given their lordships my opinion what was best to be done in this conjuncture, a copy of which letter shall be sent you. The Judges being in their circuits, and my Lord Chancellor at Blessington, I shall not meet in Council after to-morrow, until the Easter holidays are over, unless something from England should occasion our meeting sooner. I hear, with much ado, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are agreed about the markets, which I am very glad of, for they were come to great heats, and were in the wrong on both sides, as to the manner of their proceeding. I saw a letter by the last country packet informing that Col. Roscarrick was then as ill as ever he had been. I shall observe your directions in that particular.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1682-3, March 20. St. James's Square.—Mine of the 10th of this month was the last I was ever since able to write with my own hand, the gout having seized upon it the very next day, and continuing still to disable it, yet now without much pain. I have since received yours of the 13th with the paper inclosed in it, relating to the bills long since transmitted hither, which shall quietly lie by me until that affair shall be again called upon, which I think will not be in haste.

I did always believe that the removing of the market to the other side of the water would not be without contest, or at least discontent, which it was the more like to produce, since the table of Aldermen had not been consenting to it, or consulted with in it, and it is well if the business be settled without any apprehension of reviving it.

I conceive you have received a full account of the French plot from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, that is, of the information and all the improbable, if not impossible, circumstances attending that discovery, which, together with the con-

tradictions in the narrative, and the palpable perjuries, which for want of conduct and memory, the informer fell into, would have drawn on him the severest infliction the law would bear; but that his Majesty, having commanded his passing over into England, thought fit to forbear, and to turn him loose to what further course he shall think fit to take, and I hear that he has since joined himself to Titus Oates and that some of that party do seem to wonder and to lament that such intelligence is made no more of as, to say truth, they may have reason since his information as to matter and form is as credible as many others that have passed for truth were, he only miscomputed his time, and is, I think, made believe that a seasonable time will come to bring him into play again.

It is a very seasonable, and I hope, it will be an acceptable service you have done the King, if the question about the measure of the gallon be absolutely determined for the King, and I hope some fitter person than myself will represent the advantage of it hither.

On this day sennight my Lord of Rochester with his son-in-law went to Newmarket, and that, I believe, was before any return could be made to all that was laid before the Lords of the Treasury from you, and from the Commissioners of the Revenue, though, as I remember, my lord told me that he and the rest either did or would approve of the draft of a letter transmitted to guide the drawing of a sufficient authority to the Receiver General, which seemed to be the particular requiring most haste, but the forbidding of tenants to pay the rent into the Exchequer, from whence they can only have a legal discharge, was not thought fit.

The last letters brought me the copy of an application made to you by the Commissioners of the Revenue, to prevent the misapplication of the arrears due to the late Farmers, whilst there are so many assignments of theirs unsatisfied, and whilst they owe the King so much money as is suggested from thence, though they, on the other side, do confidently, if not impudently, affirm that they have overpaid their rent to about 12,000*l.* The question only is whether, by their covenants and without a new Commission, they can raise any of those arrears that stand out. If they can legally be hindered from it, there is all the reason in the world they should. *Copy.*

#### THE KING OF FRANCE to MARSHAL DE CREQUI.

1682-3, March 22.—Mon Cousin, J'ay esté informé par le Marquis de Sebeville de l'arrivee à Vienne d'un Courier depesché par l'envoyé de l'Empereur à Constantinople, pour lui apprendre qu'il ne trouvoit aucune disposition aupres des Ministres du Grand Seigneur au renouvellement de la Treve qu'il sollicite depuis long temps; Cette nouvelle m'a esté confirmée par un expres qui est arrivé ce matin chargé

des Lettres du Sieur Guilleragues mon Ambassadeur à Constantinople par lesquelles il m'asseure que toutes les forces de l'Empire Ottoman sont en marche vers le Danube, et que le Grand Seigneur à leur teste doit attaquer au Printemps prochain la Hongrie: Et comme Je ne voudrois pas que ceux que se doivent opposer a l'invasion du Turc puissent me reprocher que les mouvements qui se font dans les Pais-bas pour faire valoir les justes Droits que J'yay les missent hors d'estat de pouvoir veiller avec succes à la defense de la Chrestienté ; J'ay resolu pour terminer tout d'un coup les affaires du Pays-bas de remettre à l'arbitrage du Roy d'Angleterre, l'Equivalent qui me doit estre donné pour la renonciation des legitimes pretensions portées par la demande faite par mon Procureur aux Conferences de Courtray de 4<sup>e</sup> Aoust dernier ; Ce qui faisant cesser les raisons qui m'avoient obligé a vous ordonner d'empescher qu'il n'entraist aucunes Troupes Vivres ni Munitions de Guerre dans la Ville de Luxembourg ; Je vous fais cette lettre pour vous faire sçavoir que mon intention est qu'aussy tost apres vous l'aurez reçeu Vous envoyez un Officier vers celuy qui commande dans la Ville de Luxembourg pour l'advertisir de la resolution que J'ay prise de remettre à la decision du Roy d'Angleterre tous les Differends que J'ay avec le Roy Catholique de l'Ordre que vous avez de moy de retirer mes Troupes des lieux que le Sieur de Bissy a reconnu estre de la Prevosté de Luxembourg, lorsque l'esté dernier il a pris possession de la Comte le Chiny et de ses Dependances ; Et de celuy que Je desire que vous donniez au Sieur Marquis de Lambert de laisser entrer dans Luxembourg sans difficulté toute sorte de vivres et de Munitions de Guerre qui sortiront des autres Terres de la domination d'Espagne pour estre conduites à Luxembourg, et en payant les Droits des mes Traitez Forraines ceux que les habitans de la Ville de Luxembourg et des villages de la Prevosté qui en depend voudront achempter dans les Terres de mon obeissance ou faire passer par icelles venant des Pais étrangers ; le tout conformement à ce qui est porté par l'Article 16<sup>me</sup> du Traite de Nimegue ; Vous chargerez celuy que vous envoyerez vers ledit Gouverneur de Luxembourg d'y adouster que lorsque le Gouverneur des Pays bas voudra changer la Garnison de Luxembourg, ledit Sieur de Lambert aura Ordre de convenir les logements que lesdites Troupes feront sur les Terres de mon obeissance, allant et venant de Limbourg à Luxembourg et de Luxembourg à Limbourg ; et de leur faire fournir, en payant, les vivres et fourages necessaires pour leur subsistance.

Apres quoy Je desire qu'en effet vous fassiez marcher les troupes que vous commandez leur donnant vos ordres pour s'acheminer aux lieux mentionnez dans le controle cy joint, et qu'apres leur entiere separation, Vous partiez du Pays ou Vous estez pour vous revenir aupres de Moy. Copy.

## MONSIEUR DE LOUVOS to MONSIEUR DE CROISSY.

1682-3, March 22.—Vous trouverez cy jointe la copie de la Depesche à Monsr. le Mareschal de Crequy, que J'ay en Ordre du Roy de Vous envoyer, moyennant l'execution de laquelle toutes choses doivent rester du costé des Frontiers des Pays-bas qui sont sous l'obeissance des Espagnols, au mesme estat qu'elles estoient le 4<sup>me</sup> Fevr. dernier, c'est à dire que chacun demeurera en possession de ce qu'il occupoit ce jour la à la reserve de ce qui est porté des intentions de Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> dans la susdite Depesche à Monsr. le Mareschal de Crequi à l'egard de la ville et de la Prevosté de Luxembourg ; laquelle Prevosté sera evacué et les Villages qui la composent, aussy bien que la ville jouiront de la liberté de commerce stipulé par l'Article 16<sup>me</sup> du Traitté de Nimegue ; Et comme au moyen de ce que dessus, il ne peut plus y avoir aucune chose à negotier aux Conferences de Courtray, puis que chaque, Estat doit rester en possession de ce qu'il occupe et que toutes sortes des pretensions sont remises à l'Arbitrage du Roy d'Angleterre ; Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> ordonne a ses Comissaires a Courtray de se retirer apres avoir informé les Comissaires d'Espagne de la resolution que Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> a prise. Il reste deux affaires qui pourroient encore causer quelque trouble en Flandre, l'une est la saisie faite des biens des subjets du Roy Cath. scitez dans les Terres de la Domination du Roy à l'occasion de l'injustice que les Espagnols ont fait au Prince d'Isenghien ; du prejudice que le Governeur de Nieuport à causé aux sujets du Roy en laschant pendant la Paix les eauies salées sur leurs Terres, bienque l'Article 10<sup>me</sup> du Traite de Nimegue porte expressement que non obstant la cession faite par Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> des Escluses de Nicuport l'escoulement des euux de la Chastelanie de Furnes sera continue par lesdits escluses en la mesme forme et maniere qu'il a este pratique cy devant ; Du refus que font les Espagnols de payer à Monsr. de l'Islebonne une Rente considerable, qu'ils luy doivent ; de faire jouir les Sujets du Roy du Passage par la Ville de Gand stipulé par les Traittes de Paix, et de plusieurs autres injustices faites par les Ministres d'Espagne aux sujets du Roy dont Je Vous fourniray un memoire. L'autre est la detention à Cambray de plusieurs Baillifs et Habitants du Franc de Bruges et de la Chastellenie de Courtray, pris par le Chevalier de Sourdis et retenus à Cambray jusques à l'actuel payement de cinquante et tant de Mille Livres, qu'ils redoivent de la somme fixée par le Roy pour le desdommagement de ce qui s'estoit passé à Bertrange : Lesquels Prisonniers sa Mat<sup>e</sup> fera mettre en liberté sans rien payer desdites 50<sup>m</sup> et donnera main leveé des biens saisis pour les causes marquees aussy tost qu'elle apprendra que les Espagnols auront consenti que toutes ces Difficultes soient jugées par le Roy d'Angleterre et qu'il puisse prononcer sur toutes les choses qui ont donné lieu à la saisie desdits Biens.

Le Roy a remis pareillement a l'arbitrage du Roy Angleterre le Differend, qui est entre les Habitants d'Andaye et ceux de Fontarabie pour l'usage de la Riviere de Bidassoa Sa Mat<sup>e</sup> tient a Agen 50 ou 60 Habitants de Fontarabie ou des lieux voisins Prisonniers ; Elle trouve bon que Monsr. Barrillon promette au Roy d'Angleterre qu'Elle les fera mettre en libert<sup>e</sup> aussi tost que quinze ou vingt Habitants d'Andaye ou des Villages Voisins, que les Espagnols tiennent en prison pour cette mesme affaire auront est<sup>e</sup> par eux mis en libert<sup>e</sup>. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1682-3, March 23. Dublin.—I am sorry to find by your Secretary's letter of the 13th, that the gout has taken your Grace in your hand, for it has formerly been very painful to you there, besides, by that means, I shall lose the benefit of your more free corresponding with me, I am afraid in a time when I can least spare it, for I hear the two great Ministers are still at outward variance, and were gone to Newmarket when the last letters were writ, the one, to make good his accusation, the other, to justify proceedings in the Treasury.

I have it from good hands that it is not intended by the Ministers on that side, that any money at all should be raised either here or there, for the payment of the arrears which will be due to the Army, which will be a great mortification to us here, and may be of very dangerous consequence to his Majesty's service, especially since the establishment is so overcharged. I would not have my Lord Rochester know that I gave your Grace this information, because he must then know who gave me this notice, and I should be sorry the person should suffer, for he is one his lordship does much rely upon, and does most trust in this place.

I find from the new Commissioners that it is still reported in England that they do not well agree, and therefore I think myself obliged, in justice to them, to let your Grace know in order to the Lords of the Treasury's being informed of the truth, that, by all that I can learn, and I have made particular inquiry into the matter, that I am confident they are abused in the report.

#### SAME to SAME.

1682-3, March 23. Dublin.—Understanding by my Lord Lanesborough that my Lady Orrery, the younger, has petitioned the King in a considerable concern of hers here, which petition is referred to your Grace, and knowing that the other Lady Orrery has endeavoured to do her prejudice in her pretensions, I earnestly desire your Grace would show her all the favour you can with justice on that side, and if it comes before me, as I believe it must, I will do her all the service her case will bear. I have seen a copy of her petition, which is very general ; I hope she has some sort of particular evidence to prove

possession of what she desires from his Majesty. I need say no more, I am sure, upon this subject to your Grace, but this I must acquaint you, that she was always your champion, though in favour with my Lord Shaftesbury.

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The following letter has been found misplaced amongst the correspondence for the year 1687 since this volume went to press :—

ORMOND to EARL OF ARLINGTON.

1681, December 3.—Here goes enclosed together with an answer to Sir Robert Carr's of the 12th brought me with your lordship's of the 15th of October, the best excuse I can find for sending it no sooner, to which is only to be added that Vernon was then newly gone and not easily found, and he is a person so much concerned in the affair that I cannot fairly act definitively without him, till I have made him a saver, which shall be the sooner done since his Majesty is persuaded his having that command is not satisfactory to the gentlemen of that country, though it often happens that a public name is assumed for private respects.

It is with us the best time of hawking, but it is at cocks, of which the climate you are in affords but few, but by way of preparation for the next season I may tell you that if you will have a cast or more of untried sore hawks, I shall be able to furnish you out of eyries of my own, which certainly prove good if they happen to be well reared and entered.

I am off from all thoughts of trusting my grandson to travel under the conduct of any governor, a good and faithful one being so hard to find, the youth so hard to govern, and the prosperity or ruin of my family depending so much upon him. Here under my care he behaves himself to my satisfaction, and visibly improves in his person and parts, for which he is beholding to nature which we cannot get him to take any pains to cultivate, so that a good wife is what must be sought for him, and the search must be by such friends as your lordship. When therefore the affair of your kinswoman shall be desperate, I hope you will have your eye elsewhere.

I am beholding to my Lord Ranelagh for all the light I have into the new proposals for the revenue. But who would have thought I should be so some time since? It seems he is confident he is in the right in the contest when in a manner he appeals to me. *Copy.*

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

CHANCERY LANE,

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This Report has been prepared and edited, on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, by MR. F. ELRINGTON BALL, Hon. Litt. D., Dublin. The Index has been compiled by MISS M. BRADSHAW.

## INTRODUCTION.

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In the period covered by the present volume, namely from March 25, 1683, to July, 1688, the correspondence of the first Duke of Ormond is concluded. More than half the volume is filled by the correspondence of the last two years of his third term of office as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the remaining pages carry the correspondence down to his death, and contain extracts from inventories of his furniture, plate and pictures, and a catalogue of his books.

With the exception of the last six months of his employment as Viceroy, Ormond was during the five years resident in England, and the letters to him are almost entirely occupied with Irish affairs. As long as he held the position of Lord Deputy, the Earl of Arran continued to be his father's chief informant, with help in regard to legal questions from the Lord Chancellor, Archbishop Boyle, and the Solicitor-General, Sir John Temple. From the time he was superseded in the government by Ormond's return to Ireland until his own death, which occurred little more than two years later, Arran had, however, seldom occasion to write to his father, and during the remaining years of Ormond's life, in addition to Archbishop Boyle, who governed Ireland for ten months after Ormond laid down the sword, and Sir John Temple, Ormond's most frequent correspondents were the fifth Earl of Roscommon, who commanded Ormond's regiment, the Earl of Longford, the first Viscount Mountjoy of the Stewart creation, and Sir Cyril Wyche, who acted during Ormond's short stay in Ireland in the capacity of his chief secretary. There are also in this volume a number of letters to Arran from John Keatinge, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Robert Reading, an ancestor of the Duke of Abercorn, Lemuel Kingdon, a commissioner of the Irish revenue, and others.

As the correspondence in the previous volume has shown Ormond had been kept in London, whither he had gone for the purpose of contracting an alliance for his grandson, by command of the King, and his stay appears to have been now further prolonged by a combination of private and public motives. Writing a few days after the correspondence in this volume opens, Arran says that the good effect of the air of England on his parents' health may excuse their staying longer "than is discoursed of," while in a subsequent letter he refers to "the thoughts of calling a Parliament" as obliging Ormond to remain in England for that summer.\* Although

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\* *Intra*, pp. 2, 9.

there are allusions to one or two severe attacks of illness,\* Ormond enjoyed on the whole good health until the time of his death, but the Duchess of Ormond's condition was then a source of anxiety. Four months after the correspondence in this volume commences she went to Bath "rather to have an opportunity of dying out of her husband's sight than out of any hopes she had of a recovery,"† but the waters proved beneficial, and in the autumn Ormond wrote that she was as well as he had ever known her at that time of year.‡ A country house at Little Chelsea was provided as a retreat for her,§ but she remained by her husband's side until the following summer, when, on Saturday, July 20, her death took place.|| In the end it came unexpectedly. A fortnight before she had expected to return to Ireland towards the end of that month, and although she had been ill for some days she had been pronounced out of danger by her physicians, and "the sudden change that happened to her" came as a surprise to those around her.¶ What her loss meant to Ormond may be gathered from a letter of condolence sent to him by Archbishop Boyle :—

" You have lost the noblest person, the wisest friend and the best of wives that ever lived ; one of such an universal goodness that her death doth worthily challenge not only your Grace's but the kingdom's lamentation . . . . If my computation fails me not, it is about fifty-five years that you have been happy in each other. What an age of mercies have you possessed together ! How have you supported each other through all the changes and varieties of fortune, and have made even your sufferings easy to you both by your mutual assistances ! " \*\*

A month before the Duchess of Ormond's death the King had decided that Ormond should return to Ireland. Apparently it had been Ormond's intention to remain in England until the following spring, and the change of residence before that time was not altogether agreeable to him.†† He does not disclose what reason was given by the King for requiring him to resume his place in Ireland, or what he himself surmised to be the cause of the King's resolution, but the origin of the order was no doubt to be found in the wish of the King's advisers to remove him from the Court. A year before he had written to Arran that dissatisfaction was once more expressed in regard to the government of Ireland, and these reflections he had rightly conjectured had reference no less to himself than to his son.‡‡ It was Ormond's fate to please neither party in the state, and the attack came now from the Duke of York and his friends, who had become predominant with

\* *Infra*, pp. 206–208, 215, 360.

† Carte's *Life of Ormond*, Oxon,

1851, iv, 663.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 104, 106, 118, 148.

§ *Infra*, p. 175.

|| *Infra*, p. 258.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 255, 258.

\*\* *Infra*, p. 260.

†† *Infra*, pp. 249, 253.

‡‡ *Infra*, p. 61.

the King, and centred round a charge that disaffection was rife in both military and civil life in Ireland and was countenanced by the executive in that country. So long as Ormond was near the King the Duke of York and his friends found it impossible to advance their policy as they wished, and as a first step they secured his removal to a distance.

That they had not overestimated the effect of his presence, the result proved. On the 5th of August Ormond set out from Windsor for Ireland, arriving in Dublin a fortnight later,\* and on the 19th of October the King acquainted him with his determination "to put that government into another hand." Although warnings had reached him of the probability of such an event,† the actual notification took Ormond by surprise. Five days before it reached him‡ he had despatched Arran to wait upon the King with an account of Ireland that he had every reason to expect would be pleasing to his Majesty. His confidence that he was able to pursue a policy in accordance with the King's wishes is best seen from the letter of which his son was the bearer :—

Dublin, October 26, 1684.

May it please your Majesty,

Nothing can be more evident than the good effect the vigour and steadiness of your Majesty's councils has had in this kingdom in about two years and a half that I have had the honour to attend upon your service and person in England, courage and example having been taken from thence by your servants here; and though I do not believe that the submission to your government and conformity to your laws in so short a time can proceed from conviction of conscience and a total change of principles, in all or most of those who now acquiesce in outward appearances, yet it may be hoped, that finding the ease and safety of living peaceably with their neighbours and obediently towards the government, the constraint they may yet suffer by dissembling their affections may in time wear off, and leave no inclination in them to endeavour a change of their condition; especially if the government be supported by such a force that an attempt to disturb it may not seem easy, which I mention because it is now in your Majesty's power to establish such a force to the satisfaction of the generality of your subjects of this kingdom and to the dissatisfaction of none that desire to live, and let others live, loyally and happily. This is what I could never say before, in all the time I have had the honour to serve your Majesty, and the King your father in the place I am in.

The bearer, my son, goes over furnished with what may make this appear with all the certainty anything

\* *Infra*, p. 267.

† *Infra*, p. 281.

‡ *Carte, op cit*, iv, 669.

of this nature can be capable of, and with other accounts of the state and management of your affairs here ; such as I hope will satisfy your Majesty that your commands concerning your army, and all others your instructions and directions are and will be punctually obeyed by, may it please your Majesty,

Your Majesty's most faithful and most humble and most obedient subject and servant,

ORMOND.\*

But the changes which the Duke of York and his friends required were such as Ormond could never have been brought to recommend or to concur in. Their extent is made plain in the King's letter conveying to Ormond his dismissal, a letter in which Charles II takes no pains to disguise his own fickle character :—

Newmarket, October 19, 1684.

"I find it absolutely necessary for my service, that very many and almost general alterations should be made in Ireland, both in the civil and military parts of the government; that several persons who were recommended and placed by you, and who were fit to be so at that time, must now be removed, which, I think, would be too hard to impose upon you to be the director of. For which reason and others of the like nature, I have resolved to put that government into another hand, and have made choice of my Lord Rochester, who is every way fit for it, and in one respect fitter than any other man can be, which is that the near relation he has to you makes your concerns and those of your family to be his, and he will have that care of them which I desire may be always continued. And because I would have this alteration appear with all the regard and consideration that I have for you, I offer it to yourself to propose in what manner you would wish it to be done, and afterwards, if you choose to stay in that country, all who I employ shall pay you all the respect your merit and long constant services can expect, and whenever you come hither, you shall receive the same marks of my kindness, esteem and confidence you have hitherto had, and this you may depend upon. Nothing I have now resolved on this subject shall be public till I hear from you ; and so be sure of my kindnesses.

CHARLES REX.†

Ormond seldom criticised the conduct of his sovereign, but on that occasion he gave vent in more than one letter to his sense of the injustice that had been done him. To his son in particular he communicated with much freedom his private thoughts, and gave in detail the allegations that had been made in order to secure his removal :—

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\* Carte, *op cit*, v. 169. † *Ibid*, p. 166. The original is at Kilkenny Castle.

"It run in my head that not long since, that is no longer than when the Popish Plot was in its vigour, I had received a letter from the King in another style and of another complexion than that of the 19th of October last, and upon search I found it, and herewith I send you a copy of it and of my answer to it, not that I would have you make any other use of it than to keep it by you, to teach you, or rather to mind you, that Kings have no better memories than other men, for if the King had remembered the one, I believe he would not have written the other, but it seems I was one of those that was fit to be employed then, and not now. My defects and failings were then covered, but now they are conspicuous and mustered up, my age, my sloth, my aversion to Roman Catholics, my negligence in the choice of such as I have recommended to or placed in the King's service, Mr. Ellis's corruptions, manifested in his purchasing of places and lands, with his vast and extravagant undertakings, and his offers upon matches to settle 20,000*l.* when it is known he was not worth the twentieth part of it when he came into play, all which could not be got fairly or without the countenance, at least connivance, of the chief governor."\*

In reply to the King's letter Ormond had intimated his intention when he laid down the sword of returning to London to perform the duties of the office of Lord Steward, which by "his Majesty's bounty" was still left to him, and had asked that his removal should not fall in the winter, "an unfit season for an old man to travel in, or for any man to make provision for his future residence."† In the interval the death of Charles II took place. Some weeks before Ormond had learned that restrictions as to the exercise of patronage were to be imposed on his successor which had never been customary in his own case,‡ and as this intimation had greatly mitigated his feeling of chagrin he was able to give expression to whole-hearted sorrow for one whom his extraordinary loyalty to the Crown led him to style "the best King, the best master, and the best friend that ever man had."§ The accession of James II made no change in the arrangements for Ormond's departure from Ireland except that the government was to be transferred to Lords Justices instead of to Lord Rochester. Although he had been at one time willing to make an exception in that nobleman's favour,|| Ormond was reluctant to accept the humiliation of surrendering the sword in person, a position in which he had never been previously placed, but owing to his representations on that subject being delayed in transit, it was arranged that his successors should be sworn into office before he left Ireland.

\* *Infra*, p. 295.

† *Carte, op cit*, v. 171.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 176.

§ *Ibid*, p. 177.

|| *Infra*, p. 283.

From that country he set sail, never to return, on March 28, 1685.

The rule of James II cannot but have been regarded by Ormond from the first with grave misgivings, and it brought to him unhappiness and loss of income. As letters in this volume show, he viewed with deep distress the removal of officers who had formerly been attached to his person from the Irish army, and of friends from positions in civil life to which he had himself promoted them. In several letters he alludes to his own circumstances, but especially in a remarkable one to his step-brother and financial adviser, Captain Mathew :—

“ I confess I did not soon enough foresee that it was possible that in this King’s or his brother’s reign I should be put to seek for a habitation or retreat out of the country where my fortune lies ; but it is so far come to pass that I had rather live and die in Carolina than in Ireland, and you must pardon my repeating it, if you had foreseen it but as soon as I did, or if you had trusted to my foresight, I presume I had been in better condition than I am like to be, and possibly I had not been put so soon to such retrenchments as I must make, how unwilling soever I am to go less or to part with old servants. You may guess I am full of the sense of the uneasiness I am threatened with at this age when I venture to visit it thus and in this way.\* ”

But Ormond was inclined to blame the King’s advisers for what was amiss rather than the King himself, and was constant in his attendance at Court until a year before his death.† He removed then to Kingston Hall in Dorsetshire, where on July 21, 1688, he died. Of his life in the country a glimpse is caught in a letter from the faithful controller of his household to his steward at Kilkenny, written in the autumn of 1687 :—

“ His Grace continues as you saw him at Badminton, very little the better. I pray God restore him to his former health. He is, I thank God, very heart-whole. Yesterday was the King’s birthday and we were very merry, but now Lord Ossory and his family are gone. Dean Jones and Sir Oliver St. George are all gone, so we are now alone.”‡

In the present volume there are several references to the Earl of Arran which confirms the statements as to his habits of self-indulgence and show that his conduct while he held the office of Lord Deputy did not always become a chief governor. The “ track of goodfellowship,” which was followed by him at that time, was used as one of the excuses for urging his father’s removal,§ and probably was more than ever pursued after his connection with the Irish Government

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\* *Infra*, p. 483. Cf. also letter to  
Sir John Temple, p. 494.

† *Infra*, p. 488.

‡ *Infra*, p. 495.  
§ *Infra*, p. 295.

ceased, and was accountable in a large measure for his premature death. Here and there in his letters passages show, however, the ability which gained for him at first such high encomiums,\* and although his relations with his wife do not seem to have been always of the most happy kind, his affectionate nature is conspicuous in regard to his parents and his children. Two sons had replaced the one lost in 1681, Lord Tullow and Mr. James, "the finest child," observes a member of Arran's household, "I ever saw," but they lived only a short time. His daughter Charlotte, the only one of his children that survived him, was Arran's constant companion and in one of his letters to his father there is a pretty excuse for some scribblings made by her on the back of the sheet on which he wrote.<sup>†</sup> Owing to the extravagance of his wife and himself he had become much embarrassed in his circumstances and was beset by "the clamour of hungry folks at not having been paid."<sup>‡</sup> "Never was any man," says his friend, Chief Justice Keatinge, "so misled and made a prey of by his own servants."<sup>§</sup> His straitened condition had probably some part in an idea of his volunteering for service against the Turks, or obtaining employment as Viceroy of New England.<sup>||</sup> Fair friends, who drew Arran away from the ties of home and business in Dublin, particularly Bell Stephens in all her glory, receive occasional notice in the correspondence,<sup>¶</sup> and "rolls of music papers" sent to him from time to time by the celebrated Dr. Staggs were not the least anxiously expected communications from London.<sup>\*\*</sup> To Chief Justice Keatinge the news of Arran's death, which occurred in London on January 26, 1685-6, in his forty-eighth year, came as no surprise, and in his letter of condolence Primate Boyle makes no reference to his death as a public loss, but dwells entirely on Ormond's sorrow.<sup>††</sup>

To his grandson and successor, the Earl of Ossory, Ormond alludes in the early part of the correspondence in this volume with reserve, and as if his future was a source of anxiety to him. In the spring of 1684 the young man went to the Netherlands to gain "honour and experience" in the military operations then pending before Luxemburgh, an expedition which Ormond thought was likely to prove more chargeable to him than instructive to his grandson,<sup>‡‡</sup> but in less than two months was recalled by Ormond in order to accompany him to Ireland. In the opinion of his aunt, Lady Cavendish, it would have been to Ossory's advantage to have stayed longer abroad, but according to her "nothing of that kind" had ever happened to him.<sup>§§</sup> Both Ossory and his wife went with Ormond to Ireland; and it was arranged that they

\* *Supra*, vol. vi, p. xi.

¶ *Intra*, pp. 337, 340. Cf. also p. 379.

† *Intra*, p. 157.

\*\* *Intra*, pp. 175, 205.

‡ *Intra*, p. 282.

†† *Intra*, pp. 407, 408.

§ *Intra*, p. 408.

‡‡ *Intra*, p. 227.

|| *Intra*, p. 289.

§§ *Intra*, p. 251.

were to remain there with her father. But even if Rochester had come to Ireland as Viceroy, the arrangement was destined not to be carried out for on January 25th, 1684–5, Lady Ossory, who had only completed her seventeenth birthday three days before, died. Ormond deeply lamented her loss, but thought it his duty to rouse himself from his sorrow to seek a fresh alliance for his grandson. Within a month of the first Lady Ossory's death he was in communication with Sir Robert Southwell regarding a daughter of the Duke of Beaufort,\* and before eight months had elapsed Ossory was married to her. Ossory was attacked by smallpox when returning to England with his grandfather, but took part in June in the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion. After his second marriage he seems to have lived on more cordial terms with his grandfather, and a letter from him to Ormond betokens affectionate devotion on his wife's part as well as his own.†

Several letters will be found in the present volume from the ninth Earl of Derby, who was married to a sister of Lord Ossory. They are concerned chiefly with his regalities in the Isle of Man, and the suppression of dissent, in which Derby was not over zealous. There are also some letters from Ormond's son-in-law, the second Earl of Chesterfield, and some references to Chesterfield's only daughter, Lady Betty Stanhope.

So far as England is concerned the Rye House Plot and the political situation created by it are the subjects most fully treated of in the present volume. The discovery of the plot is announced on June 22, 1683, to Arran by his father, who says that though he is "as slow as any man in his belief of such discoveries and attempts," yet he believes that the attempt to kill Charles II. and the Duke of York would have been made only that the fire in Newmarket compelled them to return to London ten days sooner than they had intended.‡ Ormond was one of those appointed to take examinations and observes in a letter to his son-in-law, Lord Chesterfield, that the conspiracy against the lives of the King and the Duke and the insurrection "that should have accompanied or immediately followed upon it" were "so contemporary and near akin that it will be hard to believe but that they who are evidently involved in the one, were, at least some of them, privy to the other; however, it may be difficult judicially to prove it."§ He foretold what the result of Lord Russell's trial would be, and was of opinion that the suicide of the Earl of Essex did not influence the jury, although known to them before they gave their verdict.|| In regard to Essex Arran wrote to his father that he thought "he durst not of all men have done such an act upon himself, but rather that he would have discovered all he knew."¶

\* *Infra*, p. 335.

§ *Infra*, p. 60.

† *Infra*, p. 420.

|| *Infra*, pp. 62, 73.

‡ *Infra*, p. 51.

¶ *Infra*, p. 77.

The Plot led to much activity in Ireland against the Dissenters. On receipt of the letter from Ormond cited above Arran ordered at once "some troops of horse northward" and sent also "some intelligent persons" to ascertain how far the Plot had extended in that part of the country.\* Two of the conspirators, Rumbold and Walcot, had connection with Ireland whither they were at first believed to have fled, and Colonel Richard Lawrence, a resident in Ireland well known as a writer on economic subjects, and often alluded to in this correspondence, was suspected of being cognizant of their movements.† The excitement led to many false reports. A magistrate asserted that he had taken the Duke of Monmouth at Swords, near Dublin, but this notable prisoner, on a guard being sent to take charge of him, proved to be a deserter from one of the Irish regiments, who had formerly been employed as an upholsterer in Kilkenny Castle. "There has been before and since that," says Arran, "several Dukes of Monmouth and Tom Armstrongs seen here, if informers may be believed."‡ In consequence of Arran's efforts conventicles were suppressed to an extent that was "not expected or scarce hoped for" and "the law of twelve pence a Sunday for those who come not to church" was enforced.§ In the opinion of Ormond further severity was, however, necessary. "Dispersing of conventicles," he says, "if nothing more follow that may make them weary of meeting is no better than scattering a flock of crows that will soon assemble again, and possibly it were better to let them alone than to let them see the impotence of the government upon which they will presume."||

But the main subject touching Ireland of which the correspondence between Ormond and his son treats is the Irish army. The commands in it had begun to fetch exorbitant prices, and the traffic in commissions had become notorious and caused much dissatisfaction in high quarters. Projects for its regulation were also constantly under consideration, and the delay in the payment of arrears gave rise to frequent complaints.¶ There are also many references in Arran's letters to the collection of the revenue and to disputes between the Commissioners and their predecessors, the Farmers, and much criticism, in which Arran had the assistance of the Primate and Sir John Temple, of a commission of Grace for the Remedy of Defective Titles which was appointed in the last year of Charles II.'s reign.

As regards Ireland interest will, however, centre in the letters written from thence after the accession of James II. Foremost amongst these are the letters from Archbishop Boyle, to whom in conjunction with Lord Granard the government of Ireland was committed on Ormond's departure.

\* *Infra*, p. 59.

§ *Infra*, pp. 96, 181.

† *Infra*, pp. 54, 63, 65, 66, 97.

¶ *Infra*, p. 102.

‡ *Infra*, p. 95.

|| pp. 9, 10, 39, 43, 51, 57, 71, 99.

In one of his earliest letters in the present volume Ormond bears testimony to Boyle's judicial rectitude and abilities, saying that nothing less than "the conviction of his most infallible senses or palpable demonstration" would ever persuade him that Boyle could be tempted "to swerve from the rules of justice," or "to employ the authority of his place, or the great force of his reason, to the oppression of great or small,"\* and from a letter of the Earl of Rochester, Ormond would appear to have himself recommended the appointment of both Boyle and his brother Lord Justice.† But Boyle proved too ready to acquiesce in the new policy in Ireland to please Ormond. He saw no reason to complain of the disbanding of the horse and battle-axe guards which Ormond considered an injustice to the officers who had bought their commissions,‡ and he allowed a general disarming of Protestants to be carried out without an official remonstrance, until told by Ormond that "if he went out of the government without leaving behind him some public manifestation of his care and concern for the loyal Protestants of Ireland, he would not leave the world with that character he had lived in it."§

But the chief source of Ormond's dissatisfaction was the subservience of the Irish administration to the Earl of Tyrconnell.

"By all that are bare lookers on, and even by what I gather from some of the Ministers of State," he writes, "the Lords Justices are thought to have complied with the Earl of Tyrconnell in the irregularity and presumption of his proceedings beyond what they had any direction or he had any authority for, and that it is from their low compliance with him that he has become the terror of all sorts of men in office, whether ecclesiastical, civil or military, upon supposition that by his favourable and advantageous representation they are to lose or hold their places, whereas in truth the Lords Justices had no other direction than to consult with him in matters concerning the army, and not to be influenced by his advice even in that."||

In this particular the principal responsibility was, however, laid at the door of Boyle's co-Lord Justice, Arthur, first Earl of Granard, in regard to whose somewhat tortuous career considerable information will be found in this volume. Accusations which were brought against him of having assisted the Earl of Argyll to escape, and of having been concerned in the scheme for an insurrection at the time of the Rye House Plot, indicate at least that his associates then were not the friends of the Duke of York,¶ but during a visit to the Court

\* *Infra*, p. 15.

† *Infra*, p. 320.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 349, 352.

§ *Infra*, pp. 349, 396.

|| *Infra*, p. 374.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 76, 374. It is said by his biographer (*Memoirs of the Earls of Granard*, pp. 35, 57) that Granard connived at Argyll's escape and always resisted the measures of James II.

in the last months of Charles II.'s reign his views appear to have undergone a change simultaneously with his promotion to an earldom, and these letters show that for a time he was little more than a creature of the Earl of Tyrconnell. Although Ormond had a kindly feeling towards him from a recollection of his services to Charles I.,\* Granard was not one of his intimates and is mentioned in this volume as a rival of his son as well as of his brother-in law, FitzPatrick, whom Granard challenged to fight a duel.†

With the Earl of Clarendon, whose arrival in Ireland as Lord Lieutenant in January, 1686, terminated the reign of Boyle and Granard, Ormond was on more friendly terms, and exchanged the use of Kilkenny for that of Cornbury while Clarendon was Viceroy. Ormond felt the utmost sympathy for him in the unenviable position in which he was placed, and the substitution of Roman Catholics for Protestants in the Irish army and proposed repeal of the Act of Settlement gave rise to some correspondence between them. On Clarendon's return to England in February, 1687, Ormond wrote to him that his conduct of the Irish government had won the prayers of good and loyal men, and as a mark of his own approbation appointed him High Steward of the University of Oxford.‡

In the opinion of Ormond the evil genius of James II.'s reign was the Earl of Tyrconnell, of whom he never says a good word. He had incurred Ormond's disfavour not only by his policy but by personal acts of discourtesy in the removal of old members of Ormond's household from the army and oppression of those who were known to be Ormond's friends. Even during Clarendon's viceroyalty Ormond found it impossible to excuse James II.'s toleration of Tyrconnell, and could only find comfort in the hope that his employment was a temporary expedient.

"His Majesty as long as he employs the Earl of Tyrconnell in so high a place, and great a trust," Ormond wrote to Lord Longford, "may think it necessary to support him, even in some irregularities and excesses, at least not to mortify him, or lessen his authority by any public reprobations, however he may dislike the roughness of his proceedings in the discharge of his trust, the nature of which, if it be such as his lordship assumes, would require all the smoothness and temper the performance of it is capable of. . . . It would be surprising and uncomfortable enough if his Majesty should take the character of all men's affections in that kingdom to his service, even from my Lord Tyrconnell himself; but to take from him when he takes it but from others, who perhaps are not very competent judges or informers in the case, would be something more intolerable, so

\* *Infra*, pp. 277, 278.

† *Infra*, pp. 476, 487.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 257, 293.

that I cannot fear but that his Majesty will take other measures, and in that confidence suffering should have patience.”\*

After Tyrconnell’s appointment as Lord Deputy in room of Clarendon only five short letters from Ormond are preserved. In one of them he expresses his intention of having “writings and goods” brought to England, evidently for the purpose of ensuring their safety, and in another he says that the account which he receives of his affairs in Ireland is very bad and what makes the condition of landlords like himself “the sadder is that there appears no possible remedy in prospect, at least none that they can hope will be applied to their relief.”†

Of the death of Charles II., which fell upon his Court “unexpectedly and suddenly,” Ormond’s correspondents give some particulars. On the morning of the Tuesday before the King’s death an express was sent to Ormond announcing the King’s illness, on the evening of that day a second express was despatched to inform him that the physicians thought the King “in a condition of safety,” and on Friday evening a third express was sent to tell him of the King’s death.‡ To the sayings of that monarch another is added in one of Ormond’s letters, namely, that an excuse is “seldom without a little mixture of a lie.”§ There are also several references to the marriage of the future Queen Anne to Prince George of Denmark. Its probability is mentioned in May, 1683, by Ormond, who says that “those that are resolved to like nothing of the Court, give out that it is a French match and contrived to carry on that interest.” It was thought that the Princess’s fortune would prove an irresistible attraction to the Prince, who is described by Ormond as a good soldier and a “brisk man.”|| A letter from the Prince of Orange testifies to the value which he placed upon the friendship of the Duke of Ormond and his family,¶ but the allusions to him in Ormond’s letters have only reference to his part in foreign affairs. Of Ormond’s connection with the Court as Lord Steward we are frequently reminded by long lists of the appointments to the household as well as by observations on the “Bedchamber Orders” and statements as to the “Succession of the Officers Below Stairs in the King’s House” and “Accommodation for White-staves and Officers of the Green-cloth,”\*\* but excepting as regards Lord Rochester, whom it is evident Ormond never entirely trusted,†† little information is to be gathered about the English ministers.

Turning again to the sister island much light is thrown in the letters on the position of the various religious denominations in that country during the period covered by this volume.

\* *Infra*, p. 436.

|| *Infra*, p. 22.

† *Infra*, pp. 489, 494.

¶ *Infra*, p. 107.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 316, 317.

\*\* *Infra*, pp. 27, 185, 351, *et passim*.

§ *Infra*, p. 124.

†† *Infra*, pp. 285, 286.

So long as Roman Catholics did not make an open profession of their faith it would appear that at the close of Charles II.'s reign they were allowed "the exercise of their religion," but the entry of two nuns "into their habits," with great pomp and formality, at Galway and "the building and fitting up of no less than four chapels" at Kilkenny led to official remonstrance,\* while even severer measures were taken against some nuns and "a mad friar" at Burrishoole.† Before the death of Charles II. the increase of Roman Catholic bishops and clergy, and the freedom permitted to them, had excited the alarm of the dignitaries of the established church, and even the Earl of Tyrconnell appears to have thought his co-religionists would do well "to be more discreet."‡ The reluctance of Charles II. to call a Parliament in Ireland was attributed by Ormond to the King's fear of the measures which might be proposed against Roman Catholics, and the King's apprehensions on that point proved evidently too strong for Ormond to attempt to combat.§ After the accession of James II. the position of Roman Catholics in Ireland is illustrated by a curious and most interesting account of the foundation by them of a University in Kilkenny, and a request addressed to Ormond from Waterford to recommend the appointment as bishop of that see of "the Reverend Father John Everard, regular of St. Francis's Order" whose loyalty to Charles II. had earned for him the sobriquet of "John for the King."||

As regards the social and economic condition of Ireland information is to be obtained from letters of Lord Longford and Lemuel Kingdon, who in the capacity of Revenue Commissioners made "circuits" through the country, and from correspondence relating to the discoveries of one Isaiah Amos in the county of Tipperary, and the trial of some of the inhabitants of Borrisokane for unlawful assembly. There is also to be found in these pages an interesting supplement to the story of the Brennans, the famous gang of robbers and goal-breakers.¶ While on the Leinster circuit in the summer of 1683 Chief Justice Keatinge reported their depredations in that part of the country and in the county of Limerick and suggested that they might be captured if "a desperate fellow" on whose "conduct and courage" they depended were promised a pardon. Then in the autumn of that year they appeared at Chester "in greater splendour and plenty than belonged to any of their race," having apparently assumed the name of Ormond's own family, and were taken into custody by the Mayor. But they soon escaped by means of judicious bribery, in which it is evident from an intercepted letter they were proficient, and, judging by

\* *Intra*, pp. 115, 116, 139.

|| *Intra*, pp. 445, 479.

† *Intra*, pp. 119, 124, 129.

¶ See Prendergast's *Ireland from*

‡ *Intra*, pp. 239, 311, 313, 314.

*the Restoration to the Revolution*, pp. 126-144.

§ *Intra*, pp. 92, 97, 98, 120.

the proposals of an informer for their discovery, within a few months were pursuing their trade once more in Ireland. Three years later they descended upon the castle at Kilkenny, which was their headquarters, and carried off plate to the value, as was currently reported, of 1,000*l.*, belonging to Ormond and his step-brother, Captain Mathew. The latter with whom the recovery of the plate was evidently the first consideration used an "authority of protection" which Lord Clarendon entrusted to him in favour of the Brennans themselves, who accused other persons of the robbery and made allegations against one Christopher Ramsey which could not be sustained. From a report of Ramsey's trial it would appear that after Ramsey's acquittal Mathew was bound over to prosecute the Brennans for perjury, but a few months later he figures as their advocate in an application to the Earl of Tyrconnell after his appointment as Lord Deputy for an indemnity of all their transgressions under Tyrconnell's own hand which Tyrconnell to his credit absolutely refused.\* Ormond, who was "somewhat out of countenance" that after all his services one company of foot could not be spared to protect his castle,† was evidently no party to his step-brother's proceedings and was advocating at this time very different methods in dealing with "out-laws and rogues."‡ The exploits and capture of a Tory called Power, who was hanged, are also recounted in much detail, and "a bold but pleasant passage," told by no less distinguished a narrator than Primate Boyle, shows how he held up a wedding party and after drinking the bride's health marched off "quietly and softly" with 60*l.* which the guests gave him on his demanding the bride's portion.‡ A further illustration of the state of the country will be found in the correspondence that ensued on the assassination of Captain William Hamilton which so far as the evidence in the letters goes would seem to have been entirely due to his unrelenting pursuit of the Ulster Tories.§

There are several references to ecclesiastical and legal personages in Ireland, principally in connection with actual or expected vacancies. In one case Archbishop Boyle recommended for promotion to the episcopal bench a prelate, whose conduct failed to secure the approval of some of his brethren, but judging by his letters to Ormond on the death of the Duchess and of Arran, Boyle was not wanting in the piety becoming one in his position.|| Amongst legal persons Chief Justice Keatinge and Samuel Gorges, who was promoted from the Recordship of Kilkenny to a seat in the Common Pleas during the period covered by the present volume, are those of whom most information is to be obtained, but there are also references to the Chief Baron, Henry Hene, and his

\* *Infra*, pp. 86, 153-157, 209, 364, 377, 410, 437, 488.  
† *Infra*, pp. 368, 370.

‡ *Infra*, pp. 375, 381-383, 391.  
§ *Infra*, pp. 175, 339, 419, 449, 454.  
|| *Infra*, pp. 35, 41, 47, 260, 407.

puisne, William Worth, as well as to Sir Richard Ryves and Henry Echlin who were subsequently promoted to the bench.

The last subject that occupied Ormond's attention was the University of Oxford, and throughout the volume lists of dispensations granted to the students and graduates will be found. As regards Dublin University the chief references are to the appointment of an Oxford alumnus, Robert Huntington, as Provost of Trinity College, which was due in a great measure "to the violent animosities which appeared amongst domestic competitors."\* The foundation of the hospital for decayed soldiers at Kilmainham in Dublin occasioned frequent correspondence, and there are several allusions to the erection of the chapel which was expected to be one of the finest in the King's dominions.†

From the inventories at the close of the volume much information is to be obtained as to Ormond's houses, furniture and establishment. There are also many allusions to them in the correspondence. His London residence in St. James's Square and his temporary abode at Hampstead, which Arran considered "an unwholesome air" on account of its proximity to a bog,‡ come under notice, and a list of arms which were hung up in the hall of his town house at the time of the Rye House Plot affords a graphic picture of the insecurity felt then, even in the great centres of population.§ But not the least curious survival is the list of provisions used in Dublin Castle during the first year of Arran's rule as Lord Deputy.|| The references to Ormond's hawks and hounds are frequent and show that even to the close of his life field sports were his chief pleasure. His indulging in basset and trick-track, at which he lost heavily, was due probably more to his circumstances than his inclination.¶ An allusion to "the Butlers' weather" shows that Ormond and his family enjoyed the same fortune that attends the royal family to-day,\*\* and references to Ormond's solicitude about his papers explain the origin of the noble manuscript collection at Kilkenny and in the Bodleian.††

Finally, attention must be drawn as regards Ireland to the details of the fire that almost consumed Dublin Castle while Arran was Lord Deputy and to references to the Whitefriars in that city which afforded him temporary shelter, as well as to frequent mention of the Phoenix Park, the viceregal lodge at Chapelizod, Kilkenny, and the Curragh; as regards the wider field of foreign politics to the letters from Sir Richard Bulstrode, the English resident at Brussels, and to numerous newsletters; and as regards the customs of the time to two curious instances of the libatory habits in high circles.††

\* *Infra*, p. 5.

† *Infra*, p. 463.

‡ *Infra*, p. 39.

§ *Infra*, p. 78.

|| *Infra*, p. 133.

¶ *Infra*, pp. 14, 138.

\*\* *Infra*, p. 17.

†† *Infra*, pp. 262, 490.

†† *Infra*, pp. 278, 480.

Once more the Editor desires to offer his grateful thanks to Mrs. Lomas for help in deciphering cipher passages and to Mr. T. J. Morrissey, of the Public Record Office of Ireland, for his assistance in the work of transcription. Thanks are also due to Mr. A. W. Kaye Miller, M.A., of the British Museum, for help given in connection with the inventory of books on pp. 513-527.

F. ELRINGTON BALL.

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KEY TO THE CIPHER USED IN THE LETTERS OF THE EARL OF LONGFORD TO THE DUKE OF ORMOND.

14 ? nul	248 ke
15 a	261 l
21 al	304 n
23 an	318 o
26 ar	322 of
64 c	326 or
85 counsel	356 papist
86 catholic	357 protest
101 da	379 r
125 declares	395 } s
127 e	396 }
153 f	419 t
167 friend	423 to
200 h	424 tu
208 him	425 the
225 j	440 Tyrconnel
228 is	444 v
233 ing	445 um
235 judge	

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THE MANUSCRIPTS  
OF THE  
MARQUESS OF ORMONDE, K.P.  
—  
VOL. VII.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, March 26. Dublin.—Since I am henceforward to call myself by another name, I cannot begin so well as in owning your Grace's favours which cause the change, and thanking you for kindness which has always been extraordinary towards me. As I have now a greater portion of honour, I will strive to have a double portion of thankfulness, and can affirm without reserve that my new name, though a great man once bore it, shall never be so much valued by me as the title of your servant, and of one you are kind unto. About a week hence I think to return into the country, where I believe I may stay until I know your Grace's resolutions how you will dispose of yourself this summer; if you do not come over, I expect next winter I shall kiss your Grace's hands in London.

ABSTRACT OF EARL OF CLARENDRON'S ACCOUNT FOR 1682.

	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
The charge vitz.			
Arreages			
Of the accomptant himself .	39,332 1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
And of divers other persons .	2,485 10 7		
Money due to her Majesty out of the excise of beer and ale ..			
Money received of the particular Receivers for the year 1682 .. . . . .			
Money due for fines for leases ..			
Money paid to the officers and servants of her Majesty's Household and Revenue for their fees, wages, &c., due upon the Establishment for the year ended at Michaelmas, 1682 .. . . . .			
Money paid to several persons by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 22 December, 1681 .. . . . .			
Wt. 34799,	1,194 1 4		
		10,225 0 0	
		30,578 1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		1,475 19 0	Whereof
		10,157 6 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	
		41,817 11 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		84,028 18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

	[Brought forward Money paid for sundry wares furnished and work done for her Majesty's service in the Office of her Robes for the year 1682 . . . . . Money delivered to her Majesty's own hands upon several signifi- cations . . . . . Money paid to the Countess of Arlington for the use of the Privy Purse . . . . . Money paid upon bills signed by the said Countess . . . . . Money paid for pensions by virtue of several of her Majesty's dormant warrants.. Money paid upon sundry occa- sions by virtue of several warrants from her Majesty .. Money paid to divers persons as her Majesty's bounty granted by several warrants . . . . . Money paid upon orders signed by her Majesty's Council .. Money paid upon bills signed by the Lord Chamberlain .. Money paid upon bills signed by this honorable Accompant And upon several occasions (as by his Lordship's certificate).. And then remains . . . . .	<i>l.</i> 11,419	<i>s.</i> 1	<i>d.</i> 4]	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The discharge vizt.	1,692 2 6½						
	15,281 10 10						
	500 0 0						
	1,107 5 7						
	5,672 3 0						
	9,971 15 10½						
	5,908 8 4						
	1,221 2 1½						
	953 3 10						
	129 16 8						
	126 0 0						
	30,046 8 9½						
	Of which there is depending in super						
Upon	Divers persons for their fines due upon contracts made with her Majesty's Council . . . . . And upon Mr. Hervey's execu- tors . . . . .	2,315	4	11	2,635	10	7
	320 5 8				27,410	18	2½
	And then remains in this Accompant's hands ..						

### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

. 1683, March 28. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 20th and am very glad to find this fit of the gout has been so favourable to you. I doubt the English air must be owned to be the cause of it, and of my mother's continuing so well, and that may reasonably occasion your staying longer in England than is discoursed of. I only desire you would let me be the first that shall know your resolution in that. The business of the Markets shall give me no further trouble, for the next term my Lord Mayor will get that done by law, which is required by the King's letter, for the Judges and the King's counsel are clear on the point that the Fishamble Market is a nuisance.

Since the new plot informer is watching for a proper conjuncture to gain belief, or some persons in power that may seem to give credit to him, I will examine some persons here concerning him for I am told that he has been Justin Macarthy's footman and also Anthony Hamilton's; but Justin is now in the country, and Anthony is absconded, there being many writs out against him, and the best fund he has to pay his

numerous creditors is the lease he has from your Grace of Nenagh, and that I think very proper for your Grace to purchase, and to that purpose I have writ to my Uncle Mathew having heard you had formerly a mind to have that lease up. I am told my cousin Hamilton's intention is to go for England.

Saturday last Captain Ivory brought me your Grace's letter of the 6th of January last declaring his Majesty's pleasure for his having the fort of Duncannon, and the company Col. Roscarrick now has; the gentleman having satisfied me upon the discourse I had with him, he shall be put to no unnecessary delay; but it is requisite that Col. Roscarrick or Captain Ivory for him, should come to an account for the overplus money, for Capt. Ivory tells me there is not three guns mounted in the fort. I am told again that the Bishop of Dromore is past hopes; I desire you would secure that bishopric for the present Bishop of Cloyne, and I will consider whom to recommend that is fit and will be content to take the bishopric he is translated from.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, March 30. St. James's Square.—I am still forced to make use of another hand, not daring to write with my own, but you will lose little information by it, there being nothing I can write that requires much secrecy. The Ministers who are at variance do, in all the King's affairs that are transacted at Council or in Committees, communicate their thoughts with civility and appearing freedom and with little difference in their opinions; but their correspondences hand to hand, and in visits, are not as they were. On Monday next there will be a meeting in the Treasury Chamber, where it is expected offers will be made for the farming of the whole revenue of England as also for some branches of it apart. To farm the whole to any one sort of people, as also to put into their hands the making provisions and stores of all sorts, even to those of the King's household diets, is thought too great a trust, and therefore I suppose may be rejected, but that the excise and hearth money may be farmed is not impossible. In these debates it is like enough the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord Rochester may differ in their opinion and yet both intend well to the King's service.

Another question of more importance, though this be very great, may happily in a little time be stirred, and that is concerning the calling of a Parliament here; but it cannot safely be said who is like to be for or against it, and perhaps a little time, and the making of war or peace abroad may change men's opinions. The latest foreign intelligence we have gives great apprehension of a war between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden, which, if it happen, must by degrees involve all other allies and confederates in it, and at last bring it to Holland and Flanders. Nor will it be easy for the King

to keep himself a neutral spectator, though he will certainly do it as long as he can. From these difficulties it is that those who long for a Parliament do hope it.

The choice of a Provost for the College of Dublin out of any of that Society is become so difficult by the incapacity of some that have wives, and the different opinion had of others' fitness for it, that I incline to recommend one to his Majesty called Dr. Huntington, who has many good attestations from the best judges of men of that kind, and a general good reputation ; but I stay till I hear again from you.

In yours of the 20th of February last you told me I should receive Mr. Solicitor's opinion about the project put into the Duke of Grafton's hands concerning the surplusage supposed to be in Sir Theophilus Jones after his reprisals, and though I think it will come to nothing, yet I would be glad my Lord Chamberlain should know why it will be of no advantage. I have made a report upon my Lady of Orrery's petition to the King and showed it her before I signed it ; but I am doubtful it will hardly answer her end, which was to get a patent passed here to put an end to a controversy touching bounds or right of commons betwixt her and Sir Richard Aldworth, which I conceive will hardly be granted without hearing that gentleman, and her desiring to pass a patent here gives ground of suspicion that some surprise may be intended, so that it is like enough that at last the matter will be remitted thither.

I shall speak with my Lord of Rochester concerning the raising of some money for the payment at least of some part of the arrear which that establishment is fallen into, which, together with the hearth money and the quit-rents that will be due the next May, it is hoped will prevent any disorder that may happen upon that account ; but I shall take care that in the manner of my speaking your correspondent shall receive no prejudice. I have not heard of any report that the Commissioners there are at any variance among themselves, but the next time I see my Lord of Rochester, I shall inquire whether he has received any such information or no. As I remember I recommended one Netterville to you, and I hear since he bears arms in the regiment of guards ; he seemed to me to be a pretty man, and when gentlemen of the country are capable of employment, I conceive they have some title to preference. *Copy.*

#### DR. THOMAS MARSHALL to ORMOND.

1683, March 31. Lincoln College, Oxford.—Concerning the renewal of a College lease to Sir Richard Wenman. As he would not be judge in his own case in setting a fine, the writer had offered to refer the whole affair to an indifferent person, and Sir Richard had nominated the Bishop of Oxford to whose determination the writer would most willingly submit. *Abstract.*

SAMUEL ASHLEY to ROBERT HAYNES.

1683, April 1. Oxford.—Desiring an allowance in the terms necessary to obtain a master's degree. He had kept four years and three terms before taking his bachelor's degree. He doubts not but his friend's interest with the Duke's secretary is great enough to procure this small favour.  
*Abstract.*

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1683, April 1.—Returning most humble and thankful acknowledgments in Mr. Huntington's, his own, and the University's name for his Excellency's favourable declaration to Mr. Huntington. The envy of a stranger's coming thither will be alleviated by Mr. Huntington's conduct, so also by the violent animosities which have appeared amongst domestic competitors. He has also occasion to trouble his Grace on the account of the Dean of Gloucester, who tells him application has been made by Lord Wenman to his Excellency to move the King to over-rule the letting of a lease belonging to the rectorship of Lincoln College. He hopes to see his Excellency before the end of the month when he will be called to town by the election of young scholars to this College from Westminster School. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 1. Dublin.—I have not yet signed any warrant for Capt. Ivory, because the form of such a one as is fitting, and was formerly granted to Sir Nicholas Armorer and Col. Roscarrick, is not to be found in any of the Secretary's offices. Col. Fairfax, having been discoursed of for that employment, thinks that the loss of it may reflect upon him, and that the world may believe he is out of his Majesty's favour, therefore I think it not improper, considering his station and capacity, to recommend him for a letter to be sworn of the Privy Council here. A draft of such a letter I send enclosed. The Fellows of this College, and others of the clergy that take parties, do so defame one another, that it is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, that some person should be sent out of England, and that very soon, to be Provost here, for in this conjuncture, the scholars begin to be very unruly. I am glad to hear from Mr. Secretary Jenkins that your Grace is able to go abroad.

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, April 3. Dublin.—Last packet brought a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, by his Majesty's order, for the stopping my patent of honour on my Lord Dartmouth's account, until I changed the title, which, although it surprised me, had given me no disquiet, were it not past recall,

for my patent has been sealed several days, and enrolled, and I am told it is not in my power, nor my Lord Deputy's, to alter it.

My Lord, it is no new thing to assume an ancient title without having the land or place so called. Of near fifty Viscounts that I could number, hardly five enjoy the place of their honour, and I thought taking a name from a family so utterly extinct, that their lands, as this Mountjoy did, devolved to the Crown, would displease none, but of all men my Lord Dartmouth is the last I would have disengaged, and I was so cautious of doing it, that on the bare motion of a person, who, I think, solicits his business, though he said he had no notice from his lord to desire it, nor the least intimation from any about him, I stayed without stirring in the matter for two packets after my warrant came over, expecting I might hear from his lordship, and afterwards hastened the matter so little, that though it might have been done in less than four days, it took above fourteen. The warrant was signed at London the 23rd of February and my patent was not sealed until the 24th of March, and it is still a mystery to me, how that in above a month's time my Lord Dartmouth should not hear of this, when your Grace can bear me witness I never designed it should be kept secret.

With this I send a letter to his lordship to satisfy him, as far as I am able, and I hope your Grace will see reason from what I have said, to justify my proceeding to his Majesty, for whose service I would not only cheerfully resign all that I hold of his bounty, but likewise all that I hold of God's, my youth, courage, and understanding.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 3. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 28th of the last month, but I find it easiest and safer for me to make use of another hand than my own, till I have gotten more strength into it. I told you in my last that the King had commanded divers of us to attend him as yesterday in the Treasury Chamber, where we accordingly met, and his Majesty received a proposition brought in by the Lord Privy Seal importing both a farm and a management, that is to say, it was proposed by way of contract to secure his Majesty 540,000*l.* a year for the excise, the charge of the management to be taken out of what shall be made of it over and above the said sum, and to account to his Majesty for what it shall be worth over and above both, being allowed twelvepence in the pound for the collection of the overplus. But it appearing to his Majesty that 540,000*l.* has been made of it during the last farm, he resolved, with the advice of all present but the Lord Privy Seal, to put that duty into management, the rather that though the farm of the excise expires at mid-summer next, yet, that of the hearth money, will not till the

25th of March next, and it is conceived that much may be saved either by Managers or Farmers, by putting those two branches into one way, either of collection or farm, the same officers being employed in both. Since this resolution was taken I have heard that there was great expectation of the success of this affair, as if it were a trial of the interest of those two lords.

The letter sent from you and the Council for the regulation of the value of foreign coins to be made current in Ireland I thought would have met with no difficulty; but you will find by a letter that I suppose will go to you from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, that before you receive authority in that matter, it is expected you should send over a particular account of the species of coins, and the dates you would have them to pass at; the reason for their expecting this seems to be some apprehension that the regulation of coin may have some influence upon trade here. In the meantime, it is ordered that men skilful both in trade and the valuation of coin, shall attend those that met yesterday to give light to them in this matter, and I conceive you would do well to send over all the proclamations that have been made concerning the value of coins since his Majesty's Restoration.

Tilly, the informer of the new plot, has, I believe, withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, for if he were in it there would be no danger to him for his appearing; but, as I remember, this is the month that he said two millions of French money with men and arms would be landed in Ireland. Now, I am upon this subject, I would be glad to know what is become of the Scotch informer and his countryman, the pedlar, that brought some arms into Cork, the manner or number whereof we have not yet had any account.

I should think that by this time the Hospital should be in such a forwardness that some guess may be made when it will be fit to receive soldiers, and in the first place to establish rules for the government of the house and society, for which a committee, named when I was in Ireland, is yet in being.

*Copy.*

#### SAME TO SAME.

1683, April 3. St. James's Square.—Since my other of this day's date, my Lord Burlington was with me highly alarmed upon notice given him from thence by some of his servants of a patent that is passing there to Mr. Villiers and his lady, according to a letter sent from his Majesty to that effect, grounded upon a report of mine, and of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. But if your warrant for passing the patent be punctually pursuant to the tenor of the King's letter, I conceive it can do my Lord Burlington no hurt. But that which most frights him is a commission of inquiry sent into the country to find out what lands did

belong to Mrs. Villiers' father and grandfather, whereupon he suspects that some of his may be comprehended and he put to the charge of an aftergame to defend it, but I do not find that the letter directed any such commission. This is as much of that case as I understand, and I presume care will be taken that neither he nor anybody else will be damnedified on this occasion, which, by his desire, I recommend to your care. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, April 4. Dublin.—I have had none from your Grace, or from my mother the two last packets, which makes me have the less to say. All the business of difficulty upon me now is the business of the Farmers, for, though I desired the Lords of the Treasury's positive directions how to proceed against them, they being legally found considerably in the King's debt, their lordships have referred it back to me as being best able to judge what course should be taken. Since it is so, I will do what I think most prudent for his Majesty's service, though perhaps, it may not please all the Commissioners, yet I have the Solicitor General of the same opinion with me hitherto. A seizure, or a positive order from me, to the collectors to issue out no money upon any order but mine (the June assignments excepted) is the only matter in dispute, which is to be argued to-morrow in the afternoon, where I hope to have my Lord Primate.

My Lord Chief Baron has been informed that there are endeavours on that side to turn him out of his employment. I hope you will prevent that, for, though he is not the quickest man in the world, yet he is a very honest man, and such a one is necessary at this time.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1683, April 7. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 30th of the last, and I thank you for the large account you give of the posture affairs are in, both in relation to the two great lords, and other matters of consequence concerning the public, but this must occasion another curiosity of mine, and that is, to know how and upon what terms Mr. Seymour is returned to Court.

I suppose my letter of the 1st of this month has satisfied your Grace that I am absolutely of opinion, that a Provost should be sent us out of England, and, by the character I hear of Doctor Huntington, he will be a fit man to bring this College into order again, and my Lord Primate, who came to town on Wednesday last, is not displeased at it, but being at odds with the Bishop of Kildare, he seemed concerned that Doctor Huntington should be brought in by his means, but upon my assuring his Grace he was otherwise recommended, he was contented.

What I said in mine of the 20th of February concerning the business the Duke of Grafton was put upon, was from the Solicitor General, but, since I have not expressed plainly what he said to me in the matter, I will get his opinion under his hand after the Easter holidays. I look upon myself as much obliged for the favour you have showed my Lady Orrery, for, though the report can in my judgment do her no great good, in the method she is in, yet it is as much as could be expected from your Grace, and she writes me word that she found you more kind since my letter was delivered to you then before.

I have writ at large to the Lords of the Treasury this post, and amongst other things have put them again in mind of the posture of affairs here relating to the Army, and what necessity there is that money should be raised upon some fund to pay the Army the arrear these Farmers will leave them in. If your Grace finds it so difficult a matter to get his Majesty to allow the taking up six month pay, pray press the getting three months speedily, and an order that that three months shall be for September pay, and the money now impressed to be for December, and that, I am confident, will please the Army, for they dread nothing more then being postponed. Perhaps the Commissioners of the Revenue will not like this expedient, because they have seemed to be unwilling that what was due in the Farmers' time should be paid with what they bring in ; but, I am confident, upon serious consideration both the Lords of the Treasury and they will be contented with it, for they have not the distributing of the money, and will gain credit by bringing in the money, not in paying it out. I conclude by what your Grace mentions in the second paragraph of your letter, which gives an account that the posture foreign affairs are in may occasion the thoughts of calling a Parliament, that you will be forced to stay in England this summer, therefore I beg you would press for what I have proposed that I may have more ease than I have had hitherto if I continue, and if you should come over you will find the benefit of it yourself.

Yesterday's post out of the country brings news of the Archbishop of Cashel's having a relapse, which may reasonably be thought very dangerous after four score and eight, and I am also informed that the Bishop of Dromore is in the like condition. My Lord Primate and I will consider how we may recommend fitting persons to your Grace to supply the several vacancies with, and make withal removals of Bishops, and room to prefer your chaplains who are very deserving ; I mean Monsieur Drelincourt, and Mr. Wilson. Archdeacon Hamilton shall be made Bishop of Dromore, if you think fit, and I will not say anything against him ; but I will not recommend him, and I hope my cousin Hamilton nor my uncle Fitzpatrick will not take it ill, for my cousin Hamilton, when she was here, would not venture his preaching before me

though he has been long my chaplain; besides I should rob her of a very good steward.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 8. St. James's Square.—The devotion and ceremony belonging to the last weeks would not be a good reason for my not having written of late, if I had had anything of importance, or that would not admit of delay, to write of. I have yours of the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, to which, in the first place, I make these returns. You have done all that is needful in order to the transporting of the five companies commanded hither. The four Irish companies that were at Tangier, will, in some measure, supply the want of them, and when the four hundred and eighty grenadiers and dragoons shall be sent you, you will have, by so many, more force than we had before the Scotch regiment was sent us. I told my Lord of Rochester what you write of the readiness the Receiver General is in to return the money ordered into England as soon as he has warrant for it, which his lordship says is sent. I am glad the Hospital is in such readiness to receive guests to provide for them, and that there will remain so considerable an overplus. It will be fit in time to consider how to employ the surplus, that it may rather increase than diminish. In order to augmenting it the same course should be taken there that is here. Here, whoever has leave to sell, and I think whoever buys any military employment, pays one shilling in the pound to the Hospital, which, if the traffic holds, may in time considerably increase the stock.

Within these three days Mr. Patrick Trant, a considerable undertaker in matters of the revenue here, and purchaser in Ireland, moved me that one Bridges, a friend of his, might have leave to buy the command of Culmore Fort of Philips, which I told him I would agree to, in case there was no objection against the man. I take him to be some gentleman in the North, after whose qualifications you may inquire. There is no excuse for many things Philips has done, but that which fits another friend of ours. I can give no good reason why I have not procured his Majesty's direction for naming the field officers, but that I have something in my head that I think may be for the King's service and for the good of Ireland, to consider of which may require some alteration and addition to the establishment of the military list, and which I cannot so well digest till my Lord of Dartmouth has given an account of his expedition, and of the troops he brings with him. What I have in my thoughts is the raising of a new regiment here, and thereby to provide for the officers of ten companies that must be reformed, and for whom the King must in some measure provide. The charge will be about 10,000*l.* annually and something more. This the revenue may, I hope, bear even this year, as bad as it has been, yet I would be glad you would hasten your opinion to me.

Among other young men that think it fit for them to see the French campaign my grandson is earnest to be one, and I have given him leave, not regarding the great inconvenience the charge of his equipage will be to me in comparison of the advantage it may be to him to remove him from a very idle, slothful way he is in. If this will not affect the cure, I know not what will, but the blessing of God, and it is not only possible but probable that he may miss this remedy, for I doubt the Prince of Orange and the Marquis de Grana, who only foment the war, will find that Holland alone cannot support it, nor with all the help the Spaniards can give them, preserve what is left of Flanders; nor can it be attempted without the manifest hazard of Holland, divided as it is in itself, so that the Prince of Orange must give way, or stem a dangerous current with all the impossibility of success imaginable. *Copy.*

#### LODOWICK JACKSON to ORMOND.

1683, April 10. Youghal.—Concerning the suspension of his contingent employment since the 25th of December last. The present Managers will not consent to restore him unless he accepts of Dungarvan, a place void of business and of conversation. He refers to having offered Mr. Greatrax as a surety. Without his Grace's protection this usage must turn to his ruin for his great and untainted reputation is blasted, and his Grace's poor old servant is now to begin again in a worse condition than when he came over with his Grace. He relies on his Grace's wonted goodness to recommend him to a service in his Grace's family, wherein his wife, being one of the daughters of Sir George Gwynn, Baronet, would be glad of the honour to assist her Grace as a confectioner. His son, whom he has kept at Kilkenny School, is fitted by his small growth, and other education, to wait on his Grace or his Lady Duchess as page, or to attend on Lord Ossory in his travels. He presumes this because Lady Thurles told him his mother was nearly related to her. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd, and am very glad to hear matters were so calmly carried between the two great men in the Treasury Chamber to the disappointment of those who expected their disagreeing, and perhaps many wished for it, purely that his Majesty's affairs might be prejudiced by it.

I should not have sent the letter for the regulation of our coin if I had thought it would have admitted of any trouble or debate. The desire was only to raise the pistoles to 18s. 6d., and to lower the six-shilling pieces to 5s. 9d., they being worth no more, compared with the other coins current here; but since such a business is made of it, I desire the letter may be

laid aside, and that will rid the Ministers of a tedious work on that side, and we shall do well enough here, now we have settled weights to the satisfaction of the whole country. Of this I have writ this post to Mr. Secretary Jenkins.

As your Grace observes, this is the month in which, by Tilly's information, the French money is to be sent hither. Such a sum would be very welcome to us. It is very certain that the informer was footman both to Justin Macarthy, and to Anthony Hamilton, and cheated the one, and run away with the other's clothes. My Lord Primate will give your Grace an account of the Scots informer. Your Grace shall very speedily have an account of the posture the Hospital is in. Mr. Robinson is now in the country but will return within a few days.

#### ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1683, April 12. St. James's Square.—Recommending Rice Williams of Wadham College for a dispensation of one term to enable him to take his degree in Easter term. His father whose residence is beyond sea had laid some urgent affairs on him. *Abstract from copy.*

#### KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, April 13.—Granting additional powers to Francis, Earl of Longford, Lemuel Kingdon, William Dickenson, William Strong and Robert Bridges as Commissioners for managing the Revenue of Ireland.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, April 13.—Granting additional powers to Dr. Robert Wood and James Bonnell, as holders of the office of Accountant General in Ireland.

#### SIR RICHARD ALDWORTH to ORMOND.

1683, April 13. Cork.—Concerning the intention of the young Countess of Orrery to procure a grant for all, or a great part of, his ancient estate called the manor of Newmarket in the territory of Clanawiffe and county of Cork. He is assured that the Countess, now at London, in revenge for his not giving her the sole propriety in near ten thousand acres of mountain, to which his ancestors and himself had a right of commonage and possession by patent from King James in the said territory, intends, by the great interest she hath at Court, to procure a grant as above. He pays 200*l.* crown-rent for the manor, and his ancestors and himself have expended in building a strong fort, and on a large English plantation in the town of Newmarket, near 10,000*l.* As an officer who had served in the Army of Ireland during the reigns of the present King and of his father, he beseeches his Grace to intercede on his behalf with his Majesty. *Abstract.*

## LADY HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1683, April 13. Paris.—I am sorry to tell your Grace that the treaty of marriage between Sir William Talbot and my daughter proceeds no further, and what other reason to give you for it than that I find her inclinations to a Court life here, where I hope to place her a maid of honour to Madam la Dauphin, have prevailed over those of going into Ireland, I know not ; for Mr. Talbot and his proceedings in the affair were such as became generous and honest men, and that seemed very ambitious of the honour of being so nearly allied to your Grace. But since that cannot be in this way, without a force upon her will, it has been thought better by all of us fairly to withdraw, and therefore I hope your Grace will look upon Sir William with the same favour and kindness that you used to do, for I am sure both his uncle and he are so entirely your Grace's servants that no tie of this nature could make them more. I hope I shall soon have the honour to see your Grace and my Lady Duchess in Ireland.

## KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, April 16. Whitehall.—Appointing John Price of the City of London, Esq., Receiver General in Ireland.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—I have before me only yours of the 7th and 11th of this month, to which in order I am to tell you that Mr. Seymour is not yet come to Court. When or upon what terms he may come is not easy to foresee ; he sets a value upon himself equal at least to the importance of his ability to serve the King, but I hope he does not put into the scale the hurt he can do. As fair as things passed in the Treasury Chamber upon the question of farming or managing the revenue, those you mean by the great men are upon no better terms then they were. I wish it otherwise, but do not hope it. The person recommended here for Provost is approved of by the King, and shall be sent over as soon as he can be qualified for it by authority from his Majesty, and his being made doctor, which I conceive to be decent, though not essential. I am sorry my Lord Primate should like him the worse for the Bishop of Kildare's good opinion of him, as it is in effect of some variance betwixt them. Of all men those that preach peace and charity to others ought to practise it among themselves, and our Bishops have too many foreign enemies, and need no disputes among themselves.

My Lord Rochester having been just now with me said there would be occasion for my waiting upon the Treasury to-morrow, upon letters they have out of Ireland, and there I presume the procuring of money to pay part of the arrear to the establishment will be considered, wherein I will assist the best I can. When I was last there Sir James Shaen appeared, being

called thither to hasten the late Farmers' accounts from May last to the end of their farm. Many were his windings and shiftings and obscurities, but the most impudent of all his subterfuges was his affirming that Mr. Taylor's having been imposed upon them had put many difficulties in their way. I was able to answer that I had opposed it in my letters to the Lords of the Treasury, and all of them present were in admiration of his confidence and affirmed they had never thought of Taylor, a person utterly unknown to them, or of changing the course of receipts and payments, but upon Sir James Shaen's importunate solicitation. At last he was told he and his partners must either send unlimited authority to those in Ireland, or it would be considered how to force them over that their accounts might not be delayed upon pretence of want of power or instructions.

I have sent for my brother George Mathew to come over and see what mischief I have done my private affairs by basset and other expenses here, and give me an account of his good husbandry there, which will in some measure guide my resolution of staying or returning ; if I can be master of my own purposes, by him you shall be further informed in that point. If the Bishop of Waterford could be persuaded to Cashel, I would be glad the Bishop of Cloyne might come to Waterford, for I wish him in our parts, but I will expect yours and my Lord Primate's project of removes when the opportunity offers, only I do not desire Hamilton should be recommended for a bishopric ; if a less preferment consistent with his stewardship may be contrived I shall not be against it. Let me alone with my niece and Fitzpatrick.

If the raising of pistoles and the reducing of ducatoons be of advantage, I know not why it should be declined. Sir Wm. Petty and Col. Lawrence have showed their skill in tumbling the argument of coins up and down, but with little edification to the hearers. There was money stopped out of the pensions to be applied, amongst other things, to the mounting of guns in necessary places. You shall do well to inquire how Duncannon came to be omitted, as also to get an account of the rent reserved upon the lands designed for the use of the fort. This is the longest letter I have ventured to write with my own hand since it was lame, and it is now grown weary.  
*Copy.*

#### SAME TO SAME.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—It seems my Lord Burlington is not yet got clear of Cary Dillon. He was here this morning and brought my Lord of Ranelagh and Baron Hartstonge with him. His grievance now is that Cary Dillon's order is to be satisfied preferably to him out of the county of Cork, though he was long since assigned there by the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners, and has been at the pains and charge of taking process and bringing in money, not for Cary's,

but his own satisfaction. What was done in this matter of Cary's was at Council, and there I suppose you will adjust the matter. Not to multiply letters, I am here to tell you that Major Baily's son brought me a letter from the King, before I came out of Ireland, to prefer him in the Army. I think a cornet's place was mentioned, but, by this time, I believe an ensign's will serve turn. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1683, April 17. St. James's Square.—I think no man writes so seldom to little or no purpose as your Grace, and yet the preamble and the drift of your letter of the 9th of this month to me is altogether useless, for that nothing less then the conviction of my most infallible senses or palpable demonstration shall ever persuade me that your Grace can be inclined by any temptation to swerve from the rules of justice in any case that shall come before you ; or to employ the authority of your place, or the great force of your reason, to the oppression of great or small, of rich and poor.

It is true my Lord of Ardglass has been twice or thrice with me and one of those times brought a gentleman, I think a lawyer, with him, who, I suppose, may be the person your Grace mentions as one who has not done good offices. He, the gentleman, made a longer discourse upon the subject of the contest betwixt my Lord of Ardglass and Mr. Muschamp then was necessary to a man that was not to be a judge in the case, and never interposes with those that are, besides that the uneasiness I was then in made me wish for other kind of entertainment. One, and but one, question I asked upon something he let fall, and that was how it came to pass that an accommodation was not made up upon what my lord had offered and Mr. Muschamp had accepted as he opened it, to which what the answer was either I did not then well understand, or do not now remember. What my Lord of Ardglass may have said in other places, and to other persons, I do not know, but there fell no expression from him to me, or before me in relation to your Grace, that did in any degree reflect upon you, unless what he said of his not being able to get any good lawyers to be of his counsel may leave any such interpretation, and yet he attributed that only to Mr. Muschamp's having been beforehand with him in retaining all the good lawyers rather than to anything else. That my Lord of Ardglass's cause has a good reputation here, and that Mr. Muschamp has that of circumvention is certain, and if it had not so I do not believe my Lord Keeper would have retained it before him, that being a thing at least extraordinary. I am heartily sorry for your daughter's suffering in the contest after all the discomfort she has undergone by being a widow in effect so long before she was so in reality. I wish I knew how to serve her, being prepared by all the way I can to manifest my being very cordially etc. *Copy.*

## LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, April 27. Donegal.—After your departure from Castle Forbes that day one Mr. Gregory, a person lately appointed for collecting the late Farmers' arrears met me at Jamestown, which is the occasion, my Lord, of my giving you this trouble. Mr. Gregory there complained to me that Mr. Clarke, our collector for that place, refused the delivering up to him the Farmers' accounts books and arrears which Mr. Gregory was appointed to receive. I immediately ordered Mr. Clarke to deliver them all and to give your Excellency an account of the same. This he complied with, excepting a sum of money which Clarke had in his hands. To that they both agreed that it should remain as it was till you, Sir, gave your order, so that by consent it should be applied to assignments of the civil and military list unsatisfied. Mr. Gregory after this went with me to Sligo where he made the same complaint of our collector there, with this difference that at Sligo there were bonds on the account of the imported excise due since Christmas last to the value of 222*l.* 7*s.*, which your Excellency knows is a point in dispute at this time between his Majesty and the Farmers to whose of right it is: as near as I could I settled things between them, and this was the issue that Capt. Booth, our collector at Sligo, did deliver all bonds, accounts and papers relating to the old Farmers, and with them these bonds on the import account to Mr. Gregory, and that the King might not be injured I took a note under Mr. Gregory's hand that if the bonds for excise were adjudged for his Majesty he would either pay the money to the King or to the Army for his Majesty's service. This was the best accommodation I could make, and by it I humbly conceive the Farmers have no reason to complain. We have not delivered up the King's right and the money is seasonable applied to the use of the Army as was intended. I wish, my Lord, this may meet with your approval. I did to the best of my small judgment and that which I believe most agreeable to your pleasure.

I likewise humbly inform your Excellency that this Mr. Gregory has, as he tells me, a much greater prospect of getting in money than will satisfy the assignments he is as yet directed to pay. Whereupon I asking him whether he had not received your orders not to pay any money after he had satisfied the assignments without your direction; he said he received no such order. I therefore humbly remind your Excellency that such may be sent him. You will pardon, my Lord, if I again desire your countenance to my Lord Rochester, and Frank Gwyn's concern. I do believe if the Farmers will issue out assignments for 400*l.* in part of my Lord Rochester's money on this Gregory, I should get him to pay it. I hope you will command Mr. Ellis to be mindful of this matter. What is done since I waited on you, Sir, I know not.

The miles hitherto, as your Excellency forewarned me, are very short and the ways very good indeed ; the weather is such that I believe I am a by-blow of your family, for it has been the Butlers' weather every hour since I left you, but, my Lord, whatever I am, and wherever I shall be, thanksgiving shall be my theme for your countenance and obligations, and my whole time shall be applied to render myself capable of being listed one of them who will never depart from being, &c.

*Postscript.*—On Tuesday I hope to reach Londonderry, and of my journey, at my return, your Excellency shall receive a distinct account. I forgot to acquaint your Excellency that at the two ports I have been at, and those I am going to, I have and shall give direction concerning arms, ammunition and money, pursuant to your commands.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, April 28. Dublin.—Your Grace's letters of the 17th were brought to me when I was in the country at my Lord Longford's, from whence I returned hither yesterday. I was very glad to see so much writ with your own hand, for I was afraid this fit of the gout would have disabled you longer. It would be very welcome news to the Army to hear that the result of the meeting your Grace was to have with the Lords of the Treasury would procure three month's pay to them, and that applied to the September muster, for I have, since I writ upon this subject, discoursed with many of the officers of the Army, and they like it very well, and as to what your Grace mentions concerning Sir James Shaen's dealing, it is no more then what his partners practise here, for they proceed with as much disingenuity and more skill than he, and therefore what I shall do in relation to them hereafter, shall be with the concurrence of the Board, the Judges being all returned from their circuits. We meet on Monday next, and by the next day's packet the Lords of the Treasury shall have an account of their directions in their letter of the 15th, about a person's being named in whose hands the arrears when collected should be deposited. The Farmers make exception to all that have to do with the King's money, and by consequence against Mr. Robinson, though Sir James consented to him.

The Committee for the Hospital met yesterday, and have agreed upon all the rules, and officers belonging to it, and they will make their report next Council day. I am against having an apothecary and doctor both, and for the former your Grace knows very well what bills Miller made formerly, but I will leave the naming of the officers to your Grace, unless for your own ease you would have me recommend the inferior ones. The lawyers are so busy in term, about getting money, that you must not expect the draft of a patent before it be over. I send your Grace, as I promised I would, Mr. Solicitor General's opinion upon the project put in to the Duke of

Grafton's hands, and for the better understanding the business, I transmit the paper also. The reason the Solicitor gives for not signing it is that it may be looked upon like giving his opinion against the King. I am informed that the money allotted for the repair of Duncannon Fort was put into Col. Roscarrick's hands, for which he is answerable, and therefore I have ordered Capt. Ivory to stop some of the purchase money, until Col. Rosecarick has made up his accounts, both for that and the overplus of the lands, which he has accordingly done, and my Lord Longford, Sir Theophilus Jones, and I, who are the only surviving trustees will call him to account, in order to which he is coming to town.

Since my writing thus far I am told by the officers of the Army, who are of the Committee for the Hospital that they and the gownmen of the Committee of both sorts, except the Bishop of Kildare, do not agree in the rules ; but when I have met once or twice with them, I hope all will be agreed upon, and put into form, fit to be sent over soon after the term. I cannot yet find either by the entries in the Secretary's offices, or by my Lord Cork's agent, that anything relating to Mr. Villiers has gone so far as a grant. Since my being here I find two warrants signed by your Grace before your going, upon two letters directed to you by the King. And upon a petition from Mr. Villiers, that he could not have the benefit of these warrants, relating to the finding out what Mr. Fitzgerald was possessed of in '41, without a warrant from me for a commission of inquiry, I signed one some time since, but there is no return made yet upon that commission, so that my Lord Cork had been in no danger of a surprise if his Majesty had not sent any letter in his lordship's behalf. Pray let Mr. Secretary Jenkins know I have obeyed his Majesty's commands, signified in his letter of the 14th, concerning Lord Carlingford, Mr. Sheridan, &c.

**DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1683, April 28.—Asking for letters of dispensation from his Grace for Philip Prestcott, bachelor of arts, of Exeter College, Gorman Goldston, bachelor of arts, of Exeter College, Gabriel Hastings, commoner of St. Mary Hall, and Charles Leigh, commoner of Brasenose, in respect of the loss of terms by the meeting of the Parliament at Oxford and other causes.  
*Abstract.*

**SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.**

1863, April 30. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

**DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1683, May 1.—Craving a letter of dispensation for Philip Jones, bachelor of arts, of Jesus, in respect of the loss of terms by the meeting of Parliament at Oxford. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

1683, May 2. Dublin.—I have received your lordship's letter of the 21st of the last month together with the several papers and warrants therein mentioned; those relating to the Farmers, delivered by Sir James Shaen, I have put into the Commissioners' hands, but the Farmers on this side will proceed in the same manner as they have formerly done, by endeavouring at delays until Sir James Shaen be sent over, especially since Mr. Muschamp, an active man of their number, is dead. Therefore I desire your lordships would admit of no excuses from him, and the rather because his partners desire it also, they have at last consented that Mr. Robinson should be the person in whose hands the money brought in upon the arrears should be deposited, and last Council day after having both the Farmers and Commissioners before us, we agreed, after long arguing, upon such an order as was likeliest to prevent the Farmers getting money into their hands to apply to their own uses.

I gave directions to the Commissioners of Accounts before I went out of town to dispatch the Vice-Treasurer's accounts and have quickened them since the receipt of your lordship's letter. I hope that matter will be very soon adjusted, that the Farmers may have no pretence of delay upon that score.

I am forced to return the letters signed by his Majesty for the increasing the Commissioners' power, and for the passing the Accomptant General's and Receiver General's Patents, because it is against the Chief Governor's instructions to give orders upon any letter from his Majesty that has not been entered at the Signet Office, as your lordships may see in the 10th and last instruction dated 1st August, 1677. Therefore I desire they may be entered in that office, or that I may have a dispensation under his Majesty's hand, for that article as to this particular.

I shall according to your lordship's directions give such order as is necessary in the business of the custodiams and also upon the petitions, references and reports concerning Mr. Tuite. *Copy.*

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, May 2. Dublin.—Sir Richard Bulkeley is much mortified by his sufferance under the suspicion of fanaticism. He hath been with me and hath made me such protestations against it; and of his integrity to the King and to the Church, as I could expect from any man living. And for my better information and security I have enquired strictly into his demeanour in reference to the discipline of the Church, and I find that he frequents the public service constantly; that he never misses one Sacrament day from receiving the Communion in his parish church; that constantly twice a day he hath the Service of the Church read in his house, and that

he brings his family into it ; and that he hath brought his wife to be as conformable as himself. These particulars he hath professed unto me ; and the minister of his parish, who is an able and worthy man, assures me of the same, for he is frequent with him in his family. And Sir Richard further assures me that he never frequents any conventicles or ever went into any of them but once, and that was to gain a collection for a poor man. Upon these considerations I shall, if your Grace thinks fit, give directions for putting him into the commission of the peace, for I really believe him in those protestations which he made unto me, and which he hath likewise given me in writing under his own hand, but I humbly expect your Grace's opinion in this matter.

**MARY, LADY IVEAGH to ORMOND.**

1683, May 4. Dublin.—Requesting his Grace to obtain a continuation to her of the pension allowed to her husband. She mentions that God Almighty had on Monday last removed her dear husband the Lord Iveagh by death, and that she is left a most poor and disconsolate widow with four daughters. Her husband had no estate but what the King allowed him on the list of pensions. *Abstract.*

**SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.**

1683, May 4. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, May 5. Dublin.—I could not refuse sending over the enclosed letter writ by Sir Thomas Newcomen, especially since he affirms you are no stranger to his presentions, and have formerly been applied to in them, and have promised your assistance. I shall not make any motion to his Majesty, because, when at my desire my Lord Ross was made a nobleman, I promised not to interpose in the like again, but recommend him to your Grace, and the rather because he makes great professions of service to you and your family, and is promised the assistance of his Royal Highness in this matter.

There came in a packet yesterday, and but one letter for me, from my mother. My Uncle Mathew will be with you as soon as this letter, and he will inform you at large of the state of affairs here, for I have had several discourses with him about them, and the measures we thought most prudent for your Grace to take.

**SIR L. JENKINS to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, May 5. Whitehall.—The Earl of Denbigh hath informed his Majesty that one Antony Trethway, a tailor, hath procured a bond whereby he pretends John late Lord Kingston became bound unto him in the sum of 200*l.* for the

payment of 97*l.* to be assigned to the King in his Exchequer of Ireland, and that the said John Lord Kingston was at the time of his death indebted to several other persons in considerable sums of money prior to the said Trethway's debt, which are in danger by this means to be postponed in their just satisfaction on pretence of the said Trethway's being indebted to the King. His Majesty has thereupon thought fit to signify his pleasure that your Excellency give direction to his Majesty's counsel learned there to examine this matter, and in case it appear that the said Trethway is not really indebted to the King in Ireland, but makes use of that pretence to get preference of other creditors, then that a stop be put to all proceedings in the premises, till his Majesty be fully informed of the case, and signify his further pleasure therein, which he will do upon your Excellency's report.

LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 6. Londonderry.—The great honour you did me on the 1st of this month I received not till yesterday. Those instructions and powers sent from England relating to the Treasurer and Accountant General and to our number being deficient for want of passing the signet, I humbly hope your Excellency has directed to be returned that they may be perfected and sent to you again.

My Lord, the Farmers had not, that packet your Excellency wrote, given my Lord Rochester's assignments out. I hope before this they have done it. I am sure without your countenance it will never be done, and my Lord Rochester by this time is sensible how much he owes to you, Sir, in this affair.

I am not a little mortified at my Lord Dartmouth's way of proceeding, and the more for his own sake. He has resented it ill from me that there was no greater a struggle to prevent the passing the patent. I intend when I am at Belfast to give him another letter upon which, if he changes not his walk, I shall be silent, but till I have returned to it, I would beg your Excellency to suspend your thoughts, for I am greatly troubled at the misfortune that he will have in losing such a weighty friendship and protection, and I pray, Sir, forgive me if I become a busy body to do good offices; it is an age that most incline another way. To-morrow I intend for Coleraine, and still as I go I observe the commands you laid on me about arms and money. Indeed I have not the opportunity of tasting pale wine, but your Excellency's health makes turf-dried malt agreeable at my return. I shall humbly lay before you what has occurred to me in this journey. I hope I shall reach Belfast on Wednesday, and about a month hence pay my duty to you in Dublin. I am in all humility and truth, &c.

My Lord this garrison is in extreme want of money. Three of the company, vitz. Capt. Brooks, Capt. Berkeleys, and

Capt. Philips have not received June pay. I thought fit humbly to lay this before you.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 7. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 8. St. James's Square.—I have little to write concerning Ireland. What seemed to be most pressing was to provide for the payment of the arrear due to the establishment that it might not grow to be an old or postponed debt ; for this there is no way but to borrow money, or to take off part of the charge, and I am assured to my satisfaction that one of those ways will be taken. I rather wish it may be the latter, for by borrowing, the revenues must be lessened as much as the interest will come to. When I speak of taking off part of the charge, I mean only for a time, for it will be expected that at last Ireland must pay the whole establishment, of which, by the way, I cannot yet get a copy, though I hope Baron Hartstonge has before now given you one original. The King yesterday gave me the Duke of Grafton's petition, of which I send you a copy, and wish to know what his Majesty can do upon it to gratify his Grace ; if nothing, let the reasons be sent for such an opinion.

It is possible that Saturday's post carried over some account of a match very like to take effect betwixt the King of Denmark's brother, Prince George, and our Lady Anne. In case it go on that Prince is to live and keep his Court in England, his portion will be the settlement of a yearly allowance for their support, to which the Duke is to contribute, which, added to his own appanage in Denmark will come to about 40,000*l.* a year. He and his Princess are to be treated in all respects as the Duke and Duchess, and it is thought the Prince will make haste to be possessed of so good a fortune. Those that are resolved to like nothing the Court does, give out that it is a French match and contrived to carry on that interest. It is true it falls out that at this time France and Denmark are in an alliance ; but we can remember when it was otherwise and may again see it so. None of them can deny but that it is time the lady should be married, and that it is fit she should have a Protestant, and where to find one so readily, they that mislike this match cannot tell. This Prince has gained much reputation in the last war, and is a brisk man, qualifications which possibly they do not like. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 9. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 28th of the last and shall provide for Mr. Mallory in the

manner your Grace mentions, when he is in full orders, for as yet, I am told, he is only a deacon.

The establishment was delivered me on Monday last by Sir Standish Hartstonge, and I carried it that afternoon to the Board, where, upon the reading of it, I found many of the members of the Board disappointed, as well as others. The establishment is so high that for this year at least it is impossible that the pensioners can receive a farthing, and I have too good reason to believe that the other columns will fall short very considerably. I hope I guess at the most when I compute it 15,000*l.* People may think that your Grace, being always in the Treasury Chamber when matters relating to Ireland are transacted, and your so near alliance with the person that governs there, might have prevented both the great charge upon the revenue, and the reducing several of your friends by this establishment. My Lord Lanesborough is so decayed that he is like to lose nothing by his being left out ; he intends for France very soon. The taking away peers' creation money, in my judgment was not for his Majesty's credit, nor the salary from the Commissioners of Appeals, who are settled by Act of Parliament, and would be a court very necessary at this time, when, without doubt, the subject is much aggrieved by the overvaluing of all things that come over, and the Commissioners of the Revenue cannot help the persons that suffer, as the Farmers could. I will instance only one particular. My Lord Chief Justice Davys was fain to pay custom at the rate of 90*l.* for a bed that cost him but 45*l.* at London. But I am not so much concerned at the disappointment of private men, or this abuse in the sworn appraisers, as I am that the Army here must perpetually fall short upon every new farm, undertaking, or management, for we may live without sending for anything out of England ; but pardon me if I say it seems to me that the ministers there, by their late way of proceeding, are more afraid that we should be in a good posture here lest we might do England hurt, then willing to put us in so good a condition as to be able to help his Majesty upon any good occasion there.

I have nothing to trouble the Lords of the Treasury with this post, but letting them know that Sir Standish Hartstonge has discharged his trust in delivering the establishment into my hands, and that I have ordered copies to be given to the proper officers, which, not being worth a letter by itself, I desire your Grace would let them know, and that his Majesty's commands therein shall be punctually obeyed.

Their lordships sent me some papers delivered to them by Sir James Shaen, of which I suppose they keep copies. Though they were of that nature no answer could be given to them, yet because the Commissioners have given me a paper upon that subject penned by Mr. Dickenson as extraordinary of the kind as the others were, and hits Sir James

so pat, I transmit it to your Grace to do what you think fit with it, for I hope that knight is upon his way hither.

SAME to SAME.

1683, May 9. Dublin.—Finding by the establishment that there are two regiments of foot, and four troops of horse, to be clad, and receive their pay from hence, and finding also that Mr. Ellis, my secretary, is cut of 100*l.* a year, being one of the Commissioners of Appeals, I recommend him to your Grace, that he may be agent to the aforesaid troops and regiments, and I think it not unreasonable he should be agent for those on board the ships.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 11. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 12. St. James's Square.—Yours of the 28th of the last month after your return from my Lord of Longford's came with others of a later date, and now I mention his lordship, I am to tell you that about ten days since I writ to him by my Lord Keeper's desire to put him in mind of one Logan, who stands bound with and for him in the sum of 300*l.* or thereabouts, and is like with his wife and children to be utterly ruined which must inevitably befall them if he be imprisoned or otherwise forced to shut up shop. This particular debt makes more noise than all the rest he owes, and therefore it concerns him to take timely care of it. I writ to him about it and yesterday the poor man was with me making pitiful lamentation.

Though the Committee for the Hospital may have considered of the officers and rules, for the government and support of the pensioners, yet I conceive there must be further authority had from the King to establish and perpetuate the foundation, and the rules must be tendered to his Majesty's approbation, and it will be time enough to name officers when the offices are resolved on. Col. Jeffreys and Harry Gascoigne are the only two for whom I am in any degree engaged, saving that if there must be a physician I conceive there may be thrift in making the State's Physician the Hospital's. *Copy.*

DON PEDRO RONQUILLO, Spanish Ambassador, to ORMOND.

1683, May 13. London.—J'estois ce matin pour aller baiser les mains a V<sup>s</sup> et a mesme temps luy representer ma juste plainte de l'exces que l'on a comis hier a londres arrestant à D<sup>n</sup> Pedro franc<sup>o</sup> Ronquillo, mais un tres grand douleur de teste me l'empêchant. Je reppeteray seulem<sup>t</sup> a V<sup>s</sup> que cet

arrest est un attentat si enorome le quel non seulement offence le droit des Gens et l'Immunité des Ministres, mais aussi la dignité Royale de sa Maj<sup>te</sup> Britt<sup>e</sup> veu que de l'instant qui les reçoit il est obligé a les defendre et protegér. Et a fin que les Loix d'Angleterre soient contraires a celle des Gens il faut qu'il en eusse une particuliére faite expressem<sup>t</sup> au contraire, si cela est ce servit quitter la regale de traiter independam<sup>t</sup> aues les autres souverains les quels dansces rencontres ne se reglent pas par les loix des Royaumes mais par lesdroits des Gens et du public. Ce pour quoy il touche a Sa Maj<sup>te</sup> de reparer cette Injure non seulement faisant sortir d'abord de l'arrest a D<sup>n</sup> Pedro franc<sup>o</sup> pour eviter les dangereuses suittes du retardement, mais sur tout de chastier exemplairem<sup>t</sup> le Sargeant nommé Cooper qui fist l'execution en luy quittant au moins son office, sur quoy Je recourre a la Justification de V<sup>s</sup> et aux faueurs qu' Elle m'a tousjours faites et apres une entiere reconnoissance que J'en auray à V<sup>s</sup>. Je me dit comé tousjours avec beaucoup de respect.\*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 15. Dublin.—The Bishop of Dromore is now dead, for certain, and to succeed him I recommend the present Bishop of Cloyne, who is very desirous to take the translation, the Bishops in his province being likely to live this great while, the Archbishop of Cashel having recovered of his relapse, though he is at least eighty-eight years of age, and the Bishop of Waterford has no mind to remove as I am informed, so that when we come upon that scheme the Bishop of Cork, who by this time is with you, must succeed to the archbishopric. The person whom I think properst to be Bishop of Cloyne, all things considered, is the present Dean of Cloyne, for by that way I provide for Mr. Wilson, Monsieur Drelincourt, and oblige my Lord Primate, and shall not lose them from the Cathedral here neither, which I think will be no small satisfaction to your Grace when you come over, for good preaching is very rare with us here. The forms of letters to avoid mistakes on that side, which are very frequent, shall be sent over with this letter, there were no less then ten Deans at Christ Church on Sunday to put in for this bishopric; but I thank God the gallery is clear of them, now they know my mind.

I had no sooner then yesterday your Grace's letter of the 12th of April last on behalf of one Motley, recommended to your Grace by the Duchess, and do assure you that I am so much of your opinion, that I shall be very proud when I send your Grace word that I have obeyed her commands in this particular.

I had also yesterday your Grace's letter of the 8th of this month, and since I see nothing will be done for this kingdom but overcharging of it, and dipping us deeper in debt to

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\* The original orthography is followed.

discharge the arrear already run into by the mismanagement on that side, my opinion is, with submission, that a sum of money to be raised upon the revenue were better than reducing any part of the establishment, for that will get you more enemies here than you can imagine, for what is done on that side in relation to Ireland will be thought to be done not only with your approbation, but by your advice.

My Lord Lanesborough takes his being left out of the establishment, and the manner of your proceeding with him, as his son has most impertinently related it, so much to heart, that it will hasten his end some few days ; but I shall say no more of these matters, having writ at large upon this subject in my last. What I writ two posts ago on behalf of Sir Thomas Newcomen was more at his importunity than that I expected the thing should be done.

I send your Grace enclosed a letter put into my hands by my Lord Primate, written to him by Sir George Rawdon about a schoolmaster to be settled at Lisburn. If your Grace has promised my Lord Conway, as is therein suggested, that a school should be settled there, it shall be done ; but my Lord Longford appears much for Carrickfergus, and there the free school of the county was first settled, and a school-master named by your Grace.

I desire your Grace would know from the Lords of the Treasury what shall be done with the three month's pay now lying ready in the Collector's and Receiver General's hands ; for having had directions from his Majesty to give my last orders by way of imprest, I shall venture to give out none more, until I have his Majesty's pleasure signified by your Grace or their lordships, and the sooner I have direction in this matter the better ; for both the soldier and the officer that is an ill husband, takes up their pay at ill rates, which cannot be avoided as long as we have a Roger Moore and such like dealers amongst us. There was a proposal made to the officers of the guards here, both of horse and foot to pay them monthly for twelve pence in the pound which they like well. I would not encourage them, but expect your Grace's sense in the matter, for I remember that once I had your leave to make such a composition with Sir Alexander Benee for the regiment, and after that twelve or eighteen pence in the pound was stopped from the Army whether they would or no ; but Col. Fairfax, Lieut.-Col. Feilding, and Henry Bren are very fond of this proposal and they tell me that the men under their command are so too.

If his Majesty is not satisfied upon the Solicitor General's opinion, which I transmitted some time ago to your Grace concerning the business the Duke of Grafton has been put upon, that he cannot recover anything from Sir Theophilus Jones, I will bring the Duke of Grafton's petition to the Board, and have the opinion of the Judges upon it. I shall in the meantime let the matter rest, expecting your farther direction in it.

I hope his Majesty and the young Princess will find their account in this match ; the politic and prudent part, I doubt not has been well scanned by his Majesty, and his Ministers there.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, May 15. Oxford.—Craving letters of dispensation for Mr. Thomas Bevans of Jesus College, who, being twenty years standing master of arts and living a hundred miles distant from the University, requests to be allowed to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, also for Richard Prichard, bachelor of arts, of Jesus College, and Richard Morgan, bachelor of arts, of New Inn Hall, who have lost terms necessary for a master of arts degree.

*Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 15.—Col. Lawrence having acquainted me of a design to raise a bank of credit in Dublin, on the foundation of the patent granted by his Majesty to the Corporation of the Royal Fishery of England, not only in order to promote the fishery on the Irish Coast, but also to lower interest and exchange, to propagate our manufactures, and thereby increase trade, and raise the value and rents of land ; in which undertaking himself and several other persons he will acquaint you with, who are known to you to be well qualified for the management of such an affair are commissionated by the said Corporation to act as trustees or governors of the said bank in Ireland ; and though I doubt not of your forwardness to encourage all designs tending to promote the common welfare of that his Majesty's kingdom, yet I thought fit to recommend this affair to your special favour as a design, if it hit and answer the undertakers' expectation, may be of great advantage to the trade and wealth of that kingdom without either charge or trouble to his Majesty.

There is also propositions relating to the erecting a land bank in Ireland set forth by Col. Lawrence in his book intituled *The Interest of Ireland, &c.*, which I did peruse in manuscript and encouraged him to print, intending to have referred the consideration thereof to a committee of the Council to have consulted some of the chief merchants, &c., as to the practicableness and public benefit of the thing, and report their opinions to the end such further progress might be made in that affair as would most tend to the increase of his Majesty's revenue with the trade and wealth of that his Majesty's kingdom, and particularly his propositions for reducing the coin of Ireland to a more certain standard. All which I recommend to your consideration. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARLINGTON'S REMARKS upon THE BEDCHAMBER ORDERS.

1683, May 16.—When the Lord Chamberlain first complained to his Majesty of the unmannerly usage he hath met with

at the Bedchamber door, and, with all submission, claimed the right by virtue of his office of entering into it without leave first asked, although he at that time had desired leave, but was answered it would not then be asked, his Majesty being in his closet, his Majesty was graciously pleased to declare he would have the Bedchamber governed by the rules and practises of the King, his father, and that according to them right should be done to him if he were insured, as is expressed in the Lord Chamberlain's petition, who hath upon occasion since disclaimed all sorts of jurisdictions in the Bedchamber, and only pretends a right of coming into it to receive his Majesty's commands upon all emergencies in his office.

What the Lord Chamberlain conceives incumbent upon him now is to lay before their Lordships of this Committee what remarks he makes upon the copies of the Earl of Bath's orders given him by their favour, since the old books are not produced, and therefore his lordship is necessitated to show how improbable, if not impossible, it is for these new to be true transcripts of the old orders. His lordship to that end beseeches their lordships' particular attention upon the reflections he makes upon the Memorandum, as it is called, put at the bottom of the first book of the Bedchamber Orders, which runs these words (vizt.) :—

*Memorandum.* This book doth not contain new orders now made, but a confirmation of the ancient orders for the government of the Bedchamber and privy lodgings made by our royal father and grandfather, and as they were also established, when the Bedchamber was first instituted and separated from the other privy lodgings by our royal grandfather, King James of blessed memory.

This last clause is a declaration to support and justify this whole book of Orders to be a true transcript of the old; but if these Orders are proved impossible, and never to have been practised in those times wherein they are said to be made, nor since, nor at this day, then this clause cannot be true, let it have any attestation whatsoever, and if this clause be true, then it must appear and be proved that this book of Orders was put in practice, and did pass in the respective offices it now pretends to operate in, and must, in all probability, begin about the first year of King James's coming to the Crown of England, which was in the year 1602, for it is the orders, rules and institutions of all the offices where the Lord Chamberlain's warrants do pass that shows the Lord Chamberlain's power and privilege therein, and not any book of orders procured by the Lord Chamberlain to be signed by his Majesty that could give the Lord Chamberlain, or any other officer of the house, any authority in any office, unless the instructions and rules of these offices warranted and directed the same. And the Lord Chamberlain's rights and

privileges are showed by their practice in all offices; for in the orders for government of the King's house above stairs under the Lord Chamberlain, signed by his late Majesty, there is mention made only of the services of every person and room, but nothing either of the Lord Chamberlain's power in any offices, or of the profits or perquisites of his place, whereas these new orders of the Bedchamber seem to be altogether for the latter, and very little for the first, which ought to have been their chief and only end.

If this clause be true then there must remain precedents of the constant practice of the several rights claimed in this book of orders in these respective offices and places, that the Groom of the Stole did execute the same, vitz., in these four disputed points, which he claimed, and are the undoubted right of the Lord Chamberlain's office:—

1. His warrants to the great wardrobe for furnishing the Bedchamber and privy lodgings.
2. His warrants to the locksmith to make or direct keys to be made for the Bedchamber and privy lodgings.
3. The form of the oath to swear the servants of the Bedchamber and Robes to be obedient to the Groom of the Stole.
4. His orders to the Master of the Ceremonies to bring foreign ministers to be by him introduced to their audience, into the withdrawing room or Bedchamber.

For proofs of which four points in these new orders now claimed, the Lord Chamberlain desires there may be showed one precedent in every point by the Groom of the Stole, either in King James's or King Charles's reign, which last time was the most punctual and regular in the making and due observance of orders and government, and certainly his late Majesty would have seen these his orders of the Bedchamber as exactly obeyed and practised if any such had been, as his orders for all the other parts of his house were made, and the instructions in the offices they were to operate in to be made pursuant thereunto.

The Lord Chamberlain (as is said in former papers) shows for his right in these four points the constant practice of his predecessors in all these offices, and the rules and instructions of these offices, commanding and empowering them to obey his warrant only herein, vitz:—

1. In the great wardrobe for the furniture of all the King's houses and Bedchamber, and privy lodgings, he shows the instructions signed by the late King, and the instructions by this King, and all the warrants for the same entered in the Lord Chamberlain's books, and never done by any other warrant from any other.

2. His late Majesty's proclamation in print dated 1637, commanding his Majesty's locksmith not to make or deliver any keys of the King's houses, but by warrant from the Lord Chamberlain, to whom the disposing thereof do properly

belong, also the Lord Chamberlain's warrants in the late King's time, with the particular list of keys appointed by his Majesty entered in the Lord Chamberlain's books, and Sir William Borman, whose father was locksmith, will dispose the same.

3. He produces a precedent in the Lord Chamberlain's entry books, in his late Majesty's time, that the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber were sworn to obey the Lord Chamberlain in his Majesty's service, and a paper, out of the Paper Office, affirming the same upon a like dispute. The form of the oath now read being the same the Gentlemen-Ushers have always used, the deposition of the person that read this oath, and the practice of the Earl of St. Albans and Earl of Arlington, who could not have introduced it upon the Lords and Grooms of the Bedchamber, if it had not anciently immediately before been practised.

4. The testimony of Sir Charles Cotterell, (who hath Sir John Finets's books), showing that all private audiences given in the withdrawing room, were introduced by the Lord Chamberlain or Vice-Chamberlain, that being the only room wherein his late Majesty received them, although within the districts of the Bedchamber, as it is now styled, also two orders of his Majesty in Council lately made confirming this right to the Lord Chamberlain.

And for this his lordship, coming into the Bedchamber without asking leave, he shows his ancient right of his place, as chief officer above stairs, and so acknowledged by all till King James's time, when it is said; these Orders were made, wherein he is said to be excluded in general words. But the old books are not produced to justify the same. His wearing the treble key, the same as the King and Queen, the furnishing the Bedchamber and privy lodgings, the testimonies of Sir William Killigrew, Sir Charles Cotterell, Sir William Borman, Mr. Markham, Col. Bretridge, that the Lord Chamberlain went always into the Bedchamber when his late Majesty was there, and opened the door with his treble key which hung at his side, and the testimonies of Mr. Ferdinando Marsham, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Browne, Mr. Berkeley, that the Esquires of the Body, the Lord Chamberlain's subordinate officers, enjoyed this privilege to go in without asking leave, and Mr. Andrew Newport and Col. Norwood will testify they enjoyed the same uninterrupted till about the year 1673, when it was first controverted.

His lordship will only make these short remarks upon some of the paragraphs, and leave them to their lordships' better judgment when they shall have heard them read.

In all the Orders he hath in his custody, or hath heard of in other offices of his Majesty's household, they contain nothing but what relates to the services of the persons and rooms without specification of any perquisites or profits to any officers, whereas these Orders abound in the latter, and contain

very little of the former, and are so incongruous and contradictory to the establishment and rules in all offices at this day, and so improbable, if not impossible, to be true transcripts of the old Orders that as they could never in any time have been proved to be practised, so it is impossible to make them so now, unless his Majesty will change the ancient rules of all the offices of his household as they stand at this day, to make them operate, even to the Exchequer itself in what relates to accounts.

The paragraph 23rd not to be mentioned without detestation and horror, it being in the nature of the King's last will and testament, whom God grant long to live, therein giving to the Groom of the Stole all his furniture of the Bedchamber and privy lodgings, and all plate, &c., at the King's death, directing the Lord Chamberlain, whom he there owns to be the chief officer for furnishing the Bedchamber, to see this performed. This so monstrous a clause I can never believe those two noble Lords the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor, and Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, would have let pass if they had read it, as is alleged, in the first warrants; nor Mr. Secretary Nichols have countersigned it if he had examined it, besides they better understood the government than to believe the Lord Chamberlain or Groom of the Stole have any right or power after the King's death, those and all other places determining in that moment.

Upon the whole matter the Lord Chamberlain beseeches the Lords of this Committee to consider that besides the incongruities and impracticableness of these Orders there appears nothing to justify and support their truth of being true transcripts of the old books; but only warrants at the beginning of the new, brought ready down, written by the scrivener at Charing Cross, without any date, the same hand with the whole books, and countersigned of course by Mr. Secretary Nichols without examining the books, as appears by the aforementioned paragraph, besides if he had examined them, he must have done it before the warrants were written, and if he had done so, certainly he would not afterwards have sent them out of his own office to be written by the scrivener, but would have drawn them himself, and caused them to have been written by one of his own clerks, and entered in his office, and would have dated them before he had delivered them out of his hands.

Lastly his lordship most humbly desires the Lords of this Committee to report to his Majesty in writing the whole matter that hath been alleged for the Lord Chamberlain's right according to the reference in his petition, that so his Majesty may see he hath not complained without just cause, as he presumes, of the invasions of the rights of his place, and to justify him also to his successors in his office that he asserted the same as far as he could.

And notwithstanding all that he hath alleged he most humbly lays himself and his case at his Majesty's feet to be determined according to his goodwill and pleasure; as he humbly declared to his Majesty by word of mouth at his first complaint.

*Endorsed* :—The Lord Chamberlain's remarks upon the copy of the First Book of Orders for Government of the Bedchamber produced by the Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole.

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 18. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, May 19. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 24th of April last about the Bishop of Meath and Mr. Handcock I received the 30th of the said month. The next day I gave the Bishop of Meath notice thereof, and within two or three days after I sent to Mr. Rochford an ingenious person and a gentleman at the bar, and I acquainted him with your Grace's interesting me in the composure of the difference between the Bishop of Meath and his father-in-law to prevent any further applications into England, and that I was ready in obedience to your Grace's commands to use my endeavours therein. He told me that his father had but a small share in that matter, I think he said the fourth part, and that he did not know or believe that his father had prosecuted it in England ; but that some other might make use of his name. However, I desired him to acquaint his father, Mr. Handcock, with my commission ; but since that time I heard nothing from him to say either by message or letter. Yesterday the Bishop of Meath delivered me the enclosed paper ; and I thought it high time to give your Grace this account of your commands.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 19. Dublin.—Recommending the bearer Dr. Willoughby for the office of physician to the Hospital. The building is in great forwardness, though the weather has been very bad here of late. *Abstract.*

SIR RICHARD BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1683, May 21. Brussels.—Detailing foreign news. [See *Foreign Office Papers, Flanders*, vol. 54, in the Public Record Office.]

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, May 26. Dublin.—Your Grace's letter of the 12th is the latest I have had from you. My Lord Longford has been spoken to in this matter of Mr. Logan's, upon a letter I had from him, and I hope the poor man will be out of trouble

before this comes to your hands. I am very unwilling to discourse much with my Lord Longford upon such a subject, lest I may give a rise for his lordship to engage me with him farther than I am. Sir John Champante had desired me to recommend him for the Treasurer's place in the Hospital, he being now the receiver of the money laid out upon the building it, but since you have promised honest Harry Gaseoigne I will not interpose for another.

Capt. Stopford, who was captain to the company Mr. Coote had in the regiment of guards, died suddenly the other day, and his command I have given to Tom Flower, he having had, as I am informed, your Grace's promise of the first company, and because I had your Grace's recommendation for Sir John Dillon either for the first company of foot that fell in the Army or lieutenancy of horse, I have taken Robin Forbes to be my captain-lieutenant, and design Sir John to be lieutenant of horse to my Lord Granard, who is very well pleased to have him, and I hope Sir John Dillon will be so too, though his father is not; but his chief reason against it is that he is afraid he must be forced to give him money to buy equipage, which would not be necessary for a captain of foot.

The Lords of the Treasury have returned me the King's letters entered at the Signet Office, which I was forced to send back to them for want of that form and the proper directions to me, and I have given my warrants upon them, as also an order to the Muster Master to make warrants ready for paying the Army three months by way of imprest, according to their lordships' directions in that particular, and when the Army is paid I am to apply what remains towards paying the civil list according to the present establishment. Now this establishment commencing only at Christmas last, and the civil list being always paid from six months to six months, I am to seek what order to give concerning it, and therefore I desire you would know their lordships' pleasure in this matter, for the persons concerned upon this list especially the greatest of them, are much displeased, first, that they are postponed to the Army in this payment, and next, that I should scruple ordering the Receiver General to pay them six months pay, for which they have already taken out debentures.

The King's counsel and Judges are so concerned in this matter, that their advices ought not to be taken in it, and though my Lord Primate is clear in the matter that I should, after the Army is paid, order six months pay for the civil list, I must beg pardon to stay until I hear from your Grace upon this subject. I should have writ this to the Lords of the Treasury themselves, but that in their letter of the 11th, which gives these instructions, they say they have made your Grace acquainted with it, and had to it your approbation, besides not knowing how their lordships may take it, I am unwilling to multiply queries or make more exceptions to them, for perhaps it may be more my want of understanding then their

want of explaining the business enough. I must desire your Grace to ask their lordships another question upon this letter of theirs, though a very short one, and that is, whether they mean by paying the Army three months before the civil list is paid, that the establishment of Tangier should be comprehended, for they are now in a manner of our Army, but I should not [have scrupled] to give the civil list the precedence of them.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 26. Hampstead.—I am removed hither with my family till my house in the Square shall be better fitted than my Lord St. Albans has left it, and here I yesterday received two of yours of the 9th and one of the 15th of this month, to which I shall make such returns as I can without seeing the King or the Lords of the Treasury and being ready to go to Windsor to do my duty upon occasion of the festivals.

I did not doubt but that many would be dissatisfied with their share of retrenchment in the establishment, and I easily foresaw that these that were so would lay their disappointment to my charge how little soever my part was in it, whilst those who escaped by my means are perhaps little sensible of the kindness; but displeasures of this nature must be undergone by those that serve the King in necessitous times, and prefer the public safety before private relief though of persons meriting and indigent, but those who are at any reasonable degree of ease ought in such a case to conform to the state of the times with cheerfulness, and if they do not the less care is to be had of them.

The particulars you mention are:—First the peers' creation money, which to each particular peer is no great loss, but is considerable to the King for the present and I think that sort of payment is suspended in England. I am sure mine is the highest in Ireland and the most ancient but the Earl of Kildare's. The next is the salary of the Commissioners of Appeals, a function established by Act of Parliament; you and I know that their business was very little and that some of the persons were chosen that they might have the salary being improper for the work, and if I am not mistaken some persons otherwise provided for are, or are to be appointed to receive appeals when merchants shall bring them, which satisfies the provision of the Act which appoints no salary. The last particular is the Lord Lanesborough whose case is not fully in my memory, but I think his pension was continued to him though his office was not, but he was to come on the establishment as vacancies happened in pensions, and of this I conceive he has the benefit together with Cary Dillon. I am very sorry he is so like to die, for I had rather he should live displeased with me than die satisfied. It is true I told his son when he pressed me further, and with more

importunity and discontent than I think he ought, that there were few men in the world that knew our cases that would not think that he and I had been well rewarded by the Crown for the services we had done it. He ought not to have disturbed his father with writing this to him, perhaps otherwise than I spoke it, but I cannot retract the sense of the words. I think I told you in one of mine that it was understood here that what that revenue should fall short of answering the establishment by reason of the additional charge of Tangier and the ships would be supplied from hence; if I was in the right the calculation of 15,000*l.* that the revenue will fall short this year will be no desperate overcharge, but may be recovered without borrowing of money for that end, but of this I shall say more to you in my next.

There are three reasonable competitors for the bishopric of Dromore—the present Bishop of Cloyne who desires to be translated to it, Wiseman, the Dean of Raphoe, and Hamilton, your chaplain. The first has merit as much as either of the others at least, the second is Dean already and for aught I know otherwise very fit for promotion, but the strength of his pretension consists in the merits of his brother, who is a considerable and active citizen of London and very zealous for the King. Hamilton, the last, has an ancient promise of a bishopric from the King at the instance of James Hamilton, the father, renewed to the son. These three persons with their qualifications, as far as I know them, shall be represented to the King. My Lord Longford has written an entire letter to me upon the subject of the schoolmaster of Carrickfergus. I do not remember that ever my Lord Conway spoke to me of having him removed to Lisnegarvy. If he did yet any promise of mine must be understood conditionally that the thing might be done without injury to any other person or place, which I leave to the wisdom of the Council to judge of.

I have yet no letter of yours concerning Sir Thomas Newcomen. If it be in order to a title, I cannot undertake to serve him in it. Whilst the Army is in arrear, though Roger More were dead, there will be trafficking for them. If the officers of the guards are sure it will content their men, I know not why they may not be allowed to make the bargain you mention, but it ought to be for a limited time since I think I have a probable prospect that the Army and the whole establishment will be better paid than they expect. I have put the papers you sent me about the Duke of Grafton's affair into my Lord Chamberlain's hands about ten days since but heard no more of it. Whether he desists upon the discouragement of that paper, or whether the matter will be resumed after a contest betwixt the Lord Chamberlain and the Groom of the Stole about privileges shall be ended, I know not.

I do not perfectly understand the nature of Ellis's pretension to agency for the regiments, troops, and men aboard

the ships to be provided from Ireland, or how far it trenches upon what Gascoigne has already. This I know that agents are not imposed upon regiments and troops, but chosen by them, and as to those to be employed by the King, I suppose the government there will choose who shall act for victualling and clothing, unless it be done by contract, and then the contractors will choose their own officers. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 1. Dublin.—My Lord Mountjoy informed me last post that a warrant being issued out against a priest in the county of Fermanagh, the persons who were appointed to serve it chose to do it when he was at a public meeting, and that those who were with the priest rescued him and killed two of the persons so employed, and afterwards fled to the number of twenty in order to get to their keeping with the Tories that are abroad, but he hoped to get them apprehended before they can prevail with any to harbour them. I have writ to him to use all ways he can to apprehend them, that they may be brought to their trials, and that they may undergo such punishment as so barbarous a murder deserves. I know this business will make a great noise on that side, and will be much improved to serve some persons' turns both on this side and after it gets there, but this is all I know of the matter.

I send your Grace a copy of a packet which, coming to Ellis in the manner you see, I made bold to open, though directed to the Duke which I hope his Royal Highness will not be offended at, for I had reason to conclude by the way of proceeding, that it came either from a madman, or some knave that designed to play some trick to his Highness and the State, and your Grace will find when you have perused the papers that I was not deceived. The Bishop of Derry, whom you will find mentioned in this fellow's paper, is in town, but goes to-morrow for England. I have desired my Lord Primate with whom I left the originals, to speak with his lordship upon the subject before he goes, that he may give an account of the man, and send them not over because it is signed with his blood, and may be of use here. I send your Grace also the copy of a letter from Mr. Gascoigne's clerk to this fellow, which being then in the office I opened, and have sent forward. Whether this be worth your Grace's showing his Royal Highness or no, your Grace can best tell. In the meanwhile I will take no notice of the matter any farther, until I hear from your Grace, unless something new arise.

My Lord Ranelagh and partners being so briskly proceeded against at last, as that their estates are extended, I hope you will move his Majesty that the money when it comes in should be applied only to the paying those whom his lordship should have paid. To this purpose your Grace will have a letter

from me and the Board ; but I foresee people will be making application for preference on that side, and if so, pray remember my Lady Stephens, and the arrear of 1,500*l.* odd money yet due to the regiment of guards, notwithstanding the composition made with his lordship's partners.

There has fallen an ensign's place in the Army, which, upon your Grace's letter long since, I promised to give Major Baily's son, and by that means could not obey your commands then concerning one Motley, recommended to you by the Duchess, but promised him the next that fell ; but he seemed discontented at it, and I believe he is gone for England again to complain to the Duchess. If he should I hope your Grace will make my peace there, especially since I did not understand that the first ensign's place that fell was expected.

I have this post returned an answer to Mr. Secretary Jenkins's letter about Commissions upon Defective Titles, but have desired time to advise upon the contents of it. The Solicitor General was of opinion when I showed him the letter, that it would be a great ease to the country. I am sure it would to me, for now I am pestered, and shall be more, with discoverers.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, June 2. Chapelizod.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last written from Hampstead, being in answer to three letters of mine. My Lord Lanesborough is now so ill that Doctor Dun, who is his physician, told me that he could not live long, upon which I went to see him ; but either he, or his lady for him, excused my coming up to him. I had not gone then but that I was informed by one who had it from his lady that he desired when he died to have the letter his son writ to him buried with him, that nobody might know your unkindness to him.

I have not your Grace's letters by me, but am confident that by those of the latest date, I had little ground to believe that any falling short upon the present establishment would be supplied from thence ; but I am very glad you write me word it will, and the rather because I saw a letter from my Lord Rochester giving so little hopes of it, that he seemed to think it very unreasonable that money should be expected from that side, never taking notice or seeming to consider how much money is drained from hence, for the establishment of Tangier and the shipping. This letter was writ to my Lord Longford but I desire that may not be made known.

Since my last which I think was of the 26th of May, the Judges have satisfied me that the scruple I made concerning their payments was unnecessary, for I am convinced that by allowing them, after the Army is paid, to receive their salaries, they will receive no more at the year's end, than what is provided for them in this present establishment, therefore there needs no prosecuting the queries I made. What I then

did was at the instance of the Receiver General, and he is now satisfied that he is safe in the matter, and that for paying the civil list he needs no order from me.

There is no doubt but Dean Wiseman deserves well upon his own account, as well as his brother's, and your Grace may remember that I recommended him to you at my first coming over, but his non-residence was then a bar to his farther preferment. My chaplain also, Archdeacon Hamilton, ought to be considered if any promise has been made him by his Majesty, let his qualification for such a function be never so much wanting; but for the bishopric of Dromore, I think you are engaged to the Bishop of Cloyne by what you formerly writ concerning him to me, which occasioned the recommendation I sent on his behalf. The reasons why I recommended the present Dean of Cloyne you have in my letter of the 15th, and I am sure if that scheme does not hold my Lord Primate will take it very unkindly. As to my own particular I shall hereafter be so far from taking it ill that the recommendations from hence are not complied with, that I wish, to avoid the importunity and detracting solicitation of many clergymen in such cases, that not only the Bishops but their Deans were made on that side, as soon as your two chaplains are provided for.

I had by the last packet a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, signifying his Majesty's pleasure that I should inform him whether the granting Commissions to supply and confirm Defective Titles here would be grateful to the generality at this time, and also whether or no it would bring money into the King's coffers, a matter of that importance that I doubt not but you have been made acquainted with it, and then I wonder your Grace has taken no notice to me of it. I shall not make much haste with my answer, but will discourse the matter with my Lord Primate and the Solicitor when they come to Dublin, where I shall go this night. I had also a letter from Mrs. Roach, who lives with the Duchess of Portsmouth, desiring my favour upon a reference for Mr. Guy to me for her use, for the same business the Duke of Grafton was upon, mentioned in two or three of your letters. I foresee projectors of this kind will be very troublesome to us. I wish they were discouraged on that side.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 5.—What between Windsor, Hampstead and London I have but few certain hours I can call mine, so that being to lie at Hampstead I am fain to take a few minutes at a Committee to own yours of the 15th and 26th of the last month.

The Lords of the Treasury will by this post give you their sense for the payment of the civil list for six months, and they will transmit to you a copy of the Earl of Ranelagh's petition in behalf of himself, Stepney, and Dean, whose estates,

if they are in the King's reach, will go but a little way towards the clearing of their balance; so that unless the estates of their partners here may be liable, the condition of such as have not compounded, and theirs that have bought, will be desperate; and for aught I see it is yet a question whether English estates will be liable or no; in a short time we shall have the best opinions here in the point. I hope the better of it in that I see the judicatures here are very apt to extend their jurisdiction into Ireland.

The King has given the vacant bishopric to the Dean of Raphoe, though near akin to the Earl of Essex, in contemplation of the great merit of his brother. The deanery, I am told, is valuable, and by removes may accommodate some of those that lie on your hands. I approve of your contrivance in the disposition of the vacant company. I hope Sir John Dillon, who is a reasonable and a modest man, will be satisfied, with it. Mrs. Willoughby, mother-in-law to the last captain, was with me to-day and with many tears proposed that her grandson might have the company, or that he that has it should give the widow some part of the great sum Capt. Stopford paid so lately for the company. I told her it was disposed of, and if it had not, I could not consent to any such expedient for the relief of the widow, for whose condition I had much compassion. On this occasion I must tell you it is much wondered at here that a foot company should sell so dear as 1,500*l.*, and it is concluded a company could not yield so much but that dead pays, or the admitting such as give their pay for privilege, makes it up to them, and this is confirmed by what is confidently affirmed of Capt. Hales's receiving of 100*l.* a quarter from his lieutenant for the farm of his company. All this I have reason to believe has been, or will be, told the King, and leave an ill impression on the conduct of those that should look into the better discipline of the Army.

Your last question in yours of the 26th for want of being intelligible or legibly written can receive no certain answer. If you mean that you incline to pay the civil list before the new addition of Tangier I am of your mind, not including the Scotch regiment which was on the old establishment and ought to be paid with the rest of the Irish Army. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to DUCHESS OF ORMOND.

1683, June 8. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 29th of the last from Hampstead, and am glad to hear you intend to remove soon from it, for I do by no means think that a wholesome air, there being a bog very near as I remember.

I shall use my utmost endeavours not to forfeit the good opinion your Grace has of me in this administration his Majesty has honoured me with, and do not doubt but with the help of your good wishes so to order affairs as that his

Majesty's government shall not suffer in my hands, though the haughtiness of the present Commissioners of the Revenue, and the knavery of the late ones, have given, and are like to give me, much trouble, and I foresee that as soon as my Lord Lieutenant is out of the government the Lords of the Treasury intend to make this kingdom no better than a province, for it is evident in my judgment that their purpose for the future is to have their creatures to manage the revenue, independent of the Chief Governor, and then I leave any considering person to judge what he will signify, and my reason for this is that if great care had not been taken these very Commissioners' patent had now passed without subjecting them to the government, besides they have two of their number so well fitted for such a thing, by name Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Strong, that two such could not have been picked out again in the three kingdoms, for they will neither ask nor take advice, and very unwillingly obey orders from me; the other three behave themselves very well, but they stand in awe of those two. Your Grace may justly wonder why I write of such matters to you, but the reason is because Mr. Ellis copies all my letters to my Lord Lieutenant, and I am unwilling to trust him with the copying one of this nature, or to give him ground to think that I suspect him.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 8. Knowsley.—Concerning Mr. Trevor's desire that the mean profits of Hope be referred to his Grace.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 9. Dublin.—I am advertised that Dean Wiseman is much recommended to your Grace to succeed in the bishopric of Dromore. I am bold to take notice thereof unto your Grace, because your Grace was so obliging to me as to advise my Lord Deputy to discourse with me about the persons that were to be nominated to your Grace for that succession. I have nothing to object against Dean Wiseman; he is a person for aught I know of very great deservings, but he hath exceedingly neglected his residence upon his former charge, and how far that may be countenanced by promoting him to a bishopric I wholly submit to your Grace's consideration.

As to the present Bishop of Cloyne who was nominated to your Grace, I need not say anything to your Grace; you know his person and his abilities, and as to his provision it may lie in your Grace's power to provide for him in future, if your Grace may hold it convenient upon this occasion to dispose of this see of Dromore either to Dean Wiseman or to Mr. Hamilton. As to the succession of the now Dean of Cloyne into the bishopric of Cloyne, which may be thought

to be my concern upon those translations, I humbly beseech your Grace that it may not prove the least interruption to your Grace's thoughts, for I assure your Grace that my nominating him to my Lord Deputy was rather to accommodate his Excellency with a way for providing for two worthy persons, viz., Mr. Drelincourt and Mr. Wilson, than to prefer Mr. Fitzgerald whose means are sufficient enough for his comfortable support without the burden of a bishopric, so that I beseech your Grace that nothing of his concern might strike with you to the least disappointment of your Grace's inclinations.

The Bishop of Cork hath advertised me of your Grace's great favours extended to him since his going into England, and he earnestly obligeth me to acknowledge them to your Grace in his behalf. I am not so vain as to suppose that the least of your Grace's respects for him can arise from any consideration upon my account; but the importunity of friends and persons cannot always be avoided, though they draw me into such an absurdity as this is, for which I humbly beg your Grace's pardon. I heartily pray for your Grace's life, and that I may have the satisfaction of seeing you once again before I die.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 9. Dublin.—As I was going to bed last night yours of the 2nd of this month was brought me, and I am this morning going towards Windsor to be there at night. Mr. Lane's letter to his father must surely have had something in it beyond what anything I said to him could give ground for, but perhaps, suitable enough to his prudence and temper. However I am really much troubled that a man, so meriting of me, esteemed and obliged by me, should go out of the world with a belief of my being unkind to him. If he recover strength enough to bear discourse, I earnestly desire you would take pains to put him at rest in that point by assuring him that I have all the value and affection for him that a man can have for such a friend as he would trust his life and honour with.

What I told you as I remember was that if the revenue of Ireland should fall short of answering the establishment the deficiency would fall on Tangier and the ships, and must be supplied out of England, and so they must or not be paid at all, preference being given to Ireland before both or either, and yet the King and Lords of the Treasury do hope and expect that the revenue will satisfy all, and it would be a great and seasonable conveniency if shift could be made at this time to advance three months pay to that garrison, and I have reason to be confident it will shortly appear to be no loss to Ireland, which at more leisure I shall further explain unto you.

It was fully in my mind to acquaint you with what Secretary Jenkins writ to you of, about the project of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. It is not to undervalue the proposition that I call it a project, for, in the light I stand, I cannot but think such an offer from the King will be acceptable to that people and may bring in some money. Therefore lose no time in making a return to the question.

I have had no part with any of those that would attack Sir Theophilus Jones, but what the King put into my hands for the Duke of Grafton. If any since have gotten a promise of the same thing it were fit you should let my Lord Chamberlain, by yourself or by me, know the state of the case as you can gather it. The bishopric is disposed of to Dean Wiseman, and the Bishop of Cloyne must know that neither you nor I do no more than recommend, but the choice is entirely the King's, as hath appeared by some Bishops made heretofore against my recommendation and against my will. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—I had yesterday at Chapelizod your Grace's letter of the 5th, and at the same time the letter you mention from the Lords of the Treasury about Lord Ranelagh's business and the payment of the civil list. As to the former finding Lord Ranelagh's, Major Dean's and Stepney's estates already extended, I have ordered the Court of Exchequer to inform me how far the intention of that part of their lordships' letter may be complied with, desiring execution should be stopped against them, and also to give answer to his lordship's petition and reasons in order to transmit it to the Lords of the Treasury of which I have given them an account, and for that of the civil list I had accommodated the matter before their lordships' letter came to my hands. I was in hopes to have had some account from your Grace in your last letter about money to supply the defects of the late Farmers, who have of late been so warmly prosecuted by the Commissioners of the Revenue, that I believe they will steal to Sir James Shaen instead of his coming over to them, for those here dare not stir abroad. I thought, and so did some of the Commissioners themselves, that they had driven too furiously considering the checks I had put upon them, and they were resolved to stop the taking of process that they might hear from the other side first; but this last packet out of England brought them commands from the Lords of the Treasury to prosecute them with all the rigour the law could afford, so that I believe the Commissioners will press for execution against the Farmers' persons, their arrears, and estates in land if they can find any. As for my own part I shall not meddle one way or other in the matter, but wish

the King may find his account in the thing ; those persons whom I take to be the ablest to advise with in such matters are afraid he will not.

Since the bishopric of Dromore is disposed of, I will endeavour by some change or other to provide for your two chaplains now in the house with me that I may not lose them, for I intend to keep them and only them in the family until your return. I am informed again that the Archbishop of Cashel is relapsed, and do not doubt but when the news of his death comes to you, the Bishop of Cork, being on that side, will be translated thither. If so, and that your Grace ever expects to be at quiet in your town of Kilkenny, you must translate the Bishop of Ossory to that place, who desires it, and would have been glad to have changed for the bishopric of Dromore, for the division between Irishtown and the Corporation of Kilkenny is so great, that it is become scandalous.

I was very angry when I heard what rate was given for a company in the regiment, and sent for the Lieutenant-Colonel about it when Stopford bought, which was near a year ago, and told him the ill consequences of it, 1,200*l.* having been given, and that is the utmost. He wondered at it as much as I did, and protested, and I believe him that he has taken all the care he could to make the officers keep their companies full, and when I saw the regiment out last week they appeared better than I have seen them this many years. That of Capt. Hales's farming his company shall be looked into, and I hope hereafter leave will not be given to any person chiefly concerned in England to purchase a command here, for I am confident they tell stories of the profit they make on purpose to get the more money for their companies, by the report that 1,500*l.* was given when it is positively affirmed that 1,200*l.* only, though that is too much, was the highest ; but it is certain that both in the Army and regiment employments have risen in their price in proportion as the land has ; but this that has happened to Stopford, especially when they see that nothing will be done for the family they leave behind, will, I hope, lower the rates and vindicate the officers. I hear Hungerford is coming over to sell ; but I shall make bold to stop him until you shall approve of the thing, the person, and the price. I am sure he ought not to have more than he gave, for he has been at no charge for equipage, nor has he spent 50*l.* in this country since he bought the troop. My Lord Blaney and Capt. Stanley put in for the buying it.

I hear Beverley Usher is dead, and that he died at Bristol, as he was going to the Bath. I suppose your Grace would have your Cornet succeed him, and in his room I shall recommend Mr. Hoy, who has long served you very well and does credit to the family now. The quarter-master bought not long since. I shall do nothing in these until I have your commands.

## SAME to SAME.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—The enclosed is Mr. Solicitor's sense upon Commissions to be issued for securing Defective Titles, and is approved by my Lord Chancellor. Your Grace may deliver it to Mr. Secretary Jenkins if you like it, and think the time proper. This is all I have to trouble your Grace with, having writ at large already this day.

## EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Knowsley.—Enclosing letter. He humbly submits to his Grace whether it should be shown. Roper will give his Grace a full account.

*Encloses :—*

R. HEYWOOD and OTHERS, GOVERNOR and OFFICERS  
of the ISLE OF MAN, to EARL OF DERBY.

1683, May 31. Castle Rushen.—We, your Governor and officers of your Honor's Island of Man, do hereby certify that one Mr. Christopher Jans, his Majesty's surveyor, waiter and searcher, sent into this Isle ; having taxed Mr. Ferd Calcoll, your Honor's water-bailiff here, to have been privy to some indirect courses very injurious to his Majesty in his customs with other words to this purpose, much reflecting upon the said water-bailiff his credit and reputation, being always a true servant to your honourable family and a good and loyal subject now and in the worst of times, the said water-bailiff complaining to me Robert Heywood, Governor, and craving justice against the said Jans, I forthwith conveyed the officers, whose names are subscribed, and the said Jans before us to make good his accusations if he could ; promising, upon good proof, to inflict such punishment as was proper for a guilt of that nature, or otherwise to certify and make true report of the case where else it was to be heard. But the said Jans, disowning the jurisdiction of this Court, utterly refused to have any trial here ; and said he would make his application to the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury, and would proceed according to such measures as he should receive from them ; of which course of proceeding we have thought it our duty to make true report to your Honor humbly leaving the consequence to your Honor's consideration, and how much these kinds of practices do daily tend to the breach of your Honor's prerogative and infringement of your Honor's charter ; first that your officers or any other of your tenants here shall, without respect to the government or laws of your Island, be called to any Court of England for trial of misdemeanours

committed here ; and that which is far worse the great hindrance of commerce and trade here, by having such an officer placed amongst us, to the utter destruction and ruin of the natives and inhabitants as also the great prejudice to your Honor in your customs ; all which we once more refer to your Honor's serious consideration, imploring that your Honor will be pleased to take counsel upon these particulars, and be careful to find out some timely remedy for prevention of this and other further mischief and inconveniences that may ensue, and with our daily prayers for the prosperity and prosperous success of your Honor in all your enterprises and your illustrious family, we cease and remain, &c.

R. HEYWOOD. THO. FLETCHER.  
THO. MORRIS. THO. NORRIS, Junr.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 12. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy, hath been pleased to show me a letter that he lately received from Mr. Secretary Jenkins, wherein he writes that the King hath been moved to issue out a Commission of Grace for Remedy of Defective Titles here, and my lord's opinion is desired how far the same may be either seasonable or grateful to the subject, or of advantage to the King, whereupon a return will shortly be made by my lord, and it may not, perhaps, be any great trouble to your Grace to hear something from me upon that subject.

This your Grace knows is no new design, but what you have formerly had in your thoughts, and seems to be almost the only thing that now remains to be done towards the settlement of the estates of this kingdom, but yet you cannot but remember how much and how unreasonable opposition it met with from some upon the last transmission of bills, when one was prepared and sent over to that purpose, and it will be still, I doubt not, opposed by many of those who pretend to be deficient of what was intended for them by the Acts, and hope to be satisfied by new discoveries and inquiries into concealed lands, whereof your Grace knows what complaints have been made, and what trouble and charge people were put to by them, and if that course should be still continued, it will much increase the disrepute that lies upon the titles of lands here, when after land is fairly bought and sold for valuable consideration, or settled upon marriage, or money laid out in buildings thereupon, and a long quiet enjoyment thereof, the purchasers and possessors thereof may be in danger of losing all their money and charges, or at least of being at great trouble and expense, in defending their estates upon such commissions of inquiry into the King's title, which may still be renewed from time to time and if he that prosecutes

them, and is to the benefit of them, doth not succeed in one, he may afterwards take out another, and so trouble or worry his neighbour, as often and as long, as he pleases. These proceedings were once stopped by an order of your Grace and the Council, and the matter represented to the King, but some of late have again obtained letters for the issuing such commissions, so that people will not think themselves out of danger till some other way be found for their security than by putting a present stop to them, which may at any time be taken off again, but such a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles would wholly put an end to anything of this kind, and that which is thereby designed, being only to bar the King's title. I do not see but that it may be done as well by the King's commission and passing patents thereupon as by an Act of Parliament, and it cannot but be of some advantage to the King either by fines or increase of his rents, if the matter be well and carefully managed.

There has been some talk of late here, as if the King designed to sell some part of his quit-rents in order to raising money towards payment of what is in arrear to the Army, for which no great sum would be requisite, if the growing revenue would hold up to answer the charge of the present establishment lately sent over ; for, although upon expiration of the late farm, the Army was left six months in arrear, yet, if money could be had to pay the first three months of those six, the other three months might well enough run on, to be paid out of the growing revenue, by paying still three months' pay at the end of the next three months, after it grows due, which will be as well as they ever used to be paid. But the danger is that the King's debt will be still increased by that addition that is now made to the establishment, far above what, I fear, can ever be raised out of the revenue, whether it be either farmed or managed by the ablest persons that can be found out for it, so that nobody can foresee how much the King will run in debt here, whilst the establishment holds as it is ; but if it should be found necessary to raise some money towards payment of part of the Army's arrears, I doubt it could hardly be otherwise raised in this kingdom, than by sale of some part of the quit-rents; some of the lesser whereof which are more troublesome to collect, might, I believe, be sold for fifteen or sixteen years' purchase at least, and although the selling of any part of the current revenue would be an ill precedent, yet, if it should be resolved, that some money must be raised upon security of the revenue here, it would be a cheaper way than taking it up at ten per cent. as was done upon the two late farms, and the increase of rents that might be made upon a Commission of Defective Titles, might perhaps supply what would be necessary to be sold for such a purpose.

Process being ordered to issue here against my Lord Ranelagh and his partners for the money due upon the balance of their

account, your Grace may perhaps now think it a fit time to get it settled, now that money that shall either come in upon this process, or may be recovered from the partners in England, shall be disposed of. Your Grace knows that it is all due to several persons here for debts and arrears that they undertook to pay, and none of it can be reckoned to be any part of the King's 80,000*l.*, which hath been paid in defalcations that have been allowed them, for what hath been remitted by the King, or by his order otherwise applied than it ought to have been by the undertaking. Now if any part of this money that remains due from them should be diverted to other uses, it will certainly occasion a great, and, I fear, a just complaint; many poor people being herein concerned, and there being no other prospect of satisfying what the King owes them, and the Undertakers were bound to pay them but out of what remains due upon this balance. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for my giving you so large a trouble, and shall always continue, &c.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, June 13. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to discourse with Mr. Solicitor General, and with me about a Commission for the Remedy of Defective Titles. Mr. Solicitor hath undertaken to give your Grace so full an account of that matter, that I shall not trouble your Grace with anything upon that subject. About a month since I presumed to acquaint your Grace with Sir Richard Bulkeley's great submission and protestation of obedience to his Majesty, and of his observance to the Church; but I have not yet heard whether that letter of mine came to your Grace's hands. I humbly beg, if your Grace please, that I may know your Grace's sense in that matter, if you have received that letter. I pray God in heaven bless you.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 9th and I shall speak to my Lord Lanesborough when I see him next for he is now crept abroad again, and though he has death in his face and understanding, yet he does not love to hear it spoke of. He intends to go speedily into England; but I am afraid he has not strength enough to perform the journey.

I hope the Bishop-elect of Dromore will reside here better than the Dean of Raphoe did. It was no small disappointment to Dean Fitzgerald that he was put by the bishopric of Cloyne, and I am afraid some persons may think that either I did not sincerely recommend that scheme, or that your Grace was unwilling to appear for it; but such suspicions I value not. But now the archbishopric of Cashel is ready to fall, I hope you will use your interest to have the Bishop of Cork

translated thither, Ossory to Cork, Cloyne to Ossory, and the aforesaid Dean to Cloyne, and by these translations you will bring in money to the King, the parties translated will be obliged, and some of your chaplains and mine gratified.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, June 16.—Craving letters of dispensation to allow Nicholas Hall, master of arts, Canon and Treasurer of the Church of Exeter, to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, and Wm. Cutler, bachelor of arts, of Christ Church, to proceed to a higher degree, although wanting a term. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 16. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 7th and 8th inst. I believe there is a mixture of knavery and frenzy in the Scotch proselyte. When the Bishop of Derry arrives we may have more knowledge of him; in the meantime I will show the Duke the copies sent me, and make your excuse for opening them. On Monday we may expect the reflections of the brethren here upon the outrage done upon those that went to seize on the priest. I see you have begun the search after the malefactors, and it ought to be continued vigorously till they are brought to justice. It will not be amiss to send hither all the steps you make to that end. I have read yours of the 8th to your mother, and believe there will be a season to reduce things to a righter method. You should make a collection of the particulars wherein the authority of the Government there is invaded.

I am taking coach for Windsor, but I must first inform you that Beverley Usher is dead, and that I desire Robin Dillon may have a commission to be my captain-lieutenant, Slaughter to be cornet, and Mayo to be quarter-master. I will provide another to be groom of the stirrup. Mayo was bred from a boy in troops, and I am confident is a very good man to make an officer of. Other parts of your letter shall be done, and if need be, answered hereafter. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.

1683, June 18. Windsor.—I received yours of the 8th and 12th of this month on Saturday last as I was in a crowd of people some with and some without business, so that I could not by that day's post make your lordship a return as I desired. Mr. Trevor's offer of making me an arbitrator betwixt your lordship and him is rather a compliment to me than to anybody else, since it implies much confidence in my justice which to the best of my skill shall never deceive anybody that trusts to it, but my relation to your lordship is so near, and my wishes for your prosperity so well known that unless

I do you wrong Mr. Trevor will hardly believe I do him right. I shall therefore rather desire that he would match me with one to be named by him, I mean with a man as little skilled in controversies of such a nature and as desirous to make a fair end of them as I am. If such a man can be found, I shall then bestow my pains in your service with much willingness, and I think it may be a service to help you out of the briars of the law, where fleeces will unavoidably be left, though the carcase get out.

I have brought with me hither the letter sent your lordship from your Governor and officers in the Isle of Man, with purpose to speak with my Lord Rochester about it to prevent ill impressions that may be made by the person employed by him, and the rest of the Lords of the Treasury, to supervise affairs of trade in that place, though whatever he writes I am sure your lordship will be heard before anything will or can be done to your prejudice, yet since *quo warrantos* are come in fashion, and that for aught I know your charter and royalties may be subject to question that way, I conceive it will be fit that good counsel be advised with that when we know our own strength or weakness we may steer our course accordingly, and this is suitable to the advice the letter from the Governor, &c., gives, and all that yet I can say on the subject.

This morning the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London will be here to present a petition to his Majesty upon occasion of the judgment given against their charter. The words of the petition will be dutiful and submissive. What the answer will be your lordship will, I doubt not, receive by to-morrow's post, though I fear I shall not be your intelligencer. I know the King does not intend to raise any profit to himself or to lessen theirs ; but I believe he will endeavour to reduce their power so that it shall not be able to hurt the government, their fellow subjects, and themselves.

I hope your wife is safely gotten to you, and what she carries with her. God send her as safe a delivery and both of you all imaginable satisfaction in each other. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 19. Hampstead.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and many citizens of London presented his Majesty, as he sat at Council, with a very dutiful and submissive petition, which, together with his Majesty's answer and demands delivered in a speech by my Lord Keeper, will, I presume, be sent you in print from London by this day's post. They all kneeled when and after the Lord Mayor presented their petition, and would have continued in that posture if the King had not commanded them to rise. The doors of the Privy Chamber, where a full Council was held were set open, and soon the room was filled, amongst the rest

by foreign ministers and strangers, but I doubt of them there was not many pleased with the show; I wish all the King's subjects were. It is doubted many of the best affected citizens, even such as wish the King satisfaction in the prerogatives he means to reserve, will yet be scrupulous by an act of theirs to give them up in violation, as they may think, of their oaths, and possibly from an unwillingness that their names should be recorded as surrenderers of privileges they have long enjoyed. On the other hand if judgment should be entered against their charter, it is feared that all or most of the donatives given by former citizens to the City will revert to the heirs of the donors, to which it will not be in the King's power to restore them. Whether the forfeiture of their charter will have this effect or no the law must determine; but I am sure if the King's commands be not submitted unto, it will be put to the trial, for I do not find him disposed to lose the opportunity of securing his crown and his best subjects against the misuse of those powers he and his predecessors have inconsiderately, if I may so say, put into that Corporation.

When it was thought the Archbishop of Cashel was immediately to die, I received this enclosed project of removes and promotions from the Archbishop of Tuam by the hands of Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and though the Archbishop of Cashel has outlived that fit yet the reprieve must be so short that I have thought good to send you a transcript of the design, which, if it should not be fit in every part, may nevertheless be of use to bring things and men into yours and my Lord Primate's thoughts.

Since mine of Saturday last I have considered wherein the innovations or invasions upon the Government there either by the Lords of the Treasury, or by Commissioners of the Revenue recommended by them and authorised by the King, may consist. All the Lords of the Treasury write or do are but significations of the King's pleasure, and if those relate to the addition or alteration of the establishment they must procure the privy signet and the countersigning of a Secretary of State for it, and I think a Chief Governor is at more ease and in more safety when all gifts and grants must pass their approbation, than when every courtier, and their dependent projectors, was able to obtain a letter for this or that to which the Secretary would seldom oppose any difficulty, but leave the Chief Governor to the choice of diserving the King or disobliging the suitor. As to the Commissioners of the Revenue, their proper work is so chalked out to them that whenever they step over their bounds it will be visible, and when it is so, they ought to be put in mind of it. They did indeed offer at powers improper for them, but I suppose those were either refused or are since rectified, if not, I would be glad to be instructed in particulars. It is true they may be spies; but to prevent hurt from thence requires only fidelity, industry

and circumspection which are duties necessary though there were no such supervisors. I am sorry Sir Thomas Newcomen affects anything I cannot serve him in, especially when I am not at liberty to give him my reasons or when they are such as would not please him. If by any other way he can compass his end, I shall not oppose it.

You may remember that [there was] a while since a project for the modelling of the Army with which my Lord of Longford was acquainted and, as I believe, has at least the substance of the design by him ; I will not say but that though numbers would have been lessened, yet the remainder would have been more useful and a good foundation to have at any time enlarged upon. I did not like that part of the project by which you were to be loser, and as little that other by which I was to make you a saver to my cost. The execution of the design was laid aside, I am confident, for want of my approbation. How long that consideration will hold I know not, nor well how to answer when it shall be said that the reduction to be made will be but to bring the regiment and the independent companies to the numbers they are here, for I shall never offer it as a reason that it will discontent the officers, for they are to submit to what shall be thought best for the service, as now it is that a company of grenadiers should be appropriated to the regiment, which, if it should go on, must be by taking so many men from each company as will complete their pay, of this the Duke spoke to me on Sunday last. *Copy.*

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, June 22. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 12th inst. which I answer a day before the post goes, because the King has appointed a Council to be held at Hampton Court to-morrow in the morning and will hold another in the afternoon. The principal occasion is the discovery of a damnable conspiracy for killing the King and the Duke as they came from Newmarket to London this last spring, and, though I am as slow as any man in my belief of such discoveries and attempts, yet I believe it highly probable that the thing would have been attempted, if the fire which burned a great part of Newmarket had not driven the King from thence eight or ten days sooner than he intended and prefixed for his stay there.

The discoverer is a substantial citizen, zealously factious and active on the Whig party, and so bold that it was he that arrested the Lord Mayor when nobody else could be found hardy enough to undertake it. He says it was remorse of conscience and horror of so bloody a fact and for prevention of the like villainy that moved him to repent and discover, and we are charitably to believe him, though the fear of some of the conspirators being beforehand with him might have some share in his conversion. The manner of effecting the

execrable fact and the means of the actors' escape was thus laid. There is one Rumbold, heretofore an officer of Cromwell's, blind of an eye, who has a house near a gate in the road where toll is paid for permission to pass by a gravelled causeway over a large meadow. In this house and in the garden and yards belonging to it which were hid from passengers' view by high ditches, trees and weeds, twelve of the actors were so planted, four of them were to shoot blunderbusses into the King's coach, three or four to let fly at the coachman and postillion, and the rest at the guards that ride behind the coach, which must come close by the ditch, and make some little stop at the gate, and the guards are not above six when the King makes but a day's journey from Newmarket to London, but to have time enough to do their work they had contrived to have a cart stand cross the causeway, which should seem to do so by the unskilfulness of the carters, who were to be disguised conspirators, or by the awkwardness of the horses. They were to have somewhere thereabouts about thirty horse more. With these and by their knowledge of by-ways they were to get to London, where they had prepared for a rising, and if they had not, it is not to be doubted, but that upon their effecting of such a design there would have been one. The substance of all this is confessed by one that is apprehended, accused by the informer, the rest of those named by him are fled upon apprehension of being discovered, but how they came to have that apprehension is not clearly known. Besides, those that were sought for, many more have quit their houses and abscond. We are yet upon the track, but it is hoped every day will show us more light and who were principal in the contrivance. This is what my memory serves me to write and therefore I will not answer for exactness in all particulars; but I am fully satisfied that there was a formed design to commit the treason and I believe all men that are not given over to incredulity, or resolved to be rebels, will be convinced.

The Bishop of Derry and he of Cork were with me this morning. The first gave me some part of the history of Pugh that writ the letter to the Duke. He says he preaches at Belfast; but sure some course is, or will be taken, to silence so wretched a rogue. The Bishop of Cork spoke to me to succeed to Cashel, concluding that the old man is dead. I shall move the King in it, and the remove of the Bishop of Ossory to Cork and Cloyne to Ossory, but for Cloyne let the Dean thereof be recommended.

If Hungerford should ask leave to part with his place let the permission be delayed. Stanley is very well, and for my Lord Blaney I shall desire to be excused if I give not my approbation. I believe by this post you will receive directions to send over the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. If you should not, what I write to you is sufficient to go in hand with it. *Copy.*

EARL OF ABERCORN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 23. Windsor.—Concerning a grant to remedy an oversight of his father's in the Court of Claims. He apprehended that some might trouble him about part of his estate which seemed questionable. On the advice of the Duke he had applied to the King, and the letter had been refused as his Excellency would see. He hopes, through his representing a family related to his Excellency's former lady and to his Excellency's own family, to obtain a favourable report to the King. The King and the Duke of York are inclined to favour his request, and the Duke of York recommended secrecy lest the contrary might prejudice him.  
*Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 24. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 16th inst. and the 19th instant, but must beg leave till next packet to give a full answer to them, because I find it is the opinion of Sir William Petty and other safe doctors that my wife should go this season to Tunbridge, which I have consented to, but it being somewhat inconvenient to me as to my private concerns, it takes up my thoughts more perhaps than such a thing ought to do, and I am going this afternoon to Chapelizod to settle the manner of her journey, that she may not lose the benefit of this season, and if she recovers may return before the winter.

I shall sign Robin Dillon's commission to-morrow, but I shall keep the other in suspense until I have your Grace's answer to mine of the 12th. I have put my Lord Lansborough at ease in his mind upon my promising you would not be angry with his son.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, June 26. St. James's Square.—The prosecution of further discoveries of the conspiracy against the King's life, and the introduction of the most horrible confusion that ever any nation was in, takes up all our time. Twelve hours were spent yesterday upon it, and yet I cannot say we have made a proportionable advance. Those we have in hold and who have confessed enough against themselves, being so backward in charging others that nothing can be got out of them, beyond what they conjecture we know already or what is drawn from them by such questions as they cannot easily evade, and yet it is evident to them that they have no way to save their lives but by detecting more considerable villains than themselves; for that such there are concerned with them is against common sense to doubt. It is true we have never named any person to them, that it may not be in theirs or anybody's power to say they have been terrified or bribed to accuse any particular person. Col. Rumsey, the most considerable man yet

appearing, has some reserve which it seems he would keep for the King's knowledge and his own last refuge, which brings his Majesty from Windsor to be here by nine o'clock this morning. The man has been so highly obliged by the King and the Duke that he has made himself a good fortune such as prevailed with Sir Hugh Smith's widow, old Jack Ashburnham's daughter, and he seemed to me to be more concerned for the infamy of such ingratitude than for his life, of which all men say he was upon service very little careful. West, the lawyer, is a man of a quick wit and fluent tongue, and though esteemed fearful does not appear to me to be so much daunted as the other, possibly as not having so much sense of honour, nor so many obligations to the King.

The third principal person, from whose house the assassination should have been committed, is Rumbold, characterised to be a hardy, stout man, heretofore inured to danger and a good officer. To him was committed the conduct of the action. Of him and of my friend Col. Lawrence I have this to observe and leave to you and my Lord Primate to judge of. When Hetherington was prosecuted at my suit this Rumbold became surety for him that he should appear to the action. But a little before Easter Term, when judgment was to be given, Lawrence brought me a petition from Rumbold who was himself in the outward room—I send you the copy of the petition. When I had read it I began to have an ill opinion of Rumbold for being caution for such a rogue, nor was I abundantly satisfied with Lawrence for his interposition. In short I refused the request, and then Rumbold made a shift to produce Hetherington, Lawrence pretending to me that by providence Rumbold had lit upon him. This increased my suspicion of unfair dealing on all hands, insomuch that I took more care of keeping the petition, and to mark the day I received it, than the thing might seem to deserve, and though I had forgotten the name, yet I so well remembered the matter, that when I heard Rumbold's name, and called to mind Lawrence had told me he lived somewhere about Theobalds, and found that was not far from the place where the murder was to be committed, I sent Gascoigne to find the petition which makes it evident that the petitioner was to be the prime actor in the matter. I cannot from hence conclude that Lawrence was made acquainted with the design. I have a better opinion of his humanity. On the other hand the time of his coming over falling in with that of the conspiracy, which was not at an end even when he returned, the little or no business he pretended to have here, his reputation with the party, and the force of fanatic zeal and irregular ambition, will not permit me in my thoughts absolutely to acquit him. So that all I can advise upon such conjectural presumptions is, that not only he, but others of his persuasion, may be carefully eyed, and

that, if it may be, fit men capable of observation may be employed amongst them. Possibly more may be found out, before the inquiry be at an end. I will leave my letter open, that I may add to it before night if I can have time. *Copy.*

HENRY STANFORD to the late FARMERS of the REVENUE.

1683, June 26. Galway.—Yours of the 19th current I received but Sunday about two of the clock in the afternoon, though Mr. Meine upon receipt did immediately post expresses to find me out, but did not until they met me here, which, as soon as I received, having had the advice of Mr. Meine [I] did ride myself towards Kilconnell, and sent several expresses thinking Counsellor Peter Martin might be elsewhere. It was my good luck to meet him very near that place, where I communicated the matter to him, and though his business was very great there, we, the next day about three o'clock in the morning took horse and was here about nine. He immediately sent to Mr. Meine who came to him and consulted the whole thing, after which Mr. Martin went and advised with his books, where he took much time until the hour of inquiry which was appointed at four of the clock in the afternoon at . . . house where the jury was called and sworn. All the evidence that did appear until about ten of the clock at night signified in the opinion of Mr. Martin and the King's counsel little to your prejudice, neither of them proving what effects of yours was now to be had. The Sheriff being very impartial, and taking upon him to be sole judge, and not examining any but whom he pleased, kept the jury until about twelve or one o'clock in the morning, thinking to have more evidence for the King, by which time Mr. Meine was overpowered, being informed, as he since told me, that the jury had evidences that he had above 2,000*l.* of your money now in his hands, so did appear, and, notwithstanding all the opposition could be made by your counsel, was forced by the Sheriff to give this testimony : the words of which were that he does not know whether he has any cash of yours in his hands until he makes up his accounts with the Accountant General, but has 911*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* in bonds and a pledge in tobacco of Laurence Deans for 100*l.* good money, bonds at sale for 205*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, a debt of Marcus Kirwan for 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, and some pictures of W. Joyce's worth about 2*l.* and some quantities of tobacco [for] Mr. Plummer, what it is he does not know, all which the jury found. And the Sheriff this morning came to the collector to de[mand] the bonds, but [he] would not deliver them ; he likewise [came] to Mr. Plummer for the keys of the several cellars where tobacco and other goods lay, but Mr. Plummer would give none being so advised by the counsel, so that there is nothing save the knowledge of the bonds in Mr. Meine's hands, which he resolved to keep until he had an authentic order to the contrary. In the interim I have discoursed, by advice, with the several merchants indebted who are all my very good

friends, and have promised, if you shall think it fit, allowing them some reasonable consideration and sending them a sufficient discharge for the bonds in Mr. Meine's hands, such as counsel shall approve of. They will notwithstanding what is done enter into other bonds with good sureties, to whom you shall appoint. The persons indebted, time of payment, of whose sold, and sums due, I send you here enclosed. Please [direct me] in time and as far as my might can do [I] will serve you in what you order me. The Sheriff would fain have persuaded me to give the jury an account of what cash I have of yours, which in my thoughts was impertinent, it not lying in his inquiry. If it had, I should give him the same answer I did, which was that he should not be informed by me of any matter of concerns I had of yours. Soon afterwards there was one of the merchants here that was indebted for inland excise in that part of Mr. Meine's district in the county at large which is within my collection, and because the money was paid to my order here they charge me with the money but shall not find it.

Counsellor Martin appeared very worthily for you for which, together with the pains he took in coming so great a journey, Mr. Meine adjudged me to give him three guineas, which I did for 5s. Honourable gentlemen, whatever I can serve you in I will do it, and more now than ever I would before, which with most humble respects is all at present from, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, June 26. Dublin.—Since the charter of London is now in the King's power, perhaps the rules for settling corporations in this country may be of some use to his Majesty, as to his reserving such power as may keep that City in its duty towards him ; they are to be found in the Secretary's office ; but lest they should not I will send them over either by this or the next post.

The persons who committed the outrage in the county of Fermanagh have been vigorously pursued, and I hear one of them is taken ; but a set of Scots Tories gives us the greatest trouble now, they have been so followed that all their hopes is to gain Scotland before they are overtaken. I have the enclosed project for the removal of Tuam to Cashel, the doing which is propounded two ways, both of them in my judgment very unreasonable, for either the uniting bishoprics or joining deaneries *in commendam* will have an ill sound, and that justly, for we all know that generally bishoprics are better here already than they are in England. Somewhat to this purpose my Lord Primate and I have discoursed upon some time ago, but his Grace was convinced the matter could not conveniently be done, and therefore approved of the last scheme I sent over, which will accommodate as many and as good men as this project would.

Your Grace's letter of the 19th has satisfied me as to what I writ in mine of the 8th, especially since I have found of late matters mended as to the particulars therein mentioned ; all that I was concerned at was that by means of the Commissioners of the Revenue's taking out process against the late Farmers, and that without acquainting me with it, I am put to great troubles, for the Farmers do not now look upon themselves as obliged to satisfy any person to whom they had formerly given assignments ; but, on the contrary, they obstruct as much as they can, the King's finding out what is due to them, and compound underhand with those that owe them money, upon which account the June pay is not like to be fully satisfied, so that some persons are like to suffer even in that three month's pay.

My Lord of Granard, who is lately come to town, has brought me the project at large for new modelling the Army which I have not had time to consider fully, but will consult the matter with his lordship and my Lord Longford, who were privy to the thing when first proposed. Upon the first view I found the present military establishment to differ from that which they made the calculation upon, very considerably, which must occasion many difficulties, and more reducements than were then propounded. However the project shall be sent over and submitted to what shall be thought best on that side, and though I have reason to believe my Lord Dartmouth was the occasion of renewing this project, with intention to answer me upon a mistaken opinion that I did use him hardly in the business of the title of Mountjoy, yet I shall desire he may have the altering, as well as he had the drawing up this project. And when it has your Grace's approbation I will be passive in the matter. The enclosed petition of the Commissioners of Appeals was delivered me yesterday by my Lord Chief Baron. I take what is desired in it to be reasonable and therefore recommend it to your Grace.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1683, June 27. Dublin.—Though I believe it was intended that Sir Robert Reading, the bearer, should still receive as formerly 500*l. per annum* out of the concordatums, for maintaining the light-houses, yet because he is not mentioned in the present establishment, the Lords of the Council scruple at allowing it. Therefore I desire I may have his Majesty's commands from the Lords of the Treasury in this particular. He has been allowed that money upon other establishments without renewing his letter, all which he will make appear.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1683, June 29. Dublin.—My uncle Mathew gave me this morning your Grace's letter of the 20th, in which you mention your intentions of reducing your charge, and he has

informed me what reducement you have resolved upon here, which though it is 400*l.* a year inevitably lost to me, yet I do not at all repine at it, though the necessity of my wife's journey into England makes it somewhat unreasonable to me, the account your Grace gives me of the wicked design against his Majesty's person taking up so much more of my concern. I have upon it ordered proclamations to be issued out for all officers to repair to their commands, and two troops of horse to march to Strabane in the county of Londonderry, that being the place inhabited by people much of the same stamp with those concerned in that detestable plot. Those proclamations shall be sent down by to-morrow's post.

I am glad your Grace approves of the last scheme about the Bishops, and desire that the Dean of Cloyne may succeed his Bishop. Perhaps the Bishop of Ossory will not translate to Cork; but that will not trouble the matter, for then Cloyne may be translated to Cork; but the Archbishop of Cashel is not dead yet, and when he dies I shall write again upon this business, and then, I hope, I shall have my head less full of other matters, and shall have more leisure than I have now, for the post is going away.

I shall send for the Solicitor General and give him directions to draw up Commissions for Defective Titles, for he is not only able for such a matter, but I find him fond of the thing. I was told that Hungerford said that as soon as he had no longer leave to stay in England he would sell his command. Your Grace might easily see that I put no stress upon what I said for the two pretenders, though the present Captain would make it the best troop; but, if your Grace will leave that matter to me, Hungerford shall neither have leave to sell for this good while, nor stay in England without being checked.

#### EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.

1683, June 29. Bretby.—The privilege that your Grace hath always given me of taking this liberty doth encourage me to trouble your Grace at a time when all honest men are filled with horror at the report of the greatest intended villainy that could be either acted or invented. My Lord, if I thought that my coming to town could in the least be either serviceable or acceptable to his Majesty, I would not delay it a moment, and therefore though I writ to Sir Lionel Jenkins to inform me of his Majesty's pleasure, I do humbly entreat your Grace to favour with your advice, &c.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, June 30.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter of the 18th inst., and referring to the arbitration between Mr. Trevor and himself, and to the affair of the Isle of Man. He proceeds then:—But I dwell too long upon this for I am to go to another kind of business and a very important one. I received this

day a letter from Mr. Secretary Jenkins intimating a discovery, his Majesty and his Royal Highness very narrowly escaping being assassinated in his Majesty's return from Newmarket. I hope your Grace has so good an opinion of me, it is not at all necessary to declare how much I abhor the horrid fact, and the men who could harbour such monstrous thoughts in their mind. I shall therefore waive saying any more, but beg leave to tell you I am commanded to watch the motions of the ill affected, and to that end I am required to have a special care that the officers in the Militia be in a readiness if there be occasion, and that such persons as I shall justly suspect in this conjuncture may be disarmed as the law directs. I must in this beg your advice, which I do not despair of having because no one could desire it more passionately, nor follow it when given, more strictly. My request is I may have your Grace's directions, not but that I resolve to obey all that is commanded me, but in particulars as [to] how and whom I should disarm. For my part I am far from desiring the liberty of seizing arms where I have a mind to. I would rather I had the particular names from above, and then I shall so carry myself as that it will not be possible to take exceptions. I am conscious of the trouble I have given your Grace, for which I ask a thousand pardons.

#### EARL OF GRANARD to ORMOND.

1683, June 30. Dublin.—Since we have been alarmed by the discourse of that more than hellish plot my Lord Deputy has ordered some troops of horse northward, and likewise has sent some intelligent persons thither, who will, I presume, by inquiry find whether the plot be universal which I am apt to believe it was. Now, my Lord, I humbly conceive a fit opportunity proffers to move his Majesty for regimenting your Army here and likewise that they may be quartered contiguous in such places as your Grace shall conceive fit, who knows this country better than any can advise; for in case of a sudden emergency it will be tedious from all corners of this kingdom to draw the scattered forces together, besides, when regimented, a dozen dispatches can order them whither it shall be thought convenient. My Lord Deputy, by the next post, will declare his conceptions of this matter and resolves to transmit to your Grace a scheme of a [plan] whereby it may be put in execution with little additional charge to his Majesty, and with less diminution of the Army. This country begins to want money to a great degree. I wish it may be consistent with his Majesty's service to recall those forces now in Tangier which belong to this Army. I beg pardon for this presumption. I am in all truth, my Lord, &c.

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, July 3. Newtownstewart.—At a time when we hear of such dreadful conspiracies against his Majesty and his

royal race by fanatics and republicans, I ought to give your Grace an account of the aspect those people have here where they are too numerous. I cannot discover anything very extraordinary in their conduct, but they have had of late great meetings and communions which they say, and I think truly, is usual with them this season of the year. They complain much to one another of the great persecution their brethren are under in Scotland, and seem to apprehend the like here, which makes them talk much of going in great numbers to Carolina ; they seem likewise to fear that a late journey which the Archbishop of St. Andrews made to London was to bring the English Liturgy to Scotland. I gave my Lord Deputy an account of all this before, though I must confess lying, detracting and frightful news are so common with them that I put no great stress upon it until I heard of this horrid design by persons who I fear are of no worse principles ; though I do likewise believe that if any here knew of a particular design against the King's life it was confined to very few ; it had not been wise perhaps to ask their advice when it might be done without them, and they knew beforehand it would please them.

My Lord, we were once told that one Mr. James Hamilton, who is my neighbour, was appointed Bishop of Dromore, which I am glad to find contradicted, for though I have a great kindness for him, and an entire service for those who are his friends, I know him very unfit for such a station and should be sorry the Church or the man were exposed. This obliges me to mind your Grace of a gentleman called Mr. Berkeley, whom you have been pleased to express some kindness for, who would very well deserve an advancement to a good deanery.

His Majesty was pleased last summer to wish for some of the hawks of this country which has made me provide some, which I think within ten days to send to your Grace.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

1683, July 3. St. James's Square.—Since the discovery of the conspiracy against the King's life and the Duke's, I have been one of those employed to take examinations, and receive informations concerning it and an insurrection that should have accompanied or immediately followed upon it, and the truth is the contrivance of both were so contemporary and so near akin that it will be hard to believe but that they who were evidently involved in the one, were, at least some of them, privy to the other, however it may be difficult, judicially, to prove it. This employment, and the consideration how to prevent or suppress a rising which despair of safety might provoke the undiscovered part of the conspirators into, has taken up all our time and thoughts, so that almost all other things have been laid aside, and it never came into my mind how fit it may be for your lordship having

the command of a regiment to show yourself to the King which may put him in mind of something to command you, the rather that you are not in any other post to serve, I mean not as Lord Lieutenant of any county that I remember, and therefore Mr. Secretary Jenkins and I have not thought it fit to ask his Majesty any questions concerning you, but to leave it to you to make your own application as soon as you can. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 26th of the last; that of the 24th to which I made answer by the last post was misunderstood by me, and so you will receive a return of that of the 26th before I did or could receive it. I am told this morning that your wife is landed at Chester. I presume we shall soon see her here and that she is come seasonably to take the waters to which she is advised. My Lord of Carlisle, the decrepitest man that ever I saw out of a bed, tells me he believes the Scotch Tories are bordering thieves that have been chased out of the borders, and seeking shelter in Ireland are driven to torying for sustenance. I hope they will be sent back as fast as they came. I like your design concerning bishoprics and livings better than the Archbishop of Tuam's. You will therefore in due time transmit proper drafts of letters.

I doubt if the Commissioners of the Revenue had never taken out process against the Farmers they would nevertheless have endeavoured by all the ways they could to get as much and pay as little money as they could. Perhaps they have got some sort of pretence to do what they were resolved on before. By Sir Stephen Fox's solicitation and friendship to me, who am bound to him for my son Ossory, letters have been obtained in the name of my daughter for the payment of a sum in arrear to her husband. If it depends on you and be in your power to hasten and facilitate the payment, it will free me from my engagement. I did not express myself well if by what I writ, you understand the new modelling of the Army was in agitation when I writ, but you might conceive that I thought it might be resumed because I found the proposition of joining a company of grenadiers to the regiment was thought worth the lessening the number of it. When either of these particulars shall come to be spoken of you will have timely notice from me, but, in the meantime, it may not be amiss to send remarks upon the design.

I am now to tell you from a hand I have not liberty to name, that it is insinuated as if Ireland were very ill governed, which I take to look backward and forward that is to me and you. The instances given are little more particular than the general charge, for it says only that military commands and civil offices, in short whatever is in the gift of

the sword, are sold ; that many officers of the Army are disaffected, that so are the Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, and some add that all those disaffected persons are countenanced. To all this I know nothing but a general negative can be answered, and possibly not that neither, since it may be hard enough to find a sufficient number of well affected men to make Magistrates in some towns and Justices of Peace in some counties of ; nay, it is possible some disaffected officer may lurk in the Army ; but I am sure all possible care has been, is, and will be taken to prevent the coming in of such, and when found to turn them out. I guess from what root these branches spring, and I well remember to what play such reflections as those were a prologue, but here I stop till I see more. Let us do our duty and leave the success in relation to the public or our private concerns to God, who governs great and little things.

You are not always in this or the like conjuncture to expect particular and positive orders from hence, nor are others to expect that the same things should be done there that are done here ; but as far as the difference of laws and constitution of the nation will permit, what is done here should be imitated there. Care and circumspection is lawful and necessary as well in Ireland as England. All letters will be full of the intended prosecution of the conspirators that are in hold. How the King's counsel will marshal them in point of precedence I know not. I doubt it will go harder with my Lord Russell than he imagines. The Duke of Monmouth and my Lord Gray say they fled not for guilt, but fear of false witnesses. I believe that will not stop their conviction. If it do, there is a safe way to escape justice, and none but fools can be hanged. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, July 6. Knowsley.—Nothing in this world can afflict me more than to be misapprehended by your Grace, for I would not for more than is to be imagined my zeal should be suspected in prosecuting any party whose guilt you say is so apparent. I acquainted your Grace in my last with all that came to my hands, but what I wonder at, I have heard no more since, yet I am informed all the Lord Lieutenants in England have orders sent them to disarm all fanatics, and all who go to conventicles. Might I have had such orders, and had I been so fully informed then as I have been since of this plot, your Grace had been freed from the trouble I gave you of desiring the names of such who are judged most fit to be disarmed. I remember upon the breaking out of the Popish plot, I was commanded by the Lords of the Council to disarm all Papists ; but whether Mr. Secretary Jenkins's letter be a sufficient warrant for seizing of arms

I am not satisfied, though I shall be if I may have your opinion in it. I am sure I concur with your Grace; I cannot abhor them who would make an insurrection so much as them who were for an assassination, yet, as they are both treason by the law, they ought equally to be prosecuted, for, as in a lower degree, whoever detects a robber upon the highway will yet have a greater hatred for one who commits murder, though it is obvious he that will be guilty of one in time may very probably be guilty of the other.

I will not give you further trouble than I needs must, for I shall not repeat what I ordered Roper to give your Grace an account what I have done, this being all I dare do till I have more instructions, and I think I may reasonably expect them every post. However I hope your Grace does not find I make any pretence of being slow, but I do all what I think I can justify. As I shall always use my endeavours of appearing to be, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, [July] 6.\* Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month giving me a relation of the carriage of the persons who have confessed their being concerned in the horrid plot, together with their several characters, by which I find they were well picked out for such a wicked design, such a one as is not to be paralleled in any history but our own. I am not so charitable as your Grace is in my thoughts of the person you mention on this side the water, for I believe he was privy to it, and that I gather not only from what your Grace observes from the petition he delivered on behalf of Rumbold, and the fellow he was bound for, but from his former proceedings upon the Popish plot and his behaviour since, but I shall take no further notice of him, or give him any ground to believe he is suspected, in expectation that upon further examinations on that side I may have commands not only to secure him but several others, for I doubt not but those villains had some of their accomplices here in this kingdom, and those chiefly in the North, and in Munster. And lest some of those in the proclamation who are not yet taken, may think to shelter themselves here, I have sent directions to all the posts to examine all passengers, and to stop such as the Magistrates are not satisfied with the account they give of themselves, and because some creeks convenient for passage from hence into Scotland, have not officers of the customs substantial enough for such a trust, I have ordered some of the Army to march there, and this, together with the proclamation, I have lately put out, is all that I can do for the present.

My Lord Primate has promised to employ such as will be watchful over the gang of people your Grace mentions in

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\* This letter was, by mistake, dated 6 June.

this city, and my Lord of Granard will make use of his interest in the North. I desire in this critical juncture that your Grace would inform me more particularly of matters than what may be gathered out of the newsletters; the station I am in I am sure will justify you in it, and what is to be kept secret shall never be revealed by me. The Post Office is in so secure hands now that I think you need not be put to the trouble of writing in cipher. There is a scheme a preparing for regimenting the Army which, when perfected, shall be sent over, and if his Majesty will consent to part with an inconsiderable sum out of the shipping to avoid the reducing too many of the Army, which I hope in this time of danger he will be the more inclined to grant, then I should not doubt but I should be able to keep matters in quiet here, and this will abate the rates now given for companies and troops, which is very scandalous, and is what I know not otherways how to remedy.

#### SIR H. EVERY to the EARL OF DEVONSHIRE.

1683, July 7. Eggin.—The Mayor of Derby will give your lordship a particular account of the search for arms within his borough, and when we meet on the 12th instant, we will of what is done in the county. My Lord Ferrers is at Chartley; I hear he hath said he will not act as a deputy-lieutenant. I would not have your lordship refused, wherefore without your command I will not offer him. My Lord, the Mayor of Derby in discourse declared he heard Mr. Vernon say before the Duke of York should be King, he hoped to be in the head of ten thousand men to oppose him. I took no notice to the Mayor, resolving to hear from your lordship and obey your commands. These words were spoke, I believe, when the Parliament was sitting. It is said that Mr. Vernon is gone for London. Your lordship knows at that time men's tongues were very loose. If it be not criminal it is just reason to disarm him. I leave it to your lordship's consideration. You shall in all things be obeyed by, &c.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 7. St. James's Square.—Yesterday I received yours of the 29th of June and at night your wife alighted out of her coach at this house somewhat tired with five days successive journeys. I hope she comes in time to take the waters prescribed her. Ever since about midsummer day last we have been satisfied of the truth of the information first given of a design laid for the assassination of the King and Duke, and for the raising of a rebellion in England and Scotland, and though I make them two designs because it does not yet appear that all who were in at the rebellion were for the assassination or privy to it; yet those crimes are so near akin and the time of consulting for them both

almost the same, and some of the persons in at both, that nothing but the monstrousness of the ingratitude of such a parricide in such as the Duke of Monmouth, the Lord Russell, and Lord Gray can leave a doubt but that it was all one entire plot, though consisting of two parts, and to be acted by several persons. I wondered that for a good while I found no mention made of Ireland in any information or confession, considering how many Dissenters were in a body in the North and how many dispersed in other parts of the kingdom, and the correspondence held betwixt that sort of people in the three kingdoms. At last an overture towards a discovery of what was to be done in Ireland was brought in, which is not yet so full and particular as I hope it will shortly be, but it is sufficient to justify your vigilance, and the course you have taken, and shall take to prevent the disturbance of the peace of that kingdom. Most, if not all, the meaner sort that were in the conspiracy are observed to be Anabaptists or Independents, and many of them broken or indigent tradesmen.

On Thursday next three or four will be brought to their trial, the Lord Russell, West the barrister, Hone the joiner, Rouse, who was a servant or officer under Sir Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, and one through whose hands the bounty of the citizens and others was conveyed to the Irish witnesses, and perhaps one more whose name I remember not. These were ill company for my lords to live with, and much worse to die with. Those lords and divers others that fled will be indicted. One that was taken about Minehead as he was going for Ireland calls himself Col. Owen. By his endeavour to pass thither it is like he may be known there. Let him be inquired after and what account can be had of him sent over. It will be of use that some letter or other writing of Walcot's should be sent over, if any such can be found as I doubt not but there may at Dublin; but if not there, without doubt there may about Limerick by the means of Sir William King, Mr. Drury Wray, or other gentlemen there.

We believe that Rumbold was taken at Appledore as he was seeking for passage into Ireland. His person is said to be to the description given of him in the Gazette. It were good to inquire whether he was ever in Ireland. If not it is to be presumed he depended upon some friend there for shelter, and then I cannot help doubting it might be Col. Lawrence. When he shall be brought to town, if it be he that is taken, we shall soon know him. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1683, July 7. St. James's Square.—I have not yet had opportunity to show his Majesty your Grace's letter of the 27th of the last month, concerning the disorder in the French

Protestant congregation occasioned by the impertinence of the new-come minister ; but I presume to undertake he will be pleased with the Council's proceeding with him, and that will be an implicit direction in the like case if it should happen. Your Grace a while since seemed in a letter to me to be disposed to restore Sir Richard Bulkeley to the office of Justice of the Peace, upon a supposition that he had written something to me that satisfied me of the reasonableness of it ; but if that be all the inducement, I can assure your Grace he is yet as unfit for it as ever he was, for I never received any such or any other letter from him since I came last into England.

All letters from hence are doubtless full of the late conspiracy, and I am sure my son acquaints you with what I write to him on that subject or any other relating to the public. When the trials that shall be this next Sessions are over, narratives will come out, and a day of thanksgiving for the discovery and disappointment of that damnable design will be commanded. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, July 9. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 30th of the last and 3rd of this month, which I shall answer in order. Having heard of Walcot's being in a former plot I gave order to the Clerk of the Council to collect all the proceedings concerning him, and he has brought them to me, and has made a brief of them, and withal has sent attested copies of what passed through his hands, my Lord of Essex having taken away with him the originals or sent them over along with Walcot when he was sent over. Your Grace will find by those papers that there is good security taken for him besides his own recognizance, but without a legal process that cannot be recovered. I hope your Grace will take care that the money forfeited may not be begged. I was informed that he was seen in this town two or three days before the news of this cursed conspiracy came to us, and upon that I got the most suspicious places searched, but in vain. Yet I have reason to believe he is in this kingdom, and do hope to meet with him, for I have many engines at work about the finding him out, and I shall be very proud if I can catch him, as I am that in this particular, and the others you mention, I had taken care of before I received your last letters, just as your Grace has directed, which is like though in a more serious matter your answering mine of the 26th before you received it. I am very sorry for my Lord Russell upon the account of a long acquaintance and friendship ; but if he be proved guilty of this machination, I shall not pity him, but wish that all his Majesty's enemies may so perish.

I confess I am little to seek how to answer one paragraph of your Grace's letter of the 3rd wherein you say it is suggested that Ireland is very ill governed, and that by the manner of the information it seemed also to have a retrospect :

the charge no less than selling all employments, putting disaffected persons in command in the Army, and suffering men of evil principles to be Magistrates. I am sure I can justify myself as to all these particulars, and though I know your Grace can do it much better for yourself, yet I durst enter all that I have in the world to vindicate you in this matter. That employments are bought and sold is very true amongst officers—a thing that I have disliked ever since I have been one, and I remember very well that the first that had liberty to sell in this Army was one William Little, an ensign under me, and that was in my Lord Roberts's time. It was carried on in my Lord Berkeley's time, and improved in my Lord of Essex's, and how to root out that way of proceeding now is past my skill. But I will lower the rates, and will have the naming those that shall succeed the person that has leave to sell. I hope nobody thinks so meanly of me as to believe I would make any advantage that way, and I am sure my master knows me too well to think I would admit of any disloyal man into his service, either in a civil or military capacity. I am sure I have allowed of none in my time that were not recommended by good men and those in considerable stations, and indeed since my being in the government I have not had the disposing of above three ensigns and one lieutenant, and I have yet upon my hands above twenty recommendations from his Majesty and yourself.

As to the Justices of the Peace, that being my Lord Chancellor's particular province, he has desired me to aver that he has put in none but such as were recommended to him by Privy Councillors, but your Grace having put out a proclamation that they should return certificates of their receiving the Sacrament, few of them having done it, I can take that handle to alter the commissions, and as for other Magistrates the informer shows himself to be very ignorant of our affairs here, for the returns of them are not sent to the Board till after the 24th of June, and I have had but one returned yet, and that was for your town of Clonmel, and they had returned Moore to serve again as Mayor for this ensuing year, and him I have rejected, and did design to do so to all other Corporations, until they chose well affected men, before I either heard of this wicked contrivance or received your letters.

I intend before the summer be over to go to Charlesfort, and visit the troops as I go, if you approve of it, and that I purpose to do about the end of this month or the beginning of the next. I shall not be out above three weeks. When the Archbishop of Cashel dies letters shall be sent over according to the scheme your Grace approves of.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1682, July 10. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to show me a paragraph of your Grace's letter which

relates to a complaint of some mismanagements in the government of this kingdom. As to those particulars which concern his Excellency more immediately, I do not in the least doubt but that his Excellency hath given your Grace very full satisfaction, and indeed, should his Excellency be silent in the defence, the great quiet, and trade, and peace that we enjoy would be a sufficient conviction to the world of the regularity and prudence of the government, whatever some censorious looker-on may object against it.

I must acknowledge to your Grace that the thin make and constitution of this government, according to the present establishment, is such as not to enable it to serve his Majesty as fully and as effectually as is desired or may be necessary; and the several interests that compose this kingdom will not perhaps admit of such laws and regulations as may be proper enough to be made use of, and may be very seasonably applied in other places, which some men will not take into consideration, but take us under those circumstances which cannot be avoided. I believe the proceedings of the government here have been to the utmost that the laws will allow. I do not deny but that his Majesty may, if he thinks fit, make us more unanimous and more capable to serve him than we are at present, if it may be agreeable to those other measures which his Majesty takes for the government of his other kingdoms, and that is by raising up and increasing the numbers of our little Army unto eleven thousand men. The kingdom can well bear, and the people would very well approve it, and the advantages of such a standing party in this country as to his Majesty's service are not to [be] accounted and reckoned up within the compass of a letter. Perhaps I speak like a fool. I humbly beg your Grace's pardon. I am very sure I speak what I think, and what I wish.

As to the objection that is repeated in your Grace's letter against the Justices of the Peace, this I take to be more peculiarly my duty to give your Grace some account of; and I must thus far agree with the objector, that if by unfit persons to be employed in that work, he intends all such as have received new estates by the Acts of Settlement, very many of whom have served under the Usurper in some capacity or other, I must acknowledge that there are many of that quality, or of their children, for the first generation of those men are almost worn out, in the Commission of [the] Peace. And your Grace knows that there is a kind of necessity for it in several places of this kingdom where there are few others that are capable of discharging that office, for those who hold estates upon the new settlement, and those who have served the Usurper under some condition or other, make up a very considerable part of this kingdom, and perhaps the greatest. And I do not know that his Majesty will hold it as a good method, at this time of the day, to

make that a characteristical mark for the modelling of his commissions. But if the objection mean such only as will not receive the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and will not conform to the discipline of the Church, I believe the objector hath exceedingly failed in his computations, there being very few, if any of such, that will be found in the Commission of [the] Peace. I am very sure that all possible care is taken for preventing it, and if any such have crept in by chance, for ejecting them, for none are put into the Commission but such as I know, or have been personally recommended to me either by some of the Privy Council, or by some of the Judges after their circuits, or by some nobleman or person of such eminent quality as there can be no reason to doubt their recommendation. And for the better security of his Majesty's good government in that point, the method I take is this: to enter everybody's recommendation, with the person recommended, in a book, that in case any complaints of any nature be made of any of them, I can presently have recourse to my book for the person that recommended him, and lay the blame where it properly deserves. But in case it should happen that, notwithstanding all this precaution, some faulty persons should be casually admitted, your Grace was pleased to publish a proclamation above a year since, which required an account to be sent to the Clerk of the Council of all such Justices of Peace as had received the Sacrament according to the discipline of the Church at Easter or Whitsuntide, which rule hath been observed by some, by others neglected, and this proclamation my Lord Deputy intends to make use of as a fit occasion to leave such out of the Commission, of whom there is any reasonable ground for suspicion. This being done, I can scarce suppose any caution beyond it.

I have presumed within these six weeks to trouble your Grace with several letters; but I have not yet heard from your Grace's secretary whether any of them have come to your hands.

#### LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE TO ORMOND.

1683, July 13.—On the death of Serjeant Beckett, which happened on the 11th instant, Mr. Solicitor General desired me to join with him in his humble suit to his Excellency in the behalf of one Mr. Echlin, a gentleman at bar, that he may on this vacancy be advanced to a Serjeant's place. He doth not desire to come in Mr. Beckett's station, for that were to do Serjeant Ryves wrong, but would be one of his Majesty's Serjeants, and so take place after Sir Richard Ryves. This is a request which Mr. Solicitor made when Mr. Beckett was made Serjeant, was reasonable then, and, in my humble opinion, is much more so now. His Excellency is of the same mind, but Mr. Secretary Ellis, having formerly moved

him in the behalf of Mr. Sprigg, hath so far prevailed that his Excellency is resolved he will not do the thing here, but hath been pleased to say that he will recommend him to your Grace. Mr. Echlin is a gentleman that hath studied the law with great diligence, and good success. He is reputed a man of great sobriety and truth, and such I believe him ; but his principles in religion and loyalty are such as your Grace will, I know, approve of. He is son-in-law to Sir Robert Ward, and hath some little estate in the county of Down. I am sure that country wants a great many thus qualified, and such men ought, in my poor judgment, to have encouragement to settle and have the countenance of the government when settled there.

The general satisfaction which all good men have for this last preservation of his Majesty is out of the reach of all alloy, although it gives me some fears that your Grace's stay there will be the longer ; but your Grace was designed by Providence for an instrument of great and general good to your Prince and his dutiful people, for the truth whereof we have already had the experience of near fifty years, and shall by God's blessing of many more, and since I have been so impudent as to name such a number of years, I will go so far as to mind your Grace that full forty-three of them have been without the least success spent by two of the best of Kings to win this sort of people to a love of the best of governments, and after a long and tiresome trial his late Majesty's conclusion was, that it was a people not to be bound by any laws, nor won by any obligation. His imposthume hath often vented itself to the peril of the government, and if it do so any more the physicians must bear the blame, who have now the bag in their hands. His Excellency hath doubled his care on this occasion. That God may prosper all concerned in the management of this good work, and in particular your Grace, is the daily prayer of, &c.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 13. Dublin.—I received this morning your Grace's letter of the 7th and should have looked out for some letters or writings under Walcot's hand, but that I am informed that a person sent over on purpose here has carried two letters with him yesterday. I could have wished the man that was sent had not owned so publicly, as I find he has done, that he was employed by Sir William Talbot. Col. Lawrence having several businesses with me, I sent to speak with him this morning, and methought he appeared somewhat discomposed, but I did not think it prudent to take any notice of it, or give him ground to think I suspected him ; but upon discovery of the plot I asked him whether he knew Walcot, and he owned he has known him these many years, and that he was always a troublesome man, and against all governments

but that of a commonwealth, and he said he should be as glad to discover him as anybody should. He said farther that he never was acquainted with Rumbold, but when he was last in England, and upon his telling him a plausible story he was prevailed with to speak to your Grace on his behalf in the concern with the knave Hetherington. He farther says that he knows one Col. Owen, brother to Doctor Owen, and that he was a major to Reynolds. He describes him a fat man, and a person that never frequented their meetings. I hope if any particular be found out relating to the Dissenters in this country, that I shall have directions to disarm all disaffected people, and that I shall have your sense what should be done with the Papists in that case. All the gunsmiths' shops in this town have been searched, and we do not find any quantity of arms with them, and they have given, and have engaged for the time to come to give, account of the arms bespoke, and by whom.

I had a letter lately from my Lord Mountjoy, who informs me that there has been great preaching of late in the North, and receiving the Sacrament, but that it was always usual with them so to do about this time of the year. I am unwilling to take any extraordinary course with them, lest I should make them desperate, until the Army be in a better posture, the modelling of which I shall send a scheme of by the next packet.

My Lord Colony is lately dead and so is Serjeant Beckett. I formerly recommended Mr. Sprigg upon the like occasion, and afterwards told your Grace that Mr. Solicitor was much concerned for one Echlin, though but of short standing at the bar. I understand also that Mr. Gorges would fain have the Serjeant's place. I thus lay the matter before your Grace, only desiring that whoever you pitch upon may not come over Sir Richard Ryves, who is now second Serjeant.

Capt. Chambers Brabazon would fain have had leave to sell his troop to my Lord Blaney, but I refused him, partly because of the conjuncture, and partly for the extravagant sum he was to have, it being as I am told 1,700l.; besides I guess your Grace has no great mind my Lord Blaney should come into the Army, and indeed I cannot recommend him because I know he is under no good character in England, but that reason is not to be given him, therefore I say no troop shall be dealt for without your Grace's approbation.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, July 14. Dublin.—I have formerly troubled your Grace for one Mr. Echlin, that he might have been made one of the King's Serjeants in the place of Mr. Lyndon, when he was made a Judge, but that having not then succeeded, and Serjeant Beckett being lately dead, whereby that place is again become void, I humbly beg your Grace's leave that

I may now again, upon this occasion, desire your favour on his behalf. Both my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and I have moved my Lord Deputy for him, who, having formerly recommended one Mr Sprigg to have succeeded Mr. Lyndon, and being, at this time, again importuned for him, is not willing to dispose of the place himself, but was pleased to tell me this morning that he would acquaint your Grace with both their pretensions, and leave it to you to make choice of which of them you shall think fit. I will not go about to say anything to Mr. Sprigg's disadvantage, and am confident nothing can be said to Mr. Echlin's, either as to his principles or manners. He hath been seven or eight years at the bar, and very studious and industrious in his profession, though I cannot say that either he or Mr. Sprigg are yet in any great practice, wherein there is no great difference between them. If your Grace should be pleased so far to favour me as to consent to his having the place, there will be no need of any letter from the King for it, but only of your Grace's signifying your pleasure to my Lord Deputy, in whose disposal it is.

My Lord Deputy, upon a letter that he lately received from your Grace concerning the King's inclination to have a Commission issued for Remedy of Defective Titles, hath commanded me to prepare a draft of such a commission to be sent into England, which will take some time, and require some care in doing it, it being necessary that the several commissions of that kind, that have been formerly granted, should be looked into, but I hope it will not be long before I may have it ready, and believe it will be sooner than they will be at leisure at Court to consider of it, whilst the inquiry into this new, mad and villainous plot takes up so much of their time.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 14. St. James's Square.—I forgot in my last by the interloping post to send you a list given in here by some officious person of Ireland of men in office and yet disaffected to the government. By the residence of the persons named, and other circumstances, I conceive Sir Samuel Foxon is the author. He might, and ought first to have come to me with it, but he has not a considering head, though I doubt he is in a state of fortune that requires relief, and he may think to find it this way.

Most of the men named are such as have taken all oaths required by law and conform to the Church, and though we see many have dispensed in all those things to get into offices and trusts, even Dr. Owen himself to obtain quiet and opportunity to do mischief, yet, when men do so, I know not how to distinguish them from other men unless they distinguish themselves by something they say or do as for the purpose; if one who takes the oaths, frequents

the Church and receives the Sacrament just as far and no further than will serve his secular ends, if this man, I say, shall have his chief conversation with fanatics, shall evidently countenance and protect them or shall talk discontentedly and factiously, he ought not to be continued in office or trust; but above all if he that conforms and swears do also frequent unlawful meetings and conventicles, he is not to be endured in any authority. In all things of this nature prudent inquiry and information that proceeds not from malice, levity, or some other sinister end is to govern. *Copy.*

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, July 14.—I left the better half of a letter at Whitehall which with this is what you are like to have this post. All letters will be full of the sad and tragical period the Earl of Essex put to his life according to computation whilst the King was taking a view of some repairs and addition of strength to the Tower, and whilst he was staying for the tide to carry him back to Whitehall. There are various reasons given for so desperate a violence done upon himself. Some will have it to be done to save his title of honour and his estate to his son, in imitation of an Earl of Northumberland, ancestor to his lady; but if he had been condemned and executed upon a trial his estate would have been saved by precedent settlements, and he loves to leave a title of honour to his son too well that cuts his own throat for it. Besides that, he might hope for pardon though he should be convicted, in consideration of his father's having lost his head for the Crown. At least he might be assured the King would restore his innocent son upon that account, and for his personal estate it is as much forfeited by his murdering himself as it would have been if he had been attainted. Upon the whole all can be but conjecture, and that it is at the best but a fruitless inquiry into what is known only to God. It is by most concluded to be a high conviction of his guilt and of the reality of the intended rebellion; but I dare not go so far as that, there being evidence enough without it. The news of it came to the Old Bailey a little before or whilst my Lord Russell was upon his trial, but I think it had no influence upon the jury who brought him in guilty, as they had the day before done Walcot, and as it is believed will two or three more this day. This is a subject I take no delight to write of. That it may contribute towards the bringing men into their duty and right wits I do hope, but I cannot be but sorry no other means will do it.

I am a witness that all the examinations preparatory to the trials were taken with all the fairness imaginable, and I am told the Judges at the trial, upon summing up the evidence to the jury, used all possible moderation; some say more than was usual, but I confess I love errors on that hand

better than those of the other, at least with me they are more excusable. I came just now from the Duke's, and met, going thither, Foxon and David FitzGerald, the witness, and I presume they have laid their wise heads together to give more informations of disaffected persons in trust and commands in Ireland. I may be mistaken, but it is no more than anybody will be that thinks the one has wit or the other honesty. The family of Bedford are preparing to petition the King for my Lord Russell's life. It is the last service they can do him, but I doubt it will be ineffectual.

The Turks have cowed the Christian Army so that they retreat before them in disorder, and are like to make very weak resistance this campaign. The Emperor is ready to quit Vienna and leave it heartless and defenceless, at least not so fortified as it should and might have been. His general and great officers are in unseasonable factions, which he has not the skill or authority to govern, so as to unite them in the service. It were well for Christendom if France and Germany had changed governors, officers and monarchs ; as it is the prospect is lamentable.

The next week trials will be over, and I believe the King will return for fresh air and quiet to Windsor. The vacation will be spent in seeking further discoveries of persons engaged in a sufficiently proved conspiracy, in settling a good country militia, in disarming the disaffected, and some time may come to be allowed to consider the affairs of Ireland. I have yet nothing to write that requires much secrecy that can contribute to your instruction, when I have I will not spare my pains. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 15. Dublin.—In the late letters I have writ to your Grace, I have given an account of my proceedings since I had notice of the barbarous conspiracy against the life of his Majesty and the Duke, and shall rest there until I have his Majesty's commands to proceed with greater severity against persons of ill affected principles to the government or suspected to be so.

Most of the Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Array and Militia Officers have failed to send certificates of their receiving the Sacrament as they were required to do by proclamation, and from thence and the dangerous conjuncture we are in, I will take occasion to turn out of employment in those several stations, those that cannot give a good account of themselves, and what arms they have been trusted with shall be taken from them, and shall be carried to the King's stores, in the respective provinces, and to this I am sure I shall have the concurrence of the Board ; but let me take what course I will, I am sure I shall be censured, both on that side and this, for being either too moderate or too

severe, in this unlucky conjuncture, for I fear it will not be much considered how difficult a matter it is to govern, at this time, a kingdom composed of people of such different interests and principles, especially with such a scarcity of able counsellors, and so thin and ill composed an Army; but I doubt not, by the blessing of God, to give a good account of this kingdom if I may have so much of the way chalked out to me, as to receive orders how far to proceed with these damned fanatics, who are so well watched now that I apprehend no inconvenience in going no farther until I hear out of England, and if also the regimenting of the Army, without lessening it much, be consented to. I herewith send an establishment to that purpose, and I look upon it as a matter of that consequence, that even now that I know your Grace and other of the Ministers have been much fatigued, it may be worth your setting apart some time to consider of. Upon this scheme I have consulted the general officers, and for your Grace's own use only have sent out reasons why we have differed so much from the scheme formerly drawn in England. Therefore I have the less to observe to you upon it. I shall therefore only speak to the two particulars that I believe may not be liked. The one is lessening the number of the subalterns in the Scots regiment, considering how many reforms are to be provided for, those places not being so like to fall where there are but twenty lieutenants instead of forty. Therefore leaving out the troop of grenadiers, that regiment may stand as it does, and that way there will be no reducement of men, but only sixty out of the regiment of guards, which, after that, will consist of a thousand men, and a company of sixty grenadiers.

The other particular concerns the temporary payments which are looked to be upon as desperate a fund now, as the present establishment stands, as this scheme puts them upon, and if that does not take, I know no other way to make it up but by taking so much the more out of the shipping of Tangier. I have no great hopes that this project will be liked on that side because money is desired from funds which ease England out of this revenue. However, I have done my duty; but I am sure, if this be not granted now, it is in vain to expect it hereafter. Your Grace has a model or ground work to go upon, for the root of an Army, the best we can advise for his Majesty's service, which is submitted to his Majesty to alter or reject. I desire the loose sheets of reasons may not be made public, they being intended only for your Grace to make use of upon occasion.

#### ORMOND to the EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 19.—St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 13th of this month, and as to what concerns Walcot you will be satisfied that there is no further need of search for him;

his last request by his son this day to the King was that he might have a suit of clothes of his, out of a trunk that was seized, to be hanged in to-morrow.

Rumbold is described in the proclamation or Gazette, but I was told this day that he has a son, a sugar-baker, that lives in Dublin, and a daughter that lives somewhere in Ireland. It is not like he will lodge in either of their houses ; but it is not impossible but that by a secret observance of those places, the place of his shelter may be traced if fit instruments be employed. Lawrence's is a fair story, and I doubt not a true description of Walcot and Owen, the latter is, I think, sent for up, there being matter enough to secure, though perhaps not to try him.

I do not doubt but that you have sufficient authority without further directions to disarm all frequenters or keepers of conventicles, and you ought forthwith to go about it in the most profitable way to prevent the hiding of arms, and the course held in disarming the Papists will be some directions in it. As for the Papists, it is to be supposed that none are armed, but such as have leave to carry them, and I know not why that leave should be recalled. Of this the fanatics cannot reasonably complain, since the Army and honest part of the Militia are all Protestants, though not true Protestants, as the Dissenters call themselves, that is ready to rebel as soon as they can.

I am for Mr. Solicitor's recommendation, and will procure a letter for it as soon as examinations touching the conspiracy, and Prince George's arrival, will give us leisure to think of anything else. One time or other there must be an end put to the traffic of selling commands in Ireland, and I think, from this minute, there should no liberty be allowed for it, and that is a full answer to Capt. Brabazon. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 19. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 12th and do find by other letters that Walcot is found guilty, and I doubt not will have sentence and execution passed upon him by the time this comes to your hands, and that makes me despair of having farther light as to the conspirator's part here. If Walcot speaks true as to the person of quality that was to head them, I shall have a fine time of it, for I intend to send him into the North, to keep the Scots fanatics in order, since I hear they are at this time so imprudent and knavish as to meet in greater numbers than ordinary. If I find by to-morrow's post that they proceed in that way, their teachers shall be sent to gaol. I hope your Grace will take care that Walcot's estate be not begged by any courtier; but allowed for his Majesty's service here. If his real estate be out of reach of the law, I am sure his bonds are not.

We agreed last Council day upon a letter to the Judges going their circuits to inform themselves of what Justices of the Peace go to conventicles. I hope there will not be many found, but those that are shall be turned out of commission, but I desire to know what I should do in that case with my Lord Massareene, for we all know he keeps a meeting himself, and he, being a Privy Councillor, it is likely they will make no return in his case. He being also Governor of the county of Antrim, I sent orders to him to be very watchful in this conjuncture, and to make a diligent search after the conspirators, and to hinder unlawful meetings within his precincts, an employment which I believe will not be very pleasing to him. We have taken three or four of the Scots Tories who were making for Scotland to turn Whigs there, but, according to the Scottish expression, they will soon be justified here.

1683, July 20.—I have this morning your Grace's letter of the 14th and am much surprised at the sad end of the Earl of Essex; for I must confess, but at the same time be sorry for my uncharitable opinion of him, I thought he durst not, of all men, have done such an act upon himself; but did think rather that he would have discovered all he knew, especially when I heard from your Grace that my Lord Clarendon was sent to him at his desire.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins has sent me a copy of the letters sent by his Majesty's commands to the several Lord Lieutenants in England upon this conspiracy, and do find that it is just what I have given orders to have done here, and shall sign this afternoon at Council; but I must beg pardon if I do not join in opinion with those that gave the enclosed paper to your Grace, for I am as sure as a man can be in this depraved age that some persons in the list are very honest; but am very sorry that either his Majesty or his Royal Highness should hearken to such a sort of men as those your Grace means, and not think me who am upon the place, and in such a trust, better able to find out who are well and ill affected persons. I am sure there are some in the list I should be glad to have orders to turn out, but know not upon what test to do it; but out of the Militia I believe I shall lay aside much more than in that paper. I have not time to say much more, for I am going to see the troop of guards and regiment. Out of the former I have turned out some unserviceable men to put others in their rooms, and shall place the old men upon the Hospital fund. I have also sent down to all the troops and companies powder and ball to serve upon any emergent occasion, and will keep undisposed what money is in the Treasury, or collectors' hands, until matters have a better prospect in these kingdoms. Pray make my excuse that I do not answer Secretary Jenkins's letter by this post.

## ROBERT BROOKE to JAMES CLARKE.

1683, July 21.		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For thirty long muskets with round locks and walnut tree stocks.. .	30	00	0	
Six musquettoons with round locks ..	07	10	0	
For thirty cartouch boxes at 2 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ..	03	00	0	
For eighty-four hooks to hang the guns	01	08	0	
For three dozen of long wood screws..	00	15	0	
Six halberds at 12 <i>s.</i> each .. .	03	12	0	
				£46 05 0

Received of Mr. James Clarke, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, the sum of forty-six pounds, five shillings in full demand of the above bill for arms now in the hall by his Grace's directions.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 21. St. James's Square.—I have but very superficially looked over the project for regimenting the Army, having received it but last night, and your letter of the 15th of this month relating to it but this morning. Before I present it to the King or Duke I will endeavour to make myself master of the purport of the proposition, and then you shall have my sense more fully upon it.

In my last letter written at twice I told you in general what rules you were to go by in relation to the securing of the government against professed fanatics and such as are over indulgent to them, wherein it is better to exceed in suspicion than confidence, since we have many more instances of such as stick, or return to their old principles, than of such as forsake them otherwise than to prevent inconvenience, or to capacitate them for employments, whereby to protect their party and retain interest in it. It is possible, nay, it is very like you will be thought to do too much or too little, and if any disturbance should happen, it will certainly be imputed either to severity or remissness in the government. It has, and ever will be, an inseparable incident to governors in such events, who are therefore to comfort themselves with doing their duty with diligence to the best of their skill.

I forgot to take notice to you of your intended journey as far as Kinsale, which I conceive is too far to go from Dublin at such a time as this, but if you made any I should think it would be better northward as far as Charlemont, to take a view of it, and to cause a computation to be made how much it would cost to fortify it, and fit it for the reception of a regiment of foot and some horse. I have always thought our greatest care ought to be of that province, and that no place lay better than Charlemont to keep it in order and

obedience, but I return to say that your furthest remove westward should be to your park.

Col. Russell, Governor of Galway and a very good officer, fears that in his absence, a new mayor of that place may be tendered and approved of. I think it was part of the King's direction, if it be not put into their new charter, that Russell should continue their mayor till an account betwixt him and the town should be adjusted, and he satisfied for what should remain due to him. There have been references and reports in the case which Matthew Barry and Ellis can find out to inform you how it stands, and will let you see how reasonable Russell's request may be.

Whilst I am writing I think my Lord Russell is upon the scaffold making his last speech. He hath written a letter to the King which he has ordered his wife to deliver or send when he is dead. This being, at least for the present, the last execution, I think the whole proceeding will be printed, and a declaration will be made by his Majesty on the subject, and a day of thanksgiving will follow, which, in effect, will be a declaration to every parish. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARLINGTON TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 21. Arlington House.—In my letter by the post I acknowledge the honour of your Excellency's to me, and therein told you what his Majesty had said to my Lord Duke of Grafton concerning the suppressed surplusage of Sir Theophilus Jones's estate and his purpose, as far as it lay in him, to gratify his Grace with a grant thereof. Now in as much as such grants are commonly liable to exceptions, without an exact account given his Majesty of the value and contents of his gift, and that, at this distance, the certainty of the overplus cannot be known, my humble request to your Excellency is, that you would be pleased to afford all kind and favourable countenance to this gentleman Mr. Mellane in the searching, enquiring, and taking out of the exemplifications, records, surveys, returns of inquests, and juries, given, made or returned by virtue of any commissions grounded upon the said grant, unto the said Sir Theophilus, without permitting him to molest or obstruct the proceedings of the bearer therein, or regarding any former grants supposed to be made of the premises, wherein you will not only very particularly oblige the Duke of Grafton but me also, who am, with all respect and esteem, &c.

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD TO ORMOND.

1683, July 22. I presume thus to wait upon the other papers from your University and to present therewith my most humble duty, services and acknowledgments to your Excellency. The method which the University has pitched

upon, it has some former precedents for, and especially upon this so great and extraordinary an occasion it has thought none other so proper, whereby she endeavours at once to express her hearty, most humble and dutiful congratulations to his Sacred Majesty and Royal Highness, for the late so miraculous and merciful deliverance and preservation of their royal persons, by the late detection of the most horrid and hellish conspiracy that was laid and carried on against their sacred lives, and the whole Government; as also her utmost detestation and abhorrence of so impious and villainous a design. After the University in a very full Convocation, with all the readiness and alacrity, that was so highly due on such an occasion, not one dissenting as to any one particular, had by public decree of Convocation censured and condemned those impious, seditious, rebellious and atheistical principles and positions, which she conceived to have given rise to and produced the late hellish conspiracy, those books which maintain those wicked positions were publicly by the hand of the University officer in such cases committed to the flames. As to any further particulars, your Grace will receive satisfaction from the decree itself, and the most humble address of the University in their letter to your Grace.

JOHN FELL, BISHOP OF OXFORD, to ORMOND.

1683, July 23.—The discovery of the execrable design against the King's life, wherewith was bound up the lives and fortunes of all his loyal subjects, is such a deliverance as cannot be past over in silence. Your University having a peculiar interest in the concern, has also in the resentment of it, and therefore, when other Corporations have satisfied themselves with a formal address, we have thought it our duty to search into those principles which have supported those pernicious and inhuman practices. Whether now by the method we have taken, we approve ourselves to be good courtiers I dare not say. It will be enough if we justify the being good subjects, and a society of men not unworthy of his Majesty's and your Excellency's protection. The bearer hereof, Dr. Huntington, having finished the business of his degree, waits your Excellency's commands for his disposal. If he acquires himself as well in his future employment as he has done in those which he has hitherto been trusted with, your Excellency will not regret your favour to him. That in all things your Excellency may have success and blessing is the earnest prayer of, &c.

KING'S LETTER to ORMOND.

1683, July 23. Whitehall.—Authorising the repayment to Ormond of 1,000*l.* paid by him in England by the King's direction for the King's secret service; 170*l.* for six months

interest of the said sum and the exchange into Ireland ; 145*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* paid by the King's order for Colonel Philips ; and 72*l.* 5*s.* for the fees and other charges of receiving the same ; amounting in the whole to 1,387*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.**

1683, July 24. Dublin Castle.—After our hearty commendations to your lordship, for certain reasons made known unto us, we hereby think fit to pray and require your lordship to make diligent inquiry, and with what convenient speed you can, to give us an account whether any of the Justices of the Peace or officers of the Militia within the county where you inhabit or in the neighbouring counties, do frequent or go to conventicles or private meetings, and to send us the names of such persons, and so, not doubting of your ready compliance herein, we bid your lordship very heartily farewell.  
*Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, July 24. Dublin.—Having had no letter from your Grace by the two last packets I have little to say at this time. The fanatics being so indiscreet at this time as to meet in as great if not greater numbers than before, I shall not stay for directions out of England ; but do intend to give orders to my Lord Mayor to hinder their meeting, believing that to be a better way, as affairs now stand, than by proclamation, though we had once ordered the preparing one at the Board, which was known by them within an hour after we rose. I have already begun with the renegado French, for though I had their minister in prison, his clerk, a fan-maker, kept the same conventicle, instigated by a Dutch painter, and elder of an English conventicle. Those two I have sent to Newgate for contempt of the Board and the laws.

My Lord Longford being driven to the uttermost strait, I could not refuse him the liberty of selling his troop to my Lord Blayney, especially since his being in other military capacities will take off the reflections it might be upon him, to sell in this conjuncture. This will keep his head above water for some time, and will also save Logan, whom you once recommended to me, from ruin.

**THOMAS REVETT, Deputy Mayor of Galway, and others to  
EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, July 24. Galway.—Enclosing an address of congratulation to the King on his miraculous preservation from the barbarous malice of the late conspirators. *Abstract.*

**COUNT DE GRAMMONT to ORMOND.**

1683, July 26.—Vous voulez bien, Monsieur, que je vous assure de mes tres humbles respects, et que je vous proteste  
Wt. 34799.

que personne dans le monde nest plus sincerenent vostre  
tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur que vostre nepveu  
le Comte de Gramont. Celuy qui vous rendra ceste lettre,  
Monsieur, sapelle Mons<sup>r</sup>. de Chanlay, tres galand homme et  
fort de mes amis et dont le Roy mon Maistre fait grand estime.  
Je vous suplie, Monsieur, de le vouloir prie quelque fois a  
disner chez vous. Pardonnes moy la liberte que je prend.  
La Comtesse vous assure de ses obeissances tres humbles.  
Nous voudrions bien avoir l'honneur de vous voir.\*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square.—When you shall have heard of all that has passed here, you will conclude that how little a part soever I could bear, yet I have had my share in attendance upon a business, the discovery whereof imported no less than as great confusion and bloodshed as ever the inhabitants of the three kingdoms have seen, and sure they have had their share of such calamities. I do not wonder there should be no discovery of the part the disaffected of Ireland were to act since the correspondence at such a distance was not easy to conceal, and since they, the conspirators, might be sure that if they could gather to a head in London and subsist but for a time, those of their party would rise in all the corners of the three kingdoms. You will shortly have narratives and declarations printed wherein great care is taken that nothing be asserted that is not authentically proved and some things sufficiently clear will be left out, particularly the names of the council of six, because some of them are not yet tried and that they may not complain of prejudication, which are cautions and scruples that would not have taken place with them in relation to us if the tables were turned.

The Dissenters have always held it a persecution if they had not liberty to persecute others, even those that come nearest to their principles. If this were not their temper one would wonder what is required from Dissenters in Scotland that the tenderest conscience might not submit to, or how they are concerned whether the Archbishop of St. Andrews came into England to fetch the English Liturgy or the Latin Mass Book, since they are as far from conforming with the no Liturgy and no Mass in Scotland as they are to the one at London or the other at Rome, and as ready to rebel for the imposing of coming to church in Scotland, though there be neither Liturgy nor Mass celebrated, which shows that they are possessed with the spirit of contradiction and rebellion and that no mild nor moderate exercise can cast out that devil.

I thank your lordship for your intimation concerning Mr. Hamilton. It will be hard to satisfy his friends, but I

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\* The original orthography is followed.

had rather he should be unsatisfied than the Church ill served. I have taken up too much of my time in the invective against unreasonable men. I have no more left at this time than will serve to repeat my assurances that I am and will be, &c.  
*Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square—I have not only your last of the 13th of this month but several other letters of yours that lie by me unanswered, but the subject of most of them being for my information I have made use of that as far as there was cause and opportunity. Of late we have been almost wholly taken up with discoveries and examinations and trials, the last are for the present at a stand but the preparations for others will still go on. What has passed will shortly be made authentically public by the printing of trials, the issuing a declaration from the King, and the appointing a day of thanksgiving, when these things are over or put into a way of execution, and when the Lady Anne is married, the King will take breath again at Windsor, and, if then the draft you are preparing shall arrive, that affair may be allowed time to be debated on.

I writ to my son that I approved of the person recommended by you for Serjeant, but did not know but that authority from hence was necessary. Since it is not, I hope what you desired is done as shall anything else in the power of, &c.

*Postscript.*—As I was this morning at the Duke's I left Sir Harry Capel attending there, I presume to be presented to him; many do the like and profess they are undeceived.  
*Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 26. St. James's Square.—I have mislaid your last of a double date of the 19th and 20th inst., as I remember, but do not think there was anything in it to which I have not said something in my former letters. You mention proclamations and orders that have been issued since the discovery of the late conspiracy. It had not been amiss if you had ordered copies of them to have been transmitted. If we should happen to be deceived, that is betrayed by the person Walcot had a mind to accuse, which I think as impossible as if you should do it, we need not be ashamed of the error nor know who to be confident of, but I will never think or speak more of it.

Upon perusal of the new proposed model of the Army, I find an allowance designed for the Lieutenant-General of the Army, which being an addition in a time of scarcity and retrenchment may be taken notice of, because the benefit comes to you and that my Lord Conway and Sir Thomas

Newcomen are left out, of which latter it may not unreasonably be said there may be as much, if not more use, at present than of a Lieutenant-General, since he may most properly be employed to visit garrisons consisting most of foot of which he is Major-General. I should be out of countenance to have it upon debate struck out, or left in with difficulty or reluctance, and am therefore in doubt whether I shall not expunge it till you shall furnish me with arguments better than occur to me for the thing. Two things you should prepare us, at least me, for:—First, with proper persons that is the best in the Army to make field officers which ought to be positively designed and kept private till the commissions are ready to be given out, to avoid importunity and recommendations. Next it should be considered where all the regiments may most usefully be garrisoned, that a regiment may not be so dispersed, but that it may be soon drawn together and easily superintended, exercised and kept in discipline by the field officers, for if they should continue as much dispersed as they are, the charge of field officers, &c., would be lost, as also the main end of regimenting the Army.

My Lord Primate reproaches me civilly with taking no notice of several letters he has been pleased to write to me. I confess I have not been as punctual as I ought, but some part of my excuse must be that it was my desire to you to communicate with him whatever I write to you in relation to the public. If you have been wanting in that you are to answer for us both.

I have, a little contrary to my resolution, once more mentioned the calling of a Parliament in Ireland, for which the old reasons remain of force with me, and some new ones have occurred upon occasion of the late conspiracy. What the resolution will be I cannot say. *Copy.*

#### ROBERT BROOKE to JAMES CLARKE.

1683, July 26.—Received of Mr. James Clarke, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, the sum of two pound one shilling for fifty pound of gun powder and six pound of swan shot delivered in for his Grace the Duke of Ormond's service.

#### COUNTESS OF GRAMMONT to ORMOND.

1683, July 26. Versailles.—Je crois, Monsieur, que vous ne trouueres pas mauuaise que ie me prenale de l'honneur que iay destre vostre niece. Je suis bien aise que M<sup>r</sup> de Tilladet que le Roy enuoye en Angleterre, aprenne par luy mesme que nous auons quelque protection en ce pays la, come il est parant et amy de M<sup>r</sup> de Dunoy, le recit quil feroit a son retour de l'interest que vous prenes a mes freres et a moy nous pourra estre auantageus, et comme le Roy d'Angleterre et Monseigneur le Duc d'York nous ont fait beaucoup de

tort en recommandant M<sup>r</sup> Dungan et dautres a nostre preiudice. Je vous supplie tres humblement, Monsieur, de faire en sorte que ces deux gracieux princes de qui nous deuions attendre toutes sortes de biens, tacheres au moins a reparer par des recomandations fortes et affectionees le peu de bonté quils ont tesmoignes pour nous uisqua cette heure, puis quils ont bien en celle de ne nous pas desauouer pour estre d'une maison qui a l'honneur de leur apartenir. Il est tres necessaire de renouueler de temps en temps ces sortes de temoignages glorieux quand on est hors de sa patrie et oblige a s'establir dans vu pays étranger. Je puis vous dire sans vanité et sans trop nous flatter que les neuueux que vous anes icy ne font point de deshonneur a leur nom in a leurs proches, que mon frere Richard qui [a] vu regiment francois y est aussy estimé et aussy aymé que l'estoit mon frere Georges et que sans les recomandations qu'on a fait contre Iuy il seroit a la teste du mesme Regiment Irlandois, mais on na jamais en de repos en Angleterre qu'on ne l'ait fait suprimer nous ne somes pas assurement ceux qui y ont le plus nestir le pays en receuoir ave d'honneur et d'auantages pour le regretter autant que nous. Je vous demande en grace de faire parler le Roy et le Duc de la bonne [s]orte et non pas par maniere d'aquit come ils savent bien faire. Songes que nous somes les malheureus enfants d'une seur que vous aves ayme, que nous somes icy sans aucun support, et que le merite et la vertu seuls en ce pays icy comme ailleurs, n'auance pas beaucoup les gens, mon frere n'a besoin que de protection, est il possible quil n'en trouue point dans son pays de son Roy et d'un oncle comme vous quand il ne leur demande que cela. Pour moy Monsieur, je vous demande vostre portrait et l'honneur de votre souvenir et d'une reponse, me tenant seure des bons offices que ie vous demande puis que vous etes l'home du monde le plus genereux et qui aymes le plus a faire plaisir.\*

#### CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 27.—Nothing worthy of your Excellency's knowledge having happened hitherto in this circuit, I have not presumed to give your Excellency any trouble; but Sir George St. George yesterday, before we parted, told me he had assurance that a smith in that county had fixed a great many cases of pistols, and some carbines for one Lieutenant Cleere. I made inquiry into the matter and found that Lieutenant Cleere was an officer of militia troop under the command of Captain Legge, who commands one of the troops of Tipperary. I concluded these to be the militia arms, and therefore gave no order for a search; but offer it to your Excellency's consideration, that, as the affair now stands, arms in the hands of such militia officers as Legge, this

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\* The original orthography is followed.

gentleman, and Moore of Clonmel, who is cornet of this troop, are not so placed as the public security requires, which I fear is the case in many places of this kingdom. The Brennans commit frequent robberies in these parts and have of late committed some robberies in the county of Limerick. They have in their company a desperate fellow, by name Munshaglin Byrne, on whose conduct and courage, as they call it, they must depend. I am of opinion that if I could assure this man his pardon for all facts, murder excepted, he would sell all the rest ; but this I dare not promise without your Excellency's permission.

The Grand Jury of the County of Kilkenny have made an address to his Majesty, which they send up to your Excellency by Sir Henry Ponsonby. We have left that city in peace and amity, both amongst themselves and with their Bishop, who met at a reconciliation dinner, and they have solemnly promised that your Excellency shall never hear of any more differences betwixt them.

Your Excellency is expected in this country, where you will find them at much ease, and in great plenty. I crave your Excellency's pardon for this presumption and am, &c.

SAMUEL GORGES to [CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW].

1683, July 27. Kilkenny.—I have received yours of the 23rd instant, and true it is that, as your letter mentions, there was another petition, during the time I was at Clonmel, preferred to my Lord Deputy and Council. The petition was, as I suppose, all of Alderman Haydock's own drawing, and my name was in the front of it, though I knew nothing of it. The substance of the petition was because the Mayor had admitted the freemen to give their voices in the election of magistrates, and thereby had violated a by-law which reduced the electors to a fewer number, viz., the common council and a few others of the city. This matter, among other things, was referred by my Lord Deputy and Council to the going Judges of Leinster Circuit, which were Judges Keatinge and Turner. On the hearing of the cause before the said Judges I disclaimed the second petition, for that I told the Judges I had already given it under my hand that my opinion was that the by-law was not made pursuant to their charter ; but I submitted my opinion to their judgments. I also opened the incongruous actions of the Mayor touching the making of an alderman, the matters also touching Irishtown were under debate. In conclusion the Judges made no order in any particular, but on hearing the matter they advised us to peace and amity, and advised me to adhere to the Mayor, so that since we have rather known the Judges' mind than the law in the several particulars, we did unanimously agree to a peace, and the next day invited the Judges and Bishop to a great dinner, where we promised

to bury all animosities and quarrels, and in order thereunto we are drawing up an address to my Lord Deputy and Council, and to give them thanks for the expedient they found to reduce us to peace and quietness.

We have also made an address to the King, therein acknowledging our thankfulness to God Almighty for his Majesty's and Royal Brother's preservation and deliverance from the late horrid conspiracy, &c. I hope we shall find our people at Clonmel now in a better humour than we did last summer Assizes. Sir, [at] the next meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen which will be on Monday next, as I think, the Mayor and I are resolved to admit the young men of the town to their freedom, as by law they ought to be, with which Mr. Ruth and other understanding persons are well satisfied, and they seem to be well content that the manner of election of Mayors shall stand as it doth as yet. Mr. Mayor thanks you for his venison. Col. Maude is just now returned to his house and gives you his service. Sir, one piece of the venison I had from you came to a misfortune, and because I understand that the Mayor and citizens intend to advance my salary, and because I think it not amiss to sweeten their mouths upon admitting the freemen, I would invite some of the wisest of them to a piece of venison ; but that I cannot do unless you will first bestow some more upon me ; but I must not forget to thank you for the last. My Lady of Hastings joins with me in respect and service to yourself and lady, &c.

*Postscript.*—Yesterday our Assizes ended and the Judges gone for Carlow.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, July 27. Knowsley.—The last I had the honour to receive from your Grace had been sooner acknowledged but I was desirous to give your Grace as little trouble as possible with my letters. I have punctually obeyed his Majesty's commands by Mr. Secretary Jenkins, and I have as exactly followed your directions. I was in hopes to have had before now some model of an address, being above a fortnight since I desired Tom Cholmondeley to have your Grace's advice therein, but not having such a return from him as soon as I expected, I thought it not fit to delay it any longer.

It is all our desires, and we make it our humble requests, your Grace will be pleased to present this address to the King. Perhaps it may seem strange there are no more hands to it, which could not well be, because I would have none but the principal gentlemen, and those only who are officers under me. I will not pretend to pass any judgment of my own upon it, and it would be but small satisfaction to me to have the hearty concurrence of the gentlemen of most

note, and not have your approbation of this address, which has really took more than I could expect anything would that came from me, yet I cannot rest satisfied till I have your Grace's judgment upon it whose opinion, I am sure, I esteem above a whole county's, &c.

#### EARL OF ARDGLASS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 28. London.—Asking for an extension of his furlough from his command in the Army until his suit in Chancery against Denny and Henry Muschamp be heard.  
*Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, July 28. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 21st of this month, and shall observe the directions you give me in going no further westward than my park, but I shall not take any journey northward until I see some more ground for it than I perceive yet, for though I apprehend more from Scotland, now I hear they are in great quiet, than I should do if there were any outward appearance of disturbance, yet I think by the additional force I have sent into the North, and the orders I have given to disperse their conventicle meetings, we shall be safe enough, especially since all officers are upon their guard, and that there is money in the Treasury sufficient to serve upon any emergency. Therefore from this place I can, in my judgment, best take my measures, and from hence I will not stir even so far as my park, until I see it cannot be of any ill consequence. The regimenting of the Army I must once more recommend to you, and it is not out of any particular concern that I do it; but that I think it will be of vast advantage to his Majesty's service at this time, and to show your Grace that it is so, I desire my concern in the matter may be no farther considered than that I may not, when out of the government, be commanded by those who had not so honourable a post in the Army as I have had, for the space of twenty years, and upon that account I shall be willing to waive the profit. I am very glad that your Grace in yours of the 19th has ordered me to stop the commerce of buying and selling commands. I shall allow leave to no more, but Captain Hales, who was dealing for the selling of his command a long time since.

There is come over by the last post a printed speech of my Lord Russell's, part of it pretended to have been spoken by him, and the other part to have been writ by him; but I am very much mistaken in him for he made either of them himself; but I guess who was the author, though they were not so well penned as I thought that Reverend Doctor would have done them.

I will take care that Major Russell shall be continued a Mayor of Galway for this next year, but I hear that that Corporation is dissatisfied with him, and since the new rules, though his Majesty may have granted him by his letters patent that he should continue Mayor, yet I conceive such a patent would not be of force, the rules having the validity of an Act of Parliament.

EARL OF ARRAN to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1683, July 28. Dublin Castle.—After our hearty commendations to your lordship; we being given to understand from several hands, that the Dissenters in those parts do more frequently, and in greater numbers than formerly, assemble in Conventicles and unlawful meetings, do hereby pray and require your lordship to hinder any such meetings in the county where you dwell, and in the neighbouring counties; and to cause the preachers in such meetings to be apprehended, in order to their being proceeded against, according to law, and so not doubting of your ready compliance herein, we bid your lordship very heartily farewell.  
*Copy.*

SIR GEORGE RAWDON to VISCOUNT GRANARD.

1683, July 30. Lisburn.—I have received two commands very lately from his Excellency, vitz. one for certifying the names of such Justices of the Peace or Officers of the Militia hereabouts as do frequent conventicles and meeting-houses, whereof I shall suddenly give account to his Excellency, in commission in these two counties of Down and Antrim as are not conformable, but cannot so well get information out of the county of Armagh, being at such distance from this place, neither am I yet well informed of all the commissioned officers in the county of Down of the Militia.

But as to his Excellency's order received this day requiring me to hinder meetings of numerous conventicles and unlawful assemblies, wherein your lordship hath written [that] instructions will be sent how to proceed in that service, and none being yet come, I have been considering who to employ to apprehend the Dissenting preachers, for constables and most of the people in every parish are of their own persuasion, and will neglect the execution of any warrants of that kind, and the officers of the Army conceive themselves not concerned without their General's order for it, but the officers of the two Killulta troops of the Militia I find very willing to execute my orders and advice given them; but my great scruple is when any of those preachers are brought in what to do with them in order to their prosecution according to law, for pursuant to the Act of Uniformity there must be two Justices to commit them, and that is neither warrantable without a certificate be produced from the Ordinary of their offences

committed contrary to the said Act, and their being disabled thereby to preach, &c., and I well remember that the Ordinary, being absent in England, it was scrupled whether his Deputy or Chancellor had power to make any such order legally, and several years since, at an Assizes here, one of those preachers being committed and bound to the good behaviour, and no such certificate appearing from the Ordinary as aforesaid previous thereunto, the Judges, who proceed according to the letter of the law, released the prisoner and, as I believe, fined the Justices. And as to the proving a numerous assembly to be unlawful, which is judged according to the cause and intent of assembling and not to the number, it will be difficult; of these scruples I desire your lordship to acquaint his Excellency with, that there may be no baffle in this so necessary service at this time which is a conjuncture very fit for it in my opinion, with submission, to go through strict with conformity, and suppress all conventicles and unwarranted preachers, the humour of the people in England running generally to have it gone about vigorously upon the discovery now of the damned plot against the King by Dissenters, and that Scotland is wholly reformed by severe laws and due execution of them, which we want in Ireland. But they have such in England, so what can be done I suppose must be by his Majesty's royal authority, and for the apprehending of some of these preachers when it is done and they brought in, it is humbly desired his Majesty's learned counsel may advise of a legal form of the conditions of their recognizances if they offer to give bail, or if they refuse, of a *mittimus* to commit them. I beseech your lordship's pardon for this long trouble which your own letter, received to-day, encouraged me unto, saying instructions would be sent for the better managing of this service.

#### VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 30. Antrim.—As I am on all occasions ready to give obedience to your lordship's commands as far as I am able, so may I presume humbly to beg and hope for pardon if I come short in any point, not from a neglect but incapacity fully to perform them, and particularly concerning that part of the charge laid on me by your lordships of the 24th inst. touching some of the neighbouring counties, and a great part of this, where having no personal inspection or concern, by which I might promise so certain an account as may be fit to be presented to your lordship, you will, I hope, be favourably pleased to accept the following account of those places where I am most concerned to give it, and can with great assurance. That having made strict inquiry throughout the county of Londonderry, where I have the honour by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's commission more immediately to serve his Majesty, I do not find that any of the Justices

of Peace or Officers of the Militia within that county, do frequent or go to conventicles or private meetings, and in the place where I reside I see the officers of the Militia constant at our parish church, and do not know nor believe that any of them frequent such meetings.

KING'S LETTER TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 30. Whitehall.—Ordering letters patent to be made and passed for Robert Huntington, doctor of divinity, as Provost of Trinity College near Dublin. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1683, July 31. Palmerston.—The chief occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble is to return you my most humble thanks for your favour, in granting the request that I lately presumed to make to you on behalf of Mr. Echlin to be one of the King's Serjeants, to whom my Lord Deputy upon your Grace's letter to him hath been pleased to grant the place. I took the confidence lately to desire some of my friends in England to carry a young gentleman, Mr. Colvill, to wait upon your Grace. He is one that is come into my family by marrying one of my daughters, and having never before been out of this kingdom, I thought it fit for him to see a little more of the world than he yet hath done, and was desirous to have him made known to your Grace for one of your servants, which, I hope both he and all my relations will with all faithfulness and reality ever continue to be.

There is one thing here that my Lord Deputy, I believe, hath often writ over about and I have lately again put him in mind of, wherein it seems necessary that some resolution should be soon taken, and that is, for what time the money that hath been imprested to the Army by the new Commissioners of Revenue, shall be reckoned to be paid, whether for the six months due to them at Christmas last, that was left unpaid by the late Farmers, or for the six months due at Midsummer last, which hath grown due since these Commissioners entered upon their management; the suffering of this matter to be longer in suspense may prove shortly to be of ill consequence, by reason not only of the change of officers, but also of many of the private soldiers, whereof some are concerned in the first six months that are not so in the other, and it may give a ground to some of the captains to keep the pay they receive for their companies longer in their hands than they should do, upon pretence of their not knowing how, or to which of their men, to issue it; and withal it seems not very proper to have the Army so long paid only by imprest warrants; yet I doubt it would be a great dissatisfaction to them if the money they have received should be applied to the last six months pay, and they should be left in arrear for the other six months, due at Christmas

last, which is not to be expected from the late Farmers, and I do not see of what advantage such a reckoning would be to the King, &c.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, July 31. St. James's Square.—As I told you in one of my last, the Lady Anne's marriage and trials being for the present over, his Majesty went by five o'clock this morning to Windsor where and at Winchester he is like to stay till he passes through this town to Newmarket unless some unexpected occasion brings him hither. My Lord Rochester told me yesterday he had received an account from the Commissioners of the produce of the two last quarters, and that it answers reasonably well what could be expected from new managers who had as many difficulties laid in their way as the old Farmers could interpose. I wish I had had a duplicate of it that I might not give the clerks of the Treasury the trouble of drawing copies.

The project for modelling the Army lies before the Duke who is a good judge in such matters. The ceremonies that belonged to the wedding have since so taken up his time that I believe he has hardly read it; I shall this morning, for I write very early, put him in mind of taking the papers to-morrow with him to Windsor and desire him to give me leave to call upon him for them on Saturday or Sunday next; his approbation will go a good way in the resolution that shall be taken. That and what lies upon Mr. Solicitor to dispatch are the principal things that can come under debate in relation to Ireland, unless possibly the calling of a Parliament; thereupon the late conspiracy may be brought under consideration.

I will venture to tell you without cipher that I think the reason why the calling of an Irish Parliament sticks is the severity of two bills transmitted against the Papists, the one taking away the votes of peers whilst they are Papists, and the other inflicting death upon a certain sort of the Papist clergy if they are found in Ireland, the one seeming unjust and the other cruel, and neither necessary, considering that so many of the lords of that religion are already disabled by outlawries that there is no danger that ever they will come near an equality of votes with the Protestants, and that there are already such laws in force against Papists and the Popish clergy as will at any time ruin them if put in execution, so that in reality the only inconvenience that would follow if other bills were returned, and not those, would arise from the clamour of the other Nonconformists in case any new law should pass against them and not against the other, or if the edge of the laws provided against Papists should be turned upon them and only upon them. I confess for my part if I had been here when the expelling the Popish lords

passed I should have voted against it in conscience and prudence. In conscience, because I know no reason why opinion should take away a man's birthright, or why his goods or lands may not as well be taken away, since money misemployed is for the most part a more dangerous thing in disaffected hands than a word in his mouth. And I think it highly imprudent for a House of Peers to show the way of turning out one another by majority of votes. I am sure those that did so in the late King's days first to the Papists, and then the Bishops, were soon sent after themselves, so that the stopping of that bill I think may be justified, and if need be the reasons owned, and I think no less of the others, for upon serious and cool thoughts I am against all sanguinary laws in matters of religion barely and properly so called. The question remaining may be whether the King shall take the advantages he may have from a Parliament with the prejudice the stopping or delaying the return of those bills may do him or not, and another question may be whether the not returning those bills may not hinder his receiving the benefit he expects. You know who you may freely discourse upon this subject with, and then you may send me your sense in fewer words than I have stated the case.

*Postscript.*—Mr. Mallory having sufficiently suffered for his attempt upon the University of Dublin, and contest with them, I think it were charity to make fit provision elsewhere for him. His aim is at being chaplain to the regiment, but that is so peculiarly your province, that I shall not interpose, but something should out of hand be done for him. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 1. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month, and shall, by the next post, transmit to you all the orders that I have given since I had notice of the late conspiracy, for, as to proclamations, I have issued none, but have caused those made in England to be reprinted here, the reason why I did not was that there are several proclamations of force already against Dissenters, and as our laws are here, there are several against Papists, and their meetings in this town are greater than they have been these many years, such is the imprudence of our country-men. But I hope they will be more discreet for the future, and of the other side Parson Jacque having been cleared at law when once committed for holding an unlawful assembly, I think when your Grace was here, has made him so bold that his assemblies have been greater since this discovery, and his meetings more frequent than they were before, upon which I gave directions to my Lord Mayor to take him at a meeting which my Lord Mayor accordingly did; but could not refuse to let him out upon giving good bail, and as soon as he was released he fell a preaching again, upon which I sent for him

before the Board, and he seemed to justify that he had done nothing contrary to law and would stand to that. I did not think fit then to send him to gaol, but to give him warning that he should meet no more, which he, I am sure, will not obey, and then for contempt he shall be brought prisoner to the Castle, from whence he is not like to have a *habeas corpus*. I send your Grace enclosed a copy of a letter from my Lord Massereene in answer to one of my orders directed to him, by which your Grace will find that he has a great mind to be thought now a good churchman.\*

My Lord of Granard is now laid up of the gout, and is extremely concerned at what Walcot said of him, and would fain have me write something concerning him, but I told him that saying anything in the matter would do him more prejudice since I was sure neither his Majesty nor your Grace could ever suspect him, and for my own part I had rather fall by him, than live under suspicion of him ; but he is really, and with reason, very much afflicted that he was named especially at that fellow's execution.

As to what your Grace mentions concerning the regimenting the Army, which I am glad I may infer from your letter is like to succeed, I shall answer that for my own particular in my last I have showed myself-denial in the matter as to profit, but do expect that I should have the title of Marshal, and if I had not had a promise of a salary with it from a great minister of state, I had not let that part have been in the proposal ; but as to Sir Thomas Newcomen, he will be pleased with having a regiment of foot, besides, I was in as Marshal in the proposal made by my Lord Dartmouth. For the first point your Grace desires to be prepared in, I desire time till the next to consider seriously of ; it is the majors of foot I am the most to seek in, for as to other employments the general officers and persons of quality will take them up, and amongst them I would have my Lord Ossory to be a colonel of horse. Those in ancienter command will be glad to serve as his lieutenant-colonel. As to the second the quartering the Army so as that there should always be a field officer and a battalion in one place, was as great an inducement as any I had, for recommending the regimenting of the Army. I do not mean by that, that the battalions should be as strong as the French describe them, for I think three hundred may pass with us for one, when our whole Army makes up no more than what they call only a brigade. When they are so passed command men, or as the modish now call it detachments, will supply those occasions that entire companies were forced to do formerly.

My Lord Primate is out of town ; but when he was here, I always showed him your Grace's letters, and do now constantly send him those that are of consequence, or by letter do inform

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\* Supra, p. 90.

him of the particulars. As to calling a Parliament here, I shall offer nothing ; your Grace having weighed and considered what has been sent you from hence upon that subject, is best able to judge, being privy to state motions on that side.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, August 4. Dublin.—Since my last, there has nothing happened here that is remarkable but the Nonconformists submitting to meet no more in public conventicles, only the Quakers, having no particular teachers to give warning to, it is likely they may meet again ; but I do not look upon them as a dangerous sect.

I had notice the other day from a Justice of the Peace of the county of Dublin, that he had taken the Duke of Monmouth at Swords, for that one, who had often seen him, believed it was he, upon which I sent a guard to convey him hither ; but he proved to be a soldier in Capt. Carew's company at Kilkenny, and was an upholsterer by trade, and had often wrought at the castle there. There has been before and since that, several Dukes of Monmouth, and Tom Armstrongs seen here, if informers may be believed ; the latter indeed might probably expect to be harboured here, having many of his name and several near relations in this country ; but they are so pitifully poor that they have no houses to shelter him in.

I send your Grace with this, copies of the several orders I have given since the discovery of the late conspiracy ; but must beg time till the next to send you the names of the field officers I think properst to serve in that capacity, if a new model, and then your Grace shall also have a list of all the officers the Army is at present composed of, and the places where they are now quartered.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, August 5. Knowsley.—Your Grace's of the 2nd must needs be very welcome, when it puts me in hopes the address will be well received, which I doubt not, since it has your approbation. I shall be sure to obey your Grace in having another address, and more hands to it. I had done so in the former, but that I knew it would take up more time than I was willing to spare, and which would no ways suit with my inclinations, being desirous to be as early as possible in appearing to be very zealous in abhorring those wretches who were for destroying so good a King, and subverting so good a government, in making that specious pretence of freeing us from a successor, which, let the worst happen as they suggested, would not be of so fatal a consequence as what they intended us, and what could not be avoided, had their most devilish attempts succeeded. But I humbly beg your Grace's pardon

for being so long upon this subject, for I could not sooner give over when I was once got into it.

The Assizes for this county will be held the 23rd instant, against which time I shall prepare an address, for then will be the likeliest of a concourse of gentlemen. I am in some doubts whether I should sign one again, therefore I humbly desire your Grace's directions, which cannot be placed where they will be more willingly received than by, etc.

CAPT. GEORGE PHILIPS to VISCOUNT MASSEREENE.

1683, August 8. Culmore.—I met the honour of your letter in my way to this country, whither I thought myself obliged to repair in pursuance of my Lord Deputy's commands ; but if I had foreseen that the same order had enabled your lordship to the same business, I should have acquiesced in your *supersedeas*, and not have given my friends the trouble of this visit so soon. I did formerly receive a command from my Lord Deputy to return the names of all Justices and Officers of the Militia that frequent conventicles in this and the neighbouring counties, and though, God be praised, the number is but small, yet I return the names of as many as I know. And being commanded of late to hinder all meetings within the city and county of Londonderry, I have so far prevailed that I dare say there was not a conventicle-house opened last Lord's day, and I have taken bonds for the appearance of the several ministers, except those three whom your lordship's certificate doth exempt from the repetition of that trouble. This would have been somewhat impertinent in me to offer to your lordship, but only that I am obliged in gratitude to do it since your lordship did condescend to such a correspondence with, my Lord, etc.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, August 8. Dublin.—My Lord Deputy gives your Grace such a perfect account of the state and condition of this country that I have nothing to say on that occasion that may deserve your Grace's trouble, which is the reason that I have not of late been so frequently troublesome to your Grace with my letters, as I formerly used to be. His Excellency hath had such good success in the suppression of the conventicles as was not expected or scarce hoped for, and all, as yet, with great quietness and submission, which confirms me in my old opinion that the most refractory people may be made obedient if the government will require it. I send your Grace herewith the account which is given of that matter in Derry itself, one of their chief fastnesses, by which your Grace may make some judgment what may be expected in other places.

His Excellency hath been pleased to direct that several of the Justices of the Peace shall be left out of that commission,

which he hath done, not because they have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, or that they did not outwardly conform to the discipline of the Church, as was very mistakenly informed in England of several of the Justices in this kingdom ; for I assure your Grace that we cannot yet discover one single man in that commission throughout this whole kingdom that hath not taken those oaths, and that is not outwardly conformable to the rules of the Church, except your Grace's old acquaintance Col. Lawrence, and your Grace may remember the condition of those times when the people were generally possessed with an opinion of a French invasion which occasioned him to be put into the militia and commission. But that which moved my Lord Deputy to this purge of that commission at this time was to lay by such persons as were useless, and others who are apprehended not to be so just in their duties to his Majesty as they ought to be ; that those being under some discountenance may not be elected as members of parliament whosoever his Majesty shall think fit to call one in this kingdom.

As to the calling of a Parliament here, which in your Grace's last letter was recommended to his Excellency to consider of, I have little to add to what hath been formerly said to your Grace upon that subject ; for though perhaps, persons may be induced in this juncture, some for fear, others for love, to give his Majesty some subsidies, yet your Grace may be pleased to consider with what difficulty that must be expected from them, when by the present establishment a considerable part of the revenue is carried away out of this country for the supply of other places. If instead of the moneys for Tangier, etc., the Army here had been raised unto ten thousand men, how effectual that must have proved for his Majesty's honour and advantage all the world over is very easily imagined, and I am very confident that this kingdom would very willingly have submitted to the charge thereof, though it had been greater than it is by the present establishment. And I do as little doubt but if this establishment could be altered in those particulars and put into a new form for the increasing of this Army, they would do so still. But what they may be persuaded into while this present establishment stands in force, and while they remember that they were promised that what moneys they would give his Majesty should be employed for his Majesty's service in this kingdom, is very doubtful and uncertain ; but this I know for certain that whatever way his Majesty shall think most proper for his service, my Lord Deputy and all his servants here will endeavour it with all the duty and heartiness imaginable. Besides it is not unworthy consideration how money will be had in this country to support trade and his Majesty's revenue, if it be drawn away in such considerable payments and no visible way for bringing any in unto us.

Your Grace will by this packet receive Mr. Solicitor's draft of the Commission for Defective Titles. He took much pains about it, and intends by this packet to give your Grace a particular account thereof. I shall not therefore trouble your Grace upon that subject. If I said anything in my former letter to your Grace of Sir Richard Bulkeley's writing to your Grace in his own vindication, I mistook myself, for I intended only to acquaint your Grace that he had writ to me, and had given me a very full and large account, and good testimonies of his way of living with his wife and family in a practical conformity to the discipline and doctrine of the Church, which he thought himself obliged to do, that he might in that particular stand right in my opinion as the Primate of this Church nor did he make any mention of his being restored to the commission for the peace. That was only my humble application to your Grace, to understand your Grace's sense thereon, whether upon such a submissive and full declaration of his integrity, both to the King and to the Church, your Grace may not think it convenient that he may be readmitted to his former station in his Majesty's service, which was wholly submitted to your Grace's pleasure.

And now I most earnestly beg your Grace's pardon for the rudeness of this long letter. And I beseech your Grace not to think me so absurd as to expect any answer from your Grace in such a busy time as this is, and the rather because my Lord Deputy is pleased to show me your Grace's letter, every packet as they come unto him, for which I humbly acknowledge your Grace's great favour and consideration. I heartily pray for your Grace's health and happiness.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 8. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letter of the 31st of the last month, and finding both by that and yours of the 26th, that his Majesty may have some thoughts of calling a Parliament here, as thinking it a proper conjuncture, I have discoursed the matter with those now in town that I thought best able to advise with me in a matter of that importance, and we are of opinion that the returning, or not returning, the bills you mention, is not so materially to be considered as whether or no the kingdom may be able to give such a supply as may be expected, for rents here begin to fall very much, and for coin, there never was less stirring in the kingdom for those many years. And as I am informed by the Solicitor, the bills already transmitted will not increase the standing revenue anything considerable. There is one that settles the business of the guage for the excise, but that is already submitted by the brewers, and I believe there will be no more disputes about it. The four great branches of the revenue, to wit,—the customs and imported excise, the quit-rents, hearth-money, and inland excise, are already so

high that without doing vast prejudice to the country no greater imposition can be laid upon them ; but I doubt not at all of the willingness of those assembled in Parliament, if the King should think fit to call one, to give subsidies, but I fear there must be great industry used to bring them to it, unless the establishment were altered, for everybody remembers that when the Parliament that was desired to pass those bills now transmitted and lying before the Council, were to meet, your Grace declared by the King's order that what was given should be appropriated to this kingdom, and the great sums of money that the present establishment allots for Tangier is a great trouble to all that are concerned in this kingdom, and will be a great rub in the way. I know what I say in this particular will not please the Ministers on that side, who take us to be much richer than we are ; but in the post that I am in, I think myself bound to tell what I conceive most for his Majesty's service here, especially when the greatest, and I think the honestest and wisest amongst us, concur in opinion with me ; but on the other hand, if Tangier were taken off our hands, I am confident all would agree to the providing for a considerable Army, and a good guard of shipping, and out of those his Majesty may be supplied upon any occasion. The two severe bills against Papists you were required to transmit by command from his Majesty ; dated, if I mistake not, in November, 1679. As to the bill for settlement, it is believed that the Commission for Defective Titles, which I herewith send your Grace, will answer the end aimed at by that bill. However, his Majesty's granting such commissions will not hinder the calling a Parliament, or require the transmitting any new bill. That which was passed in my Lord Strafford's time I also send you, that your Grace may compare them together. I am afraid I have been too tedious upon this subject, but I could not express myself in fewer words. All that I shall therefore say more in the matter is that honest magistrates shall be chosen in every place, and all suspected Justices of the Peace shall be turned out. I have already signed an order to my Lord Chancellor to turn out some, though no frequenters of conventicles.

I have very often looked over the list of the officers of the Army, and am sorry I have so little choice to lay before you ; but your Grace who knows the Army better than I do, may perhaps find out those that are more proper, the reason why I have named those persons for majors of horse, and some for lieutenant-colonels of foot, was because they were field officers when my Lord Berkeley regimented the Army. But for the majors of foot I know them all to be very fit for the employment, unless it be Captain John Jephson, and for him my Lord Primate does answer, whose nephew he is. As for Farley and Tom Fairfax, the one being a lieutenant in the regiment, and the other commanding the yeomen of the guards, I propound that some captain of the Army should

change with Col. Fairfax, and another be preferred to captain of dragoons to make room for Farley, and I desire Capt. Hodge may command the company of grenadiers that is proposed to be added to the regiment. But I send your Grace a list of the officers of the Army, that you may alter as you think fit. I find the Muster-Master much to seek what to do at musters, and in the warrants for paying the Army, for want of having the payments ascertained, for if those soldiers that are come into the Army since September or December be paid upon the imprests, and afterwards it should be declared that it was intended for those months, then they must refund ; but I think it best and so does the Muster-Master and officers of the Army, that the six months already issued should be declared to be for September and December last.

**MRS. ELIZABETH HAMILTON to ORMOND.**

1683, August 8.—Beseeching his Grace's assistance in her affair with the King as may appear by the letters enclosed. She has a great family and an aged sick husband that has lain bedrid this six years. *Abstract.*

*Encloses two following letters—*

**I. JOHN HAMILTON to EARL OF GLENCAIRN.**

1655-6, March 3. Carloury.—I being now near my death by all appearance, these few lines are to put your Honour in memory of that which is known to your Honour as myself, as concerning that money I lent to the King's Majesty, I having delivered 550*l.* sterling into your Honour's hands for his Majesty's use, in the presence of the Marquis of Argyle and the Earl of Seaforth ; and when his Majesty went through Sterling and come to Torwood where his Majesty's Army then lay in league, I did supply and furnish his Majesty with 900*l.* sterling, which money was delivered to Sir Thomas Hamilton of Preston for his Majesty's use, the Earl of Buchan being witness, and your Honour knows I sent my son, John Hamilton to serve his Majesty at Worcester, and to show my loyalty to his Majesty, I sent 600*l.* sterling to his Majesty by my son who lost his life there in his Majesty's service ; and likewise I did at several times before this send considerable sums to his Majesty which his Majesty promised, at his happy restoration, should be thankfully paid again, as also 950*l.* sent to Breda, his Majesty then promising to your Honour that my kindness should not be forgotten, and that my money should be paid with advantage, and for the half of that money, I, in loyalty, lent his Majesty, my estate is engaged, and I have endured a severe sequestration and strict imprisonment which now puts a period to my days. One request more I humbly beg of your Honour, and that is the education of my only child as I love best my daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, whom I recommend to your Honour's care according to his Majesty's

promise that he would give it under his hand and seal, the money should be justly paid to me or any of my children, that I would nominate, which I now desire may be fulfilled and paid to my affectionate daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, having no other way left for the education, and to provide for the education and preferment of my said daughter Elizabeth, I trust your Honour will be careful of the promises which your Honour made to me with a great many protestations, and I know your Honour is a person so just that none of the promises will be unaccomplished, so nothing more at present but the words of a dying man, which your Honour knows, to be truth, and so expecting your Honour's answer and care in this, as I leave to your Honour's charge I am, and always remain till death make a separation, etc.

## II. EARL OF GLENCAIRN to JOHN HAMILTON.

1655, March 5. Edinburgh-Castle.—Good Carlowry.—I am heartily sorry to hear of your sickness, and do wish with all my heart your happy recovery. As for your desires to me, I promise the accomplishment to the uttermost of my power to you or yours. Sir, pray take courage and let not the loyalty as you have showed to his Majesty trouble you, for I hope the Lord will restore his sacred Majesty to his crown, at which time I hope his friends shall have cause to rejoice, and his Majesty will then give no cause of complaint to any that he received favour from, and when I shall be so happy as to see his Majesty, I shall inform him the truth of all the money you lent to his Majesty, which I, of my certain knowledge, can affirm to be truth. I grant the receipt of 550*l.* sterling from you for the King's use, the Marquis of Argyle being present, as likewise that 900*l.* you sent his Majesty at Torwood, I know to be a truth, and you acquainted me likewise with the 600*l.* sterling you sent to his Majesty at Worcester by your son, John Hamilton, who was killed there, and further with 950*l.* sterling sent to Breda. As for your sequestration, it is that which all loyal subjects suffer for his Majesty here. I promise you, upon my word of honour, when I am so happy as to see his Majesty, I will certify his Majesty of your loyalty, and that it is your earnest desire that his Majesty will be pleased for the education and portion of your daughter, Elizabeth Hamilton, and that the said Elizabeth may receive the money and the benefit thereof. And whereas you desire me to see the same accomplished, you having no other way left to provide for your daughter, be you assured that I will witness the truth, and see the performance thereof, for I hope his sacred Majesty will perform the promises which he made, and not only pay what he owes, but also in remembrance of your loyalty will be careful of your daughter Elizabeth, which you recommend to my care, so praying the Lord to restore you to your wonted health if it be his good pleasure, but if the Lord

hath disposed otherwise, we must be content, and I hope we shall rest in Heaven, etc.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 28th of the last of this month, and do think you have resolved well to stay in Dublin, yet I desire you would call upon Robinson for a design of fortifying Charlemont, and an estimate of the charge comprehending lodging for soldiers. Dispersing of conventicles, if nothing more follow that may make them weary of meeting, is no better than scattering a flock of crows that will soon assemble again, and possibly it were better to let them alone, than to let them see the impotence of the government, upon which they will presume. I am sure I was told it, as law, that so many as should be found at such meetings might be indicted as rioters or for unlawful assemblies.

The Duke had not considered the papers I left with him for the modelling of the Army when I came yesterday from Windsor, but my Lord Rochester charged himself with putting him in mind of them against my return thither on Saturday next. I have left it, as it was sent, with provision for the Marshal. If that shall be objected to, it may be waived, but the office and command may well subsist without the pay. I am not against Hales's selling his company since he bought it, and has been long in treaty about parting with it ; but he ought to do so quickly or attend the duty.

The less my Lord Granard takes notice of or appears troubled at what Walcot said, the better, since it is as impossible that anybody can give the least credit to it, as to recall the words, when he that spoke them, is hanged. Your mother is at the Bath bettered by her journey thither, as I hope she will be by taking the waters. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF DERBY.**

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I conceive your lordship fixes upon a good opportunity for an address from the county when it shall be met at the Assizes, and that you subscribe with or at the head of the rest, since it is better to do too much, if so good a thing can be capable of excess, than too little and since you will subscribe then in another capacity than that before. I understand from Chester that the Recorder of that city is coming up with an address from the Corporation under their common seal, and it is said that it is not such nor so full as those who are esteemed the better affected, would have had it. The gentleman who brings the address, stands not clear in the opinion of his Majesty and the chief ministers, and if it also prove that the address comes short of what it might, or ought to have been, if faction had not opposed duty, it must be expected that the reception, if it have any, will be suitable. I suppose your lordship's neighbourhood and

interest in the place is such, that you know how that affair hath passed, wherein I would have been glad to have received information from you because I am told the Recorder will apply himself to me, though I know not why he should, since I have no title to such application, nor is it my office to present men in such cases to the King, but rather my Lord Chamberlain's. I hope your lady goes on well with her business and will shortly make you an acceptable present. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.**

1683, August 9. St. James's Square.—I presume your son-in-law passes his time so as to divert and improve him. I have not seen him so often as he should be welcome, but I will call upon him to see the Court at Winchester, or rather three Courts, the King and Queen's, the Duke's, and the Prince of Denmark's, and this will at first draw a great confluence of people.

There is great reason that the six months' pay impressed since Christmas, should be fixed upon one half year or other, the uncertainty can be of no advantage to the King, but it may prejudice the common soldier, nor do I see why it should not be declared to be for the six months ending the 25th of December. As soon as the Lords of the Treasury come from Windsor I shall move them in it. I have received from my Lord Longford an account of his Majesty's revenue from the 25th of December to the 24th of June last, a duplicate is, I suppose, sent to the Lords of the Treasury. It is better than I expected, and reasons are given why it may be hoped the next half year will be better, and yet I doubt the revenue will not come up to the establishment even leaving the pensions unpaid. In that case the deficit will fall upon temporary payments, and then upon Tangier and the shipping, so that hitherto the civil list and the Army are safe. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, August 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 2nd, and have too deep a sense of my own afflictions and your Grace's trouble at this time to offer at being a comforter. I hope in God if the worst should happen, that he will enable you to bear it with that steadiness of mind you have always showed in your past afflictions, and that you may, to your last, keep up the great character you have in the world.

I conclude my Lord Conway is recovered because the letters of the 4th, that came in this day, say nothing of him; but if he should not, I think the employment of lieutenant-general of the horse may very well be spared. I desire to know how Capt. Fitzgerald stands with you at Court now, for I heard of a report to his disadvantage.

I shall either write to my Lord Massereene next post, or get somebody to deliver the message you direct. I believe

he will conform at this juncture. This is all I have to say at this time. The Judges are upon their circuits, and the peers and archbishops out of town, so that I am going to be alone for a little while at Chapelizod.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 11. St. James's Square.—In yours of the 4th inst. you mention the Nonconformists submitting to have no more public meetings. I cannot believe they will keep their promise, but if they break it, any further trouble that shall be given them, will be the more justified. It is true the Quakers alone are not much to be feared; yet all sorts of Dissenters join in rebellion against the King and Church except the Papists and fanatics, when they have an opportunity, though experience has showed that their agreement can last no longer than till they are masters. I send you three letters, two to myself and one to my Lord Kildare from the French Minister, and two of his congregation, who are, it seems, in prison, I suppose for contempt. I presume they do not tell their story right, at least they do not tell it all. If they do not, it is an aggravation of their fault, and though they excuse themselves upon ignorance, yet I do not find that they promise to offend no more as they did. That they will misrepresent their case to their countrymen and to the Presbyterians here, is to be expected, and therefore it were good that an exact narrative of the proceedings with them might be transmitted hither.

Last night it was said my Lord Conway could not live above a day more. His troop, Robin FitzGerald is to have of course, and his government, Dick Coote would have; but, if what I propose of fortifying the place take effect, it will be requisite to have a man of more experience if he can be found. In the meantime the captain, or the eldest captain, if there shall be two, may command without any commission of governor. I take the copies of orders you sent me to Windsor. I am glad to have them. Your mother mends at the Bath; I know not whether your wife does so at Tunbridge.

The King allowing me a certain sum in consideration of the charge I am at to support the government, and having signed a letter to you for the payment of it to yourself, I shall draw bills upon you for the sum that will be due the 1st of September next, for which you are to give warrant pursuant to the letter to Mr. Price, who will take care to pay it. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 14. Dublin.—I have nothing to trouble your Grace with since my last, but what relates to my Lord Massereene, who amongst others in the county where he generally resides is presented by the Grand Jury for not returning certificates of his receiving the Sacrament as required

by a proclamation put forth when your Grace was here, and another issued since I have held the sword ; but because your Grace in yours of the 2nd directs me to give him warning I would not turn him out before I have an answer of a letter I intend to write to him by to-morrow's post, and if his answer proves not satisfactory, I shall then apply to your Grace that his Majesty may put him out of the Council, and for his other employments I can deal with him, but that of Privy Councillor ought to have the precedence. Old Dick Grace has carried his cause.

**ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.**

1683, August 14. Windsor.—I have just now received yours of the 7th of this month ; those from my Lord Deputy I shall this evening meet at London, together with the draft and copy of the old and new commission. By the paper enclosed in yours, the variations seem some of them to be necessary, and all of them convenient. I shall endeavour to get them so referred that during the King's being at Winchester, they may be considered and a report made that so at his return to London, which will be about the middle of September, the patent may be passed and transmitted. As I remember the commissioners in my Lord of Strafford's time consisted besides the Chief Governor, principally of the chief judges, the master of the wards, the auditor general and, I think, Sir George Radcliffe, only the Chief Justice Shurley was left out, for the same reason that it is like the auditor now will be. I suppose the copy you send will be some direction in the choice of commissioners in this new commission, and if some account could be sent which of them received allowance and to what proportion it might help in the dispatch. I do think that my Lord of Strafford did not constantly sit with the commissioners, but I remember he went sometimes to them.

Murtagh Downey, one of the King's evidence in the first plot, had the impudence to come to me yesterday in order to be a witness in this, against Captain Odell, Mr. Drury Wray, one Aylmer, and Capt. J. Seymour. He and his fellow, Owen Callaghan, have been already whipped at Basing for vagabonds, and I have sent Downey to the porter's lodge in order to transmitting him and his companion, when he can be had, to Bridewell. This differs from the treatment they found heretofore in London, but I take it to be suitable to their desert.  
*Copy.*

**EARL OF DEVONSHIRE to ORMOND.**

1683, August 14. Chatsworth.—I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 11th this post and with it, by the trouble you have given yourself of writing so much in the midst of your great employments, an assurance of your particular favours to me. There could nothing be welcomer than the

honour of your company here, to be some diversion to you. I want extremely the company of my children, who would have been no less delighted with our sports here. I have had the deputy lieutenants, who have given me a full account of observing the instructions they received, and am very much satisfied with their affection and zeal to his Majesty's service. I am extreme glad to hear my Lady Duchess finds an amendment upon using the Bath. I may presume to say next yourself none wishes it more than myself, being so many ways obliged by her Grace, and I beseech you to believe I want words to express how much I am, etc.

*Postscript.*—I doubt Will has no thoughts of seeing me. I cannot obtain his kindness; I humbly beseech you to take him into your care.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 16. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 8th with Mr. Solicitor's draft of a commission, and a copy of one of the same kind in my Lord of Strafford's time. I think I shall on Friday produce them at a Committee of Foreign Affairs that on Sunday the King's pleasure may be had, when and by whom they shall be taken into consideration. I writ something to Mr. Solicitor from Windsor, where I received his letter touching commissioners to be appointed and the allowance to be given them, in both which some advice may be expected from you. I will hasten the return of the commission as much as I can at a time when the King and his Ministers are separated.

The design of new modelling the Army lies before the King, wherein he only scruples at changing the foot the Scotch regiment is upon; but if that may not be, I know not how the rest of the project will subsist. But the matter will be the less to us if his Majesty continue his purpose of having that regiment into England, though paid out of Ireland. I shall in a post or two, after I have spoken with the King, explain myself better than I can do now, and till then I forbear making of some remarks upon the field officers designed in your paper.

Your mother, in the opinion of those about her, is much better than she was, but does not believe it of herself. If the scarcity of coin in Ireland be such as you are informed, and to be attributed to the transporting it upon the King's account, I conceive a formal representation of it ought in time to be sent over, and it will have the more force if the Commissioners of the Revenue can be persuaded to do the like, otherwise the account they have sent over of the last half year's produce will seem to contradict any such representation. I put the duplicate of the account which was sent me into Col. Fitzpatrick's hands, upon which he brought me the enclosed observations, some whereof seem to be pertinent and so are all the rest, unless some defalcations are estimated too high or comprehended in the allowance for the charge

of management. Consider the observations and send me your sense of them as soon as you can. The King has commanded that my Lord Mount-Alexander should have the government of Charlemont. *Copy.*

PRINCE OF ORANGE to ORMOND.

1683, August 16. Dieren.—Vous avez temoigne tant de bonte pour moy a Mons<sup>r</sup> de Bentinck et l'avez assiste si fort en ce qu'il avoit en commission de moy que je serois tres peu reconnoissant si je ne vous en temoignes mon obligation, vous savez combien j'ay tousjours este ami de toute vostre famille, enquoy je ne continueres pas seulement mais je n'aurois jamais plus de joye que de trouver des occasion a la seroir. Je vous prie de me vouloir tous jours faire de bon offices aupres du Roy et de monsieur le Duc, et d'estre asseure que je seres toute ma vie avec beaucoup de passion, etc.\*

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683, August 17. Newtownstewart.—About ten days since I received directions from my Lord Deputy to suppress such conventicles as were near, of which I gave the preachers notice, and they have been more complaisant than I expected, for two Sundays being since passed I cannot hear of one meeting, neither public or more private. I know it was once their principle to preach in season and out of season, nay, when they were imprisoned for it they preached out of the windows, and cried they must obey God rather than man, and I doubt were an Oxford Parliament sitting they would find the text plain still; but I find some fellows with blue cloaks and carbines at their sides have great art in opening their eyes, and satisfying their tender consciences, all the divines in England could not have done it so well.

Your Grace may perchance remember the name of John Spavell, who the last rebellion at Bodelbridge was busy in this country promoting the cause, and was said to govern not only the people but their ministers. This man I have lately had some commerce with, and I am almost assured he will make himself of use to the government. It is a very cunning fellow, and I am forced to deal very cautiously with him that he may not prove to us like my Lord Healy's medicine, but I have good hopes, and within ten days your Graee may hear farther. One thing I must remark, that for all the great noise these people made of going in great numbers to Carolina and their keeping a great ship at Derry to transport them, yet, now the time is come, not one man goes, and the ship is forced to alter her voyage.

My Lord, give me leave now to trouble you with my own concern. I hear Col. Hungerford is inclined, or will be soon obliged, to dispose of the guards, his business in England not

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\* The original orthography is followed.

suffering him to attend them, and though I find myself under no very good circumstances to spare money, yet since I guess within 1,000*l.* with my own command may procure them, I would not stick at laying out so much to enable myself more considerably to serve his Majesty and to own the favours your Grace has been pleased to lay upon me. My Lord, I would not motion this even to your Grace, until it had my colonel's approbation. He has been always too kind to me to suffer me to desire to leave him without his good liking, and now if your Grace think it advisable, and that his Majesty will allow of the change, I will try the colonel, and if he will deal upon reasonable terms conclude with him. I can bring no argument to procure your Grace's pardon for this, and other troubles that I give you, but my being with all fidelity and passion, etc.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 18. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's letters of the 9th and 11th, with the enclosed from the French fanatic minister and his vicar Monsieur Le Roux, a fan maker, who have been a pretty while in prison for contempt, and their stubbornness in not submitting; but they have at last submitted, and are now out of durance. Matthew Barry shall have order to get the particulars relating to our proceedings in that case, which shall be transmitted to your Grace. I do not believe we shall convert many of the Dissenters, by the way I have taken, though our churches are now full of them; but the Nonconformist ministers having entered generally into bonds of the good behaviour, if they should meet again in great numbers their bonds will be forfeited, and that, if well ordered, will be no small punishment.

Capt. FitzGerald shall have my Lord Conway's troop, and for his foot company, I intend to give it either to Lieutenant Lucas, or to Lieutenant Gilbert. As for the government of Charlemont, I shall wait your directions, and only tell your Grace that Sir Thomas Newcomen and my lieutenant-colonel put in for it here, and that I incline to the latter. I know not whether it be profitable or no, but upon discoursing with Mr. Robinson as you directed, I find by him that the place cannot be made fitting for the uses your Grace mentions without laying out a vast sum of money, the place not being capable of containing a number of men without fortifying the whole island, and the soil, he says, is so very bad, that without making so great a slope as men may easily get up, the work will not hold together.

There is money now in the Treasury, so that when you please to draw a bill upon me for what is due upon the King's letter on the 1st of the next month, it shall be answered, and it being likely that in a short time there will be enough to pay three months more to the Army, I should be glad to have

speedily directions whether I should issue my warrants by way of imprest or mention for what months, to avoid the confusion I foresee the uncertainty must bring in the Army.

My Lord Massereene came to town before he received my letter, and I had this morning a long discourse with him in my closet. He bragged of the services he had done you, in vindicating you when he was in England, and owned that your Grace had warned him from going to meetings, which he excused upon the account that he could not avoid hearing a Nonconformist in his mother's house, but said he never went to other conventicles, and that now he had persuaded her to have no more resort of such people to her house. In short, he promises to be a good churchman for the future. I do not mention any more particulars because he has promised to write to your Grace upon this subject, and to own my having spoken to him. I should advise that you would show his letter to the King that in case of any indulgence to him, it may come by his Majesty's commands.

Monsieur Veridet being now with you, he will inform your Grace of the particulars relating to the other French minister. I am very glad to hear my mother mends, though my wife does not, as she informs me, find any great benefit either by the change of air or the waters.

#### VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1683, August 18. Dublin.—Upon my coming now to this place to give his Excellency the Lord Deputy a more perfect account than could be by letters of some late commands, whereof the enclosed may inform your Grace, I found my Lord Deputy had received from your Grace some letters in which I was mentioned with your wonted favour, and thereby such intimations added as do much increase former obligations, which will, I hope, be continued as occasion may offer, the rather because upon receipt of my Lord Deputy's orders [dated the 28th of July] the [durless amongst the Dissenting preachers therein named in my Lady Dowager Massereene's house, in your Grace's former letters, and [in] the discourses with Sir Miles Cooke on that subject also mentioned, was the same; for upon receipt thereof I summoned divers of those preachers of the greatest moderation who I thought might persuade and influence their brethren readily to comply with his Excellency's pleasure, and the consequence proving to be a general and speedy resolution to forbear and desist in those meetings as directed, and in my lady's house also, with which your Grace was offended, will, I presume, not only remove all bad impressions, but such as may be further attempted by your Grace's enemies and mine, who are the same, if I am not mistaken.

It would indeed trouble me that any should now, or hereafter, so much as mention a reproach upon those who have

been pleased to favour me, whilst I cannot upon each emergence so represent my actings in the distance and circumstances thereof, either at home or abroad, as might in all points render them acceptable to the several parties there, and where I reside—from whence it is that I sometimes fall under misrepresentations, yet can never doubt that anything so suggested will be disagreeable with duty or decline the strictest inquiry, my whole course being balanced with unspotted loyalty and zeal for the King's service and your Grace's, and no longer than it is so, shall I beg your Grace's support and protection. Hereupon it is, that as I have no ground to blush, so neither will your Grace have the least cause for withdrawing your accustomed goodness and clemency. My Lord Deputy was pleased, among other tokens of respect, to tell me that he would not write to your Grace in return of those letters, in which I was mentioned, till he had spoken to me, and his Excellency's commands now to write must make an apology for the tediousness of these lines, which have obtained from his Excellency this good rise and occasion of tendering your Grace my most humble acknowledgments.

The enclosed will inform your Grace that those under my more immediate inspection and charge, do not fall under the censure of frequenting those meetings in my Lord Deputy's letter mentioned, concerning which, as well as the Dissenting ministers forbearing to preach and meet as formerly, I gave my Lord Deputy a full account, and of the method I took in executing those commands, as well as my own intention for the future to give no colour of offence. That about the meeting houses being shut up, was confirmed in a letter from my good neighbour, Mr. George Philips, which was communicated to his Excellency, and for more caution I thought it needful to take security by recognizance from the respective Dissenting preachers, that they should appear and be answerable for what may, by law, be objected against them, believing that in all cases, more especially in this, the inclining and reducing those preachers in this manner to give obedience to the government, would prove no less effectual in itself, and more agreeable to my Lord Deputy's directions than inflicting of punishment. Your Grace's pardon and indulgence is humbly prayed by, etc.

CAPTAIN JOHN BAXTER to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, August 19. Kilkenny.—Concerning stone work in the garden of pleasure, and the Purbeck pavement intended to be laid under the leaden terrace.

THOMAS CROSBIE and OTHERS to the KING.

1683, August 20. Tralee.—Expressing abhorrence of the association against the King's government, and detestation of

the horrid conspiracy to assassinate the King and the Duke of York.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, August 21. Dublin.—I had this morning your Grace's letter of the 16th with the enclosed observations upon the state the Commissioners of the Revenue transmitted into England, and will have an answer from them to the several objections, without letting them know from whom your Grace had them, for they thought that state was to be made known to nobody, but to the Lords of the Treasury, your Grace and myself. I know not whether by that half year's account any certain measure can be taken of the whole year's produce, because all the deductions and allowances are usually made at the end of the year, but I am of opinion, and that not without taking some pains to understand the matter, that now the late farm is broke, a management, and even by these Commissioners, is most for the King's service, and perhaps I am more impartial in this case than most of the persons here, that are able enough to advise with in the point, for the late Farmers have many friends, and the surly carriage of some of the Commissioners have got them many enemies.

About the time the Court will be at Winchester I intend to go to Blessington for two days, and from thence to hunt in my park for three or four days more, and that shall be the farthest journey, and longest time that I intend to stay out.

I thought fit to send your Grace the enclosed from my Lord Longford, which treats of the two honest parties I am incompassed with; the friars and regulars are those I desire most your private advice how to proceed with, because my Lord Primate sends you a letter of the like proceeding at Burrishoole. I desire that neither the enclosed, nor the letter his Grace sends should be showed; but when your Grace has discoursed with those you think fit, upon the contents, I should be glad to have your answer to this paragraph, for I am confident these matters will make a great noise, and may be of consequence with you on that side. If anything farther happens in the interim, I shall encourage magistrates in putting the laws and proclamations in execution against them.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 23. St. James's Square.—I lately sent you some observations upon the account of the produce of the half year's revenue ending at Midsummer last. It is fit the Commissioners should know that such objections are made against it, that they may have opportunity to justify their computation, at least to free it from such gross errors as some of those are which it is charged with, and I am sure they consider too well how fatal it may prove to the King's service,

if he should be so far misguided in the estimate of his revenue, to fall in so great mistakes.

I now send you the copy of what is here proposed, but by whom I do not yet know, for the farming of some branches of the revenue, and managing the rest. You will see it holds forth a considerable saving of his Majesty's charge, and that is equivalent to so much gain. I do not observe at present how the proposer can have any design of profit to himself unless he may expect some bounty in consideration of the invention, and I confess I am at first sight inclined to give in to it as a fair thing in the main and a probable. What is mentioned of collecting the quit-rent by the officers of the Exchequer, or taking their fees from them to be given to others to do it, I cannot say is just or practicable, nor do I at all approve of soldiers in that kind of service, though it has heretofore been the custom. But expedients, I think, may be found to do what is proposed, and avoid these inconveniences. I desire you would advise upon the project, and hasten your sense to me, because it is proposed that notice should be given at Michaelmas that the hearths will be let to farm. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF DROGHEDA to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 25. Mellifont.—Concerning an application made on his behalf by Sir John Cole for the government of Charlemont and Lord Conway's company.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, August 23. Palmerston.—By each of the two last packets, I received the honour of a letter from your Grace, and am with a great deal of reason extremely sensible of your favour and kindness to me, in what you are pleased in one of them to say concerning Mr. Colvill, who will, I hope, be so kind to himself as to make use of the liberty you have given him of waiting upon you oftener than I find he hath done since he went over. I do not hear that my Lord Deputy hath yet received any direction from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, concerning the applying of the money that hath been paid by the new Commissioners by way of imprest to the Army, but I believe his Excellency will forbear signing of any more such imprest warrants till some resolution shall be taken therein; for the proceeding any further in this course can be of no use or service to the King, and may be a prejudice, as well as some dissatisfaction, to many of the Army.

I cannot anyways find out what was the allowance that was made to the Commissioners of Defective Titles in my Lord Strafford's time, but am sure there was no mention of any in their commission, and what shall be thought fit, now to be allowed to those that be Commissioners, if a new commission shall be issued, ought, I think, to be out of what the

revenue shall be increased by them. . . . My Lord Deputy, I suppose, hath acquainted your Grace with what was dis-coursed of lately in his closet, when he was pleased to speak with my Lord Primate and me, upon what your Grace writ to him about a Parliament here. If there should be any thoughts of calling one, there are some things that may be fit to be considered of, before it be absolutely resolved on, wherewith I would trouble your Grace if you shall find there will be any occasion for it, the chief whereof is what the King should desire of them, in relation to his revenue here, for it was said by many that the bill for additional duties, that was lately transmitted, and now lies before the Council in England would be of little or no advantage to the King, and it will be a difficult matter to find out any other way of making a constant addition to the revenue, which, if it continues to hold up so well as by the last half year's account it seems likely to do under these new Commissioners' management, it may not perhaps need any increase.

Your Grace may well wonder at Murtagh Downing's impudence in coming to your Grace to be a discoverer of this plot ; but yet it was much below Geoghegan's, who hath been for above these two years, and still is, a close prisoner in Ireland, and yet, by a petition lately read at Council offered to be a witness about this late plot in England. Your Grace hath dealt with Downing according to his deserts, but that, I think, is impossible to be done with this fellow.

I hear that Mr. [Boyle Muschamp is dead], who had a grant of the Muster-Master's [place which] commences after my brother Yarner's death and his own father's, who upon Sir Abraham Yarner's death passed a patent thereof in reversion to himself, and afterwards another to his son. If your Grace should be pleased that the grant now determined by the son's death, might be renewed to some person, in trust for my brother Yarner's son, it would be a great addition to the many favours you have formerly placed upon that family.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683. August 24. Dublin.—I writ to your Grace by this packet on behalf of Mr. Yarner, whom I like the better for having lately fought with Capt. Strowed, once recommended to me by your Grace, and him he wounded and disarmed. This is only to convey the enclosed answer to the observations upon the state sent over by the Commissioners of the Revenue. My Lord Longford and Mr. Kingdon being out of town, you may easily perceive that the paper was drawn by Mr. Dickenson, who, though he is a very ingenious man, has amongst us got the name of Capt. Snarl, and that was alone for one expression in it which is robbing of the revenue : but I cannot avoid saying that the Farmers have dealt very disingenuously with me in telling that the whole blame is

laid upon Sir James Shaen, and that Mr. Stannion told me in my closet, and therefore I hope your Grace will only make your own use of it to yourself, that he desired no greater fortune in the world than to be tenant to the revenue at the rate it was set to him and partners, though ten were in it.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, August 24. Dublin.—Yesterday's packet brought me no letter from your Grace, therefore this is only to tell you that Mr. Muschamp's only son and heir is dead and that his father having the reversion of the muster-master-general's employment, which was a great hardship put upon the present Muster-Master, whom I take to be as able a man in that employment as any general can have. I desire therefore you would appear for him in getting his son's life in reversion after Denny Muschamp. I know this may choke with some resolutions taken about reversions in general, and I think they were very good ones, but in this particular I do not foresee that it can be of any ill consequence, for my Lord Chancellor knows so well how little revenue I have from Denny Muschamp, that I am sure he ought not, and I hope will not, take the thing ill when done.

#### ABRAHAM YARNER to ORMOND.

1683, August 24.—Asking for a reversion of his employment for his son's use after his own and Mr. Denny Muschamp's decease. The only son and heir of the latter, Mr. Boyle Muschamp, who had died on the previous day, had been granted a similar reversion to the one for which he sues. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD and LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 24. Limerick.—At Longford we met with the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Worth to whom we delivered the paper relating to the Forths, with that part of the Lords of the Treasury's letter, which concerned the same. At their return they will attend your Excellency in it, and make their report thereon pursuant to your commands. At Galway, where we came the 18th instant, we heard the matter in controversy between the two candidates, Sheriffs Plummer and Lynch. Plummer did not appear, but there came the Mayor and all the body of the town to vindicate Mr. Plummer's return, and Mr. Lynch to defend himself, and to show the malicious prosecution against them for being useful to his Majesty in finding the late Farmers' effects on the *levari* sent down thither. The debate lasted between them above two hours. The conclusion of which we humbly conceived amounts to this, that our Collector, Mr. Meine, was not a little instrumental to lay him aside, and the discharge of his duty in the *levari* was no small ground therefor. On the other hand the Mayor and Corporation in general did nothing

but what became them, for Mr. Lynch lies under a general hard character with them, nor are they concerned for Mr. Plummer, only desire they may not lie under any misrepresentation with your Excellency, and truly we conceive it is not very safe for Mr. Plummer to be Sheriff lest his Majesty's interest be affected thereby. Now the Farmers' debts must be prosecuted, or nothing we fear will be got from them, which this Mr. Plummer will certainly do all he can to conceal, and Mr. Plummer with Mr. Meine, who earnestly espouses him, lie under the character of disaffected men. The last has showed himself very backward to his Majesty's service, as will be laid before you very distinctly, my Lord, at our return.

In Galway on Sunday was sevennight, with great pomp and formality, were two nuns entered into their habits and brought into a nunnery at Galway, where likewise is great resort of priests and public worshipping at mass. My Lord Longford spoke with the Mayor and Magistrates of the town, as likewise with the principal merchants of that opinion. He showed them the folly of their behaviour, and the magistrates, the neglect of their duty for suffering it. How the government would resent it, he likewise told them. Whereupon the merchants immediately promised that the nunnery and mass should be broke up and stifled, and the magistrates engaged to see it done accordingly.

We return to your Excellency the letter of the Lords of the Treasury you delivered us, and hope therein we have obeyed your commands. At our return we shall make a particular report of our circuit, and it will be Thursday or Friday next before we shall get from Kinsale and Cork. There or anywhere we shall be proud of obeying your commands and remain, &c.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 24. Limerick.—Lemuel Kingdon and I arrived here last night, having had more business at Galway than we expected, and consequently stayed there two days longer than we intended. Before I left that place being invited by the Irish merchants to a dinner, I took occasion to represent to the chiefest of them the folly and indiscretion they were guilty of towards the government in this conjuncture to have a public priory and nunnery so near the town and four public mass-houses in the town. I acquainted them also with the danger of it, because it was against the law and in contempt of the late proclamation, and that the madness of their clergy who flock over now would inevitably draw on mischief upon them, and necessitate the government to withdraw all indulgence and exercise severity towards them. They thanked me for the friendly intimation I gave them, and promised to take a speedy course in it. And accordingly the next morning they came to me and assured me the priory and

convent should immediately disperse, and that there should be no more public mass-houses. But they hoped they might have the exercise of their religion privately in their own houses, and desired me to interpose with the Mayor that he would not disturb or trouble their secular priests, which were not within the proclamation as they apprehended. And according to their desire I spoke to the Deputy-Mayor, who will give your Excellency an account how far they perform their promise. There are no fanatics in that town but one Quaker, who intends soon to transplant himself into Pennsylvania.

I shall not now trouble your Excellency with the ill condition I found the citadels at Galway, reserving all affairs relating to my office of the ordnance for a large report which I will give your Excellency in writing of my observations through my whole circuit. As to the revenue, I am persuaded this journey of ours will tend much to the advantage and regulation of it for the future, for we find the officers of the excise in great disorder and very loose in their conduct. But if the collectors and they follow the methods we have given them, that branch will be considerably improved. Our chiefest work now is to get in the arrears, in which we have so rattled the collectors that I am very confident by the time we return to Dublin there will be cash enough to pay the Army three months, and the civil list their half year.

While we were at Galway we did publicly, in the presence of the Deputy-Mayor, examine the election of Mr. Plummer to the shrvialty, and it did appear plainly to us that our collector, Mr. Meinc, had been more busy than he ought to have been out of pique to Marcus Lynch to lay him aside, and out of friendship to Plummer to bring him in, which was a very easy work to do, he having great influence as collector upon all the Corporation, who are trading men and under his lash. Plummer did not appear, having three days before our arrival there come into these parts where he has a farm. We find he has no concern, employment, or estate in Galway, and therefore we have reason to suspect that Mr. Meine has got him chosen Sheriff in favour of the Farmers to whom he sticks very close, and notwithstanding all the persuasions and arguments we could use to him, would not make any discoveries to us of their effects. It did undeniably appear to us upon the examination that when we sent down the *levari* to him, and entrusted him with the conduct of it, he was so far from acting for the King's advantage, that he industriously served the Farmers, and did all he could to conceal everything from the knowledge of the jury, wherein he had certainly baffled us, if Mr. Lynch had not bestirred himself. And yet we are very far from recommending Mr. Lynch, whose morals and principles we do not approve of, and we find the English very averse to him. And yet we hope your Excellency will lay by Mr. Plummer, who is a very

zealous friend to the Farmers as well as the collector. And we being now upon so ill terms with the Farmers, and like to be much worse, it will import us to have such Sheriffs as we may have confidence in their being just to the King and not partial to the Farmers as Plummer will certainly be. And we are indifferent whom the town chooses besides him. And they are so little concerned for him that the Mayor and his brethren protested they would never have chosen him, if they had foreseen we should have had any exceptions to him.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, August 25. St. James's Square.—Your last received, required no answer. It mentions only your expectation of something from my Lord Massereene upon which will depend his dismiss or continuance in the trusts he enjoys. As soon as I know what his choice will be, I shall accordingly proceed, or be silent. My Lord Keeper told me yesterday that he had read over the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and found nothing to object against it, unless too much power is given to grant franchises and privileges, which are so many diminutions of Sheriffs and other officers depending immediately on the Crown. I presume he may make his report in writing, and then I shall give a more certain account of it.

I have upon several occasions spoke of the prejudice, the drawing of great sums of money out of Ireland will in a short time bring upon Ireland and the revenue there, and I hope it may be brought to little more than what was transmitted during these last seven years, which was about 27,000*l.*, during which time trade and the rate of lands visibly improved. This is the best we can hope for at present. I am this morning going to meet your mother at Colebrook in my way to Windsor. When I come there I shall call upon the King for his pleasure upon the project for modelling the Army, and at my return let you know what it is. *Copy.*

**SIR JOHN MEADE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.**

1683, August 27.—Concerning officers of the Regality Court. Mr. Butler's employment probably determined with Sir William Davys quitting the court. Jodrell's offices are dependant on the grants to the writer. A good officer is much wanting in those places Jodrell now enjoys and neglects. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, August 27. Dublin.—I yesterday received your Grace's letter of the 21st of this month, and since I writ last, have seen your Grace's letter of the 16th to my Lord Chancellor, he having sent it to me from Blessington, where I am going to-morrow morning, and if the posture of the King's affairs in that kingdom do absolutely require more money, or money's

worth from hence than may be consistent with the present establishment, I hope his Majesty will make the manner of our supplying him as easy to us as he can, and that the Army may be put to no more hardships, seeing that they always have suffered upon alterations, and I am afraid those who have June pay due to them are like to lose it or stay a long while for it, for Mr. Stannion, the only stirring man left here amongst the Farmers, stole away for England last night, for which I think his Majesty should seize upon him, and his partners on that side ; the way your Grace proposes in the latter end of your letter will do us the least harm.

I hope your Grace will not let the project of regimenting the Army cool, for I am satisfied that a third part less, so modelled, will be of more use than the Army we have. I shall say nothing of the desire your Grace mentions until it be no secret, but suppose by your letter to my Lord Primate that you have some other matter of importance to impart to me.

JAMES CLARKE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, August 28.—Concerning their Graces' journeyings which the writer wishes were over. Their Graces met on Saturday at Colebrook, and her Grace came that night to London, being in the writer's opinion much better. His Grace went to Windsor that night and returned last night. His Grace sends his hunting-horses on Thursday to Winchester, where the King goes to-morrow, and his Grace on Monday next, and the writer on Thursday. Not one word of news but of the Turks and Vienna. It is thought the city will not be able to hold out long. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 28.—St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 18th, but little or nothing to return by this post more than to send you the enclosed paper at the earnest desire of Tom Cholmondeley. I presume if you have not granted the request of the petition upon the probability of the allegations, namely, that there is like to be great partiality against the prisoner, it is because you know more of the foulness of the fact than is owned, or that you believe the Judge will do it in case he find him too severely prosecuted or hardly condemned. My ordinary rule has been to grant reprieves upon suggestions, though not very pregnant, because a reprieved man may be hanged, but a hanged man can neither be reprieved nor pardoned.

Mr. Mallory is still importunate with me that some provision should be made for him, and truly I think it were not well he should be put by despair and necessity to revive that matter again by way of petition to the King. By what I remember of Charlemont, I cannot but think it may be made a strong quarter, without much charge, and I never intended it should be made a regular fortification. *Copy.*

## SAME to SAME.

1683, August 30. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 21st and 24th of this month, with the latter I had the notes upon the observations I sent you, which contains some reasonable solutions of the objections, yet there remains enough acknowledged and unanswered to show that the observations were not totally frivolous, and that the Commissioners were willing to give the best account they could of their management, and the most hopeful prospect of the revenue, and though I do not think they intended to impose upon the unskilfulness of those who they thought should only see their state, yet upon all such occasions and representations they should advance nothing but what will bear the light and the strictest scrutiny, even of adversaries.

There is nobody here at present from whom I can properly receive advice and much less directions, the King being at Winchester, how to advise you to proceed with the senseless and extravagant insolency of the friars and the nuns who are guided by them at Galway and Burrishoole. I must therefore trust to my own judgment, and send you my sense without any such assistance, that by the delay of prosecuting at least some of the transgressors, advantage may not be given to such as are ready to take it to insinuate that there is a tenderness in the government, and a doubt how to deal with that sort of people in cases of such unsufferable boldness and contempt of the law. I am therefore of opinion that if it be not too late, you should send orders from the Council to the Judges, that go the Connaught circuit, to have the mad friar at Burrishoole indicted upon the statute in force against such as shall be found in the act of saying mass, and prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. If the Assizes be over, I conceive it may be done at a Quarter Sessions. In this you will be advised by the King's counsel; but I conceive it is necessary the direction from you and the Privy Council should not be delayed, nor a representation of the whole matter to his Majesty by Mr. Secretary.

The nuns are silly creatures, yet they must be dispersed, and those who gave them a retreat ought to be sought after, but those priests or friars who governed the ceremony of admitting a new nun, ought to be prosecuted as far as the law will reach, and if some of the lay assistants of best quality at the profession of the nun, and at the mass at Burrishoole, were also prosecuted, it will be better. I think whilst we have laws that will punish such offenders it is more advisable it should be done that way, than upon contempt of the proclamation which I doubt was not legal, though justifiable as things stood, when it was issued. This is what occurs to me on this occasion, and all I have now to write. When I mention the dispersing the nuns, you will understand my meaning extends to the friaries also, and I think you should direct the Judges to examine what proclamation the friars meant by which they

said they thought they had authority or permission to incorporate themselves, and exercise their functions in so open and unusual a manner.

Mr. Solicitor, giving the occasion, I have returned him my sense upon the payment of the Army by way of imprest, which, to avoid repetition, I have caused to be transcribed and herewith sent you. *Copy.*

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1683, August 30. St. James's Square.—The directions sent for the payment of the Army of Ireland by way of imprest ever since the present Commissioners had the management of the revenue, having been by his Majesty's command, though signified by the Lords of the Treasury, it will be necessary to have the same authority for changing that course, unless the command for it did express for how many quarters that way of payment should be held. If it did, I conceive the Lord Deputy may return to the old way, and declare that those imprests were for the foregoing, and not for the running and subsequent months. I have mentioned the thing to some of the Lords of the Treasury, showing that the impresting could be of no advantage to the King, but might be of prejudice to him in disordering accounts, and very possibly to many of the officers and soldiers of the Army, but there has been no resolution taken by reason of the multiplicity of foreign and domestic business, and the King's being at Windsor.

My Lord Keeper is ready to give his observations upon the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, but I know not how either can be taken into consideration till his Majesty returns from Winchester, which will be about three weeks hence, and possibly from Newmarket, where we hope he will not stay above four or five days because it is said the Queen goes not with him. On Monday I shall follow the Court, and propose to be hence about a fortnight.

The calling of a Parliament in Ireland has been oftener spoken of by me than perhaps belonged to me. Sometimes the motion was warmly received, but it always grew cold in a little time, so that unless something happens that may make me think it fit to revive it, or unless it be taken up by somebody else, it is like to rest as it does for me. If it be resumed upon any of these occasions I shall make use of what was sent me, and call upon you for fresh assistance. There were observations made upon the state of the produce of the revenue for the half year ending at Midsummer, which were, some of them, pertinent objections against the computation and made it less than was represented. To these observations there were notes made by some of the Commissioners to justify their representation, and I think they did so in some measure, yet I am doubtful the prospect they gave may be more pleasant than exact, and in such cases, in my opinion, it is better to under than over-calculate.

It was by chance that I had notice that your opinion was sent for upon the Act passed in England for the increasing of shipping and navigation, and how the countervention might be prevented, and the forfeitures recovered in the Courts of Ireland. And at the same time I saw your opinion, I saw also that of Mr. Attorney General and Mr. Ward differing from yours. Of this latter, I took a copy to send you, because I thought it possible you might not have had it. I do not pretend to understand the questions, nor yet very well the resolutions, but, methinks, your argument gave no ground for stirring the question concerning the force of Acts of Parliament made in England, upon persons and causes in Ireland, which seems to be necessarily taken in to make good their opinion. *Copy.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, August 30. Cork.—Two days since I had the honour of receiving your Excellency's, and I hope, before now, mine from Limerick has reached your hands wherein I gave your Excellency an account how readily the Popish party at Galway complied with the suppressing of their public mass-houses and dispersing the convent and nunnery, that your Excellency will have no difficulty upon you from them. In Limerick I had discourse with my Lord Bishop and the Mayor for suppressing both the conventicles and public mass-houses, and they promised to do it effectually very soon. The fanatic party are here very obstinate; but my Lord Shannon and the Mayor resolve to bring them to reason, only they intend to overlook the Quakers, most of which are the greatest traders in the town, and very peaceable men, and submissive to government.

We have this day ended our business here and intend to-morrow for Kinsale. There is in cash in our collector's hands near 7,000*l.*, upon which I took occasion by this packet to give Mr. Price an account of the cash in every collector's hands we have yet met with, amounting in the whole to above 13,000*l.*, and we have so rattled them about the arrears now standing out in their respective collections that I am confident there will be very little or any left uncollected by the time we reach Dublin; so that if your Excellency pleases you may issue out three months' pay to the Army, there being in the collectors' hands throughout the kingdom more than will answer it, and the circulation of the money will help the growing revenue.

By Stannion's flight into England your Excellency may be convinced how little real intention the Farmers had to perform either their covenants with the King or promises to your Excellency, and therefore some more severe course must be taken with them than has been yet, and to advise what that ought to be is very difficult. Mr. Kingdon writes himself to your Excellency about Pain. We intend to be at

Youghal on Wednesday or Thursday, from thence to Dungarvan, and from thence on Saturday sennight at Clonmel, and shall afterwards take Kilkenny in our way to Waterford, for we resolve to inspect all our collectors' and their inferior officers' proceedings in our way homewards, which will make it the longer before we shall have the honour and happiness to kiss your Excellency's hands again, a mortification, which we could not, with any patience, undergo were not the discharge of our trusts and the improvement of the revenue, which we are morally certain will be the consequence of our journey, indispensably incumbent upon us.

**EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.**

1683, September 3. Tullow.—I received here this morning your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 25th of the last month, with a proposal for a management of some branches of the revenue and farming others. Before I left Dublin, I sent you the Commissioners' answers to some observations upon the account they gave in of the half-year's produce, and gave your Grace my sense upon the whole, and shall, when I come to Dublin, advise upon this paper, or project, for I do not pretend to be so skilled in these matters as to give an answer to them as such as I would have produced, without advising first with those who have been longer versed in the affairs of the revenue than I have been.

As to the hearth-money, that is already set for one year, so that the collection of that branch costs nothing now, and that perhaps may be the reason why the Commissioners do manage for 28,000*l.*, where it cost the late Farmers above 30,000*l.*, and that those who are tenants to it already are so mean people, that they have given good security that they will rack the poor ones, is a great grievance to the subject, and will be greater by this proposal. As to the inland excise, some of the most skilful of the Commissioners are abroad to look into the management of that branch, and in order to see whether or no a farming were better, for they have power to set it for one year by their patent.

The quit-rent ought to be a branch so certain that, methinks, his Majesty need be at little charge about collecting that part of his revenue; but by the former farms and undertakings, respites, and abatements, this is the least certain of anyone, and by reason of double charges, if the collection were in ill hands, would be as vexatious as any of the others. As to that of the soldiers, I conceive it can be of no ill consequence, for they are now bound by the articles of war to assist his Majesty's officers in collection of his revenue when required. I shall be in Dublin on Friday next, and by the next day's packet your Grace shall have the opinion of others upon this subject. For my part, I believe the main design of the proposer is to get the Commissioners out in order, hereafter, to take the general farm.

## ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 4. St. James's Square.—I suppose this will find you returned from a short journey you were to make the next day after yours of the 27th of August. On Thursday I go to Winchester, where I hope to meet the King come from visiting Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; I cannot hope there will be any business done there, the whole Council and all the Ministers being dispersed upon their private business and diversions. I did not express myself well if you had reason to understand that any supply beyond the establishment would be expected out of Ireland; but I held that to be too much, especially if carried away in money. In one of my last, I think I satisfied you that I was in hope that little more than what went thence to the privy purse would satisfy, and under that burden, trade and the price of land did rise considerably every year, and consequently may do so still, if we have peace. I likewise told you that I thought the Scotch regiment, or at least that part of it which is at Tangier, would be brought hither and continued here, and that the King was not willing it should be reduced, as in the proposition for modelling the Army is proposed, which I conceive will change the whole design, since what was to be raised for the pay of field and staff officers, dragoons and grenadiers, was in part to be supplied by the transposing some of the officers of that regiment to others and by other reducements in it, so that till I know how the regimenting of the Army can consist with this resolution of the King's, I know not what to say to him on the subject.

By Mr. John Ellis's care, I have the copy of a letter of the 29th of August from the Commissioners of the Revenue to the Lords of the Treasury, with many other accounts and computations, which show the great arrear the late Farmers are in to his Majesty, their insolvency and the deceitful proposals and proceedings by which they have delayed their accounts, till they had got into their hands all the money they could scrape, and now steal away one after the other. This representation is not without some tacit reflection and imputation upon such as have not only been prevailed upon by their fallacious insinuations to allow them the time they desired only to play the knaves in, but have countenanced them against such representations and propositions as have been made, and might have prevented the cheat they have put upon the King. The Commissioners, I presume, mean only such as come from themselves, but there were divers warnings given in my time, and ways of prevention proposed, which I have not the ill-nature or ill manners to put men in mind of when it is too late. The impunity of some undertakings as specious and as ill-performed as theirs, has given encouragement to them, and will I hope give the King and his Ministers warning for the time to come, which puts me in mind to desire to know

how my Lord Ranelagh's and his partners' case stands, which, with the help of the King's counsel, you may soon send me.

I hope you could not let the business of the friars and the nuns rest. *Copy.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1683, September 5. St. James's Square.—I can give no good reason why your letter of the 17th of August was no sooner answered, and therefore I will offer at no excuse, which, the King observes, is seldom without a little mixture of a lie. I confess I was somewhat surprised at the sudden change of temper and submission of your Presbyterian neighbours. I have no faith in their conversion upon the discovery, or from a disapprobation of the late conspiracy, for, to their praise, be it spoken, I think they are naturally more exalted and haughty in prosperity than dejected in adversity, and therefore their acquiescence ought no less to be apprehended and provided against than their stiffness and obstinacy, and they can as easily find texts of Scripture and precedents to recommend the one as the other to their people in due time and place. I know not what the government has omitted that was fit to be done, and their proceedings have had approbation here.

I make no doubt of the King's consenting to the bargain betwixt you and Col. Hungerford, but shall not speak of it to him till you are come to agreement with Hungerford. I am sorry only that it should cost you anything beyond the acknowledgement of the King's favour in the confidence he has in you, which I am sure is well grounded.

I am going to-morrow after his Majesty to Winchester; I hope not to stay from hence above a fortnight. *Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 8. Dublin.—I yesterday returned hither, and in my journey home received your Grace's letter of the 28th and 30th of the last month, and though I am much against granting reprieves in such a case as that which Tom Cholmondeley appears in, yet for his sake I have done it in this; for I have no mind to let any man suffer whom I have once reprieved, and therefore I directed the Judges still to respite execution where any person is hardly convicted. I think Mr. Mallory would do well to come over, and I shall in due time procure a living for him, suitable to his pretensions, for I have no prejudice to him, neither, to my remembrance, did I ever see him in my life.

There will I hope be no farther trouble given us here by the priests, friars, or nuns, for those in Burrishoole have been tried and found guilty at the Assizes, and fined at 50*l.* a piece, which they are to pay and find sureties of the good behaviour, before they can get out of gaol, and those about Galway are

dispersed, and run away. This way of proceeding of the magistrate, I conclude, will deter others of their persuasion if they are not quite out of their wits.

I have not seen Mr. Solicitor since I had the enclosed extract of your letter to him so far as it concerned the manner of paying the Army\*; but I dare venture to say, before I have advised with him, that without the King's new order, I cannot grant orders to pay the Army otherways than by imprest, and warrants to that purpose I shall sign out of hand for the keeping so much money in the collectors' hands may be of very ill consequence, and his Majesty's commands to ascertain the quarters will do as well after this is paid, and I cannot imagine why such an order should stick since the Commissioners of the Revenue make no objections to it.

I have some remarks upon the last proposal your Grace sent me, but will not send them over until the Commissioners do give me theirs. I have also a short proposal given me for the farming the revenue, but I do not think it for his Majesty's service to hearken to it until the Commissioners have made up the whole year's accounts, and that it does then appear that the management will not amount to so much as the proposers bid. Who they are I know not; but the person that delivered it to me, says they are very responsible.

*Encloses—*

#### PROPOSAL for the REVENUE OF IRELAND.

1683, September 8.—It is proposed that if his Majesty be pleased to grant his revenue of his kingdom of Ireland to farm, together with the Vice-Treasurer's office and the profits thereof, for the term of seven years from the 25th of December, 1683, that there are persons of undoubted credit and reputation that will advance his Majesty 60,000*l.* sterling for his Majesty's better security, the interest of ten per cent. to be allowed and the money allowed or repaid as in the late farm in that kingdom; and will likewise pay 252,000*l.* per annum by monthly or weekly payment to begin twenty-one days after the commencement of their farm; with such other covenants and clauses according to the plain intent and construction as were granted to the late Farmers in that kingdom, which sum of 252,000*l.* is more than the late Farmers did, or can pay, for any one year, or the present Commissioners in all probability will pay for this present year by above 20,000*l.* sterling.

#### EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1683, September 9. Knowsley.—Concerning the address to the King. He had desired a militia officer of his, Col. Rigby, to propose one at the Sheriff's table, but Rigby had never

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\* Supra, p. 120.

made mention of the letter, and suffered an address to pass, and to be given to the Sheriff without so much as sending an answer to what the writer desired. He hopes, when he has the honour of kissing the King's hand at Newmarket, to prevail to have some mark set upon Rigby, and were it not for the condition his wife is in, he would not have failed to pay his duty at Winchester. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD and LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 9. Youghal.—By Mr. Robinson we received the honour of yours dated the 1st of this month. It is not a small satisfaction to my Lord Longford that the management of matters at Galway met, my Lord, with your approval, and there is many humble thanks due to you, Sir, for the protection of this commission from the first to this day; your last favour in assisting us to an indifferent Sheriff in Galway will be of use to his Majesty, for all that can be got from those unhappy Farmers we fear will be by a due and a strict course of law.

We are making all the speed that the nature of our business will admit of to pay our duty to you, Sir, in Dublin, for we likewise, in all things desiring to imitate your Excellency, are very desirous of retiring thither. Lemuel Kingdon you have quite abashed in valuing such a trifle from him. He hopes at his attendance on you to make an atonement for so small a sacrifice. To-morrow we intend for Dungarvan, and about fourteen days hence we hope to get to Dublin. We remain, &c.

My Lord Bishop of Cloyne, who made an excellent sermon here, and prayed heartily for your Excellency, presents his humble service to you.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, September 11. Palmerston.—Your Grace, in your last letter of the 30th of August, seemed to be of opinion that if the orders for paying the Army by way of imprest did express for how many quarters that course should be held, that then, that time being passed, my Lord Deputy might return to the old way, yet, although there are no directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for paying any more than six months by way of imprest, my lord hath thought fit to sign imprest warrants for three months more, and expect a little longer the Lords Commissioners' orders to what months' pay to apply this money, which it will be the more necessary now to hasten, because, whilst they are at this uncertainty, some persons are, as I hear, beginning to treat with some of the Army, about buying their last September and December pay for about half of what is due to them, which my Lord Deputy endeavours all that he can to hinder, and is, I think, resolved, if no direction come out of England, before the next

three months will be due, to sign the warrants of full pay, and to apply what hath been already paid to the foregoing, and not to the subsequent months.

There was a letter read yesterday at the Board, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for abating one halfpenny of the customs of every pound of tobacco coming out of England into Ireland, if my Lord Deputy, upon advice with the Privy Council, should find no inconvenience in it. This appears, by the letter, to have been obtained at the instance of the Commissioners of the Customs in England, and to have been first communicated by them to the Commissioners of Revenue here, and the design of it seems to be, by lessening the revenue of this kingdom, to increase that of England. This additional custom of one halfpenny per pound upon tobacco coming out of England, over and above twopence per pound that it formerly paid, was first found out by the late Farmers to be due to the King, whereby they reckoned the revenue here was increased above 7,000*l.* a year, but it may perhaps have happened that the duty being greater upon tobacco coming hither out of England than from other places, there may have been something less brought hither from thence than otherwise would have been, and consequently the King may thereby lose something in his customs in England, though possibly not a fourth part of what he gains in Ireland. My Lord Deputy sent for the Commissioners of the Revenue to advise with them concerning this matter, who said they were misapprehended in England in what they had offered therein, and have taken time to make some representation thereupon, which will, I suppose, be sent over by my lord and the Council to give your Grace. The Commissioners are also ordered to advise with some of the chief merchants in town concerning this affair, who, as it was said, are against the abating of any part of this duty, the reason whereof I cannot yet understand how it should be the merchants' interest to oppose the abatement of any duty upon goods imported by them.

I hear that some exception is taken in England to one part of the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles lately sent over, whereby power is given to the Commissioners to erect new corporations, which clause was taken from the precedent in my Lord Strafford's time that herein was followed; but I think the clause is not very necessary, and I believe would not have been much made use of, there seeming to be already corporations enough in this kingdom, and therefore that clause relating to the erecting of new corporations may be omitted, though that for renewing the charters of such corporations as are now in being, may be fit to be continued.

My Lord Deputy told me lately that your Grace desired to know from me how the matter stands here, concerning the money due to the King upon the balance of my Lord Ranelagh

and his partners' accounts, about which I have nothing more to acquaint your Grace, but only that we proceeded so far, both against them and against my Lord Anglesey in the Exchequer, that process issued against their estates here, which was in the Sheriffs' hands, and in some counties in part executed, but a stop was then again put thereunto by a letter, either from the King or from the Treasury, so that no further proceedings can be therein here until that stop shall be taken off.

I humbly thank your Grace for your favour in sending me a copy of Mr. Attorney's and Mr. Ward's opinion concerning the forfeiture of ships coming hither from the Plantation, which seemed to differ from that which I had given under my hand. I did little expect that the opinion I gave in that case would have been so public as I find it is by its coming to your Grace's view. It was demanded of me in great haste, by a person that, to my knowledge, I never saw before or since, in order, as I remember, to seizing upon a ship then in this port, upon pretence of its not having paid the duty that should have been paid in the Plantations, before it should have set sail. I did not touch upon that point which they have stirred, whether the Act made in England doth bind Ireland, or whether the ship, by virtue of that Act, might have been adjudged here to be forfeited, for not paying the duty there; but I did only advise against seizing the ship, upon such a pretence, it not appearing here whether the duty was paid there or no. The main evidence against the ship being the bringing no certificate from thence of the payment thereof, and the Act, as I found, not requiring the bringing of any such certificate, I thought it might be a great hindrance to trade, if a ship should be stopped and seized here, merely upon a pretence that a duty to the King, either in England or in the Plantations, was not paid, and I very well remember what hardships were put upon several merchants, when Major Baily, and some others, were, about seven years ago, empowered by the late Lord Treasurer to seize upon such ships here; but both Mr. Attorney and Mr. Ward seeming to agree that the Act is not to be taken notice of here, till it be exemplified, and sent over hither, I hope it will there rest, there being, I believe, very few precedents, if any, for the exemplifying and sending over hither any such public Acts, made in England, that do so affect the trade, and consequently the estates of this kingdom.

I humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this, so large a trouble, that I have herein given you and shall always remain, etc.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 4th, in which I find you intended to follow his Majesty to Winchester within two days after, so that I expect little business

from that side, in relation to this kingdom, before the Court returns to London, and I hope I shall not have occasion to trouble you with any from hence, for the priests, etc., begin to be more discreet than they were, since the insolencies of those at Burrishoole have been so severely punished, so that I think your Grace may safely let that matter rest. My Lord Primate will send you the particulars of their trial.

I should be glad to have all the objections against the scheme I sent over for modelling the Army at once, or be soon informed that his Majesty has no other exception to it but that of the reducing some of the Scots officers, for if that were all, I could soon find an expedient to keep them in by making a proportionable reducement in some other part. When that part of the Scots regiment that was in Tangier, comes into England, I suppose the King will send for the five companies that are here, and will send hither the four companies that were of this Army before that regiment's coming hither, and are now joined with it.

It is very true that if the representations your Grace made long ago concerning the Farmers, had been believed, they could never have been able to do so much mischief to his Majesty and his subjects here as they have done, but it is as true that it was impossible to be remedied by me since my being in the government; and though they have indeed dealt very disingenuously with me in promising what they have not, and I am apt to believe, never intended to perform, and now for excuse lay the blame upon the Commissioners of the Revenue for their vigorous prosecuting them, yet if they had not promised, I could do no more than I have done, and that the Commissioners tell me they have often represented to the Lords of the Treasury. I mention this lest it may be reported that they fooled me with fair promises. I assure you I knew Sir James Shaen too well, to trust to him, and I also knew that his partners here did not make one step without his direction, and I, at least, gave as severe orders against the Farmers as the law would permit. As to my Lord Ranelagh's balance, and several others who were returned legally the King's debtors, and that considerably, as the Forths, Earl of Anglesey, etc., when the *levari* process was issuing out against some of these, and issued out against my Lord Anglesey, the Lords of the Treasury in the King's name required me to stop process, upon which I accordingly granted orders to the Court of Exchequer to that purpose. Thus, I have given your Grace an account how my Lord Ranelagh's balance stands, and must still do so, until further orders to me to set the Court of Exchequer loose. This way of getting superseding letters is very grievous, and has much disheartened the Commissioners of the Revenue, for it was by their vigorous prosecutions that those matters were driven so far. Had I not believed your Grace knew all proceedings of that nature before they were transmitted to me, I had given you this account sooner.

Mr. Dickenson approves of the last paper of proposals your Grace sent me, but desires time to consider, till my Lord Longford and Mr. Kingdon return from their circuit. The proposal for a farm, I mentioned in my last, is only 252,000*l.* upon a supposition that the present managers will not make so much this year of the revenue; but your Grace knows that the establishment is within a little 270,000*l.*

PATRICK DUN to ORMOND.

1683, September 12. Dublin.—I do most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for this presumption to write to your Grace. I am informed that the draft of the committee for the affairs and settlement of the new Hospital near Kilmainham, is ready to be transmitted into England.

About a quarter of a year ago I begged of his Excellency the Lord Deputy, his favour for the physician's place to the said Hospital, and then told him that I begged the said place of your Grace about the time the foundation of the Hospital was laid. His Excellency told me that it was in your Grace's power to nominate whom you pleased to be physician, and that if the committee voted a physician necessary, it would be requisite to get your Grace's recommendation, whereupon I wrote a letter to Mr. Secretary Gascoigne, and there enclosed a paper containing such arguments as I thought might prove the necessity of a physician for that Hospital, but to this day my Lord Deputy doth not remember to have received any answer and advised me to write again.

I am told the committee hath voted a physician necessary. I do therefore renew my request to your Grace for the said place, and beg that your Grace would be pleased to inform his Excellency of your will and pleasure therein. I do hope and pray God it may never repent your Grace of any mark of your favour conferred on, etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 13. Dublin.—I had not troubled your Grace this post, but that I hear the news of a fall I got at tennis yesterday is gone over with some passengers that went in the packet-boat about an hour after I had done play, and I doubt not but they will report that I had broke my skull, for it was so reported about the town here, and there was some reason to believe it, for being in a long rest, and out of breath, and much pressed, my feet slipping, I fell with my head against the wall, which stunned me for a while, but my cap being double about that part, I thank God I have got so little hurt that I do not keep my chamber for it, and do hope to-morrow to make an end of the buck-hunting season in this Park.

MAJOR DEANE to ORMOND.

1683, September 16.—I presumed to trouble your Grace with a new proposal in the name of Thomas Turner, for a

farm of his Majesty's customs and excise both foreign and inland, together with the licenses for wine, strong waters, ale and beer, which are dependants upon those duties. The sum promised for the same is 170,000*l.* per annum, which exceeds at least 20,000*l.* per annum, whatever hitherto hath been made of the same, besides the disburse of 20,000*l.* more for the building of his Majesty's Royal Palace near Dublin.

I humbly beg your Grace's favour to offer my proposal to his Majesty, which if his Majesty shall think fit to accept of, then there will remain to be managed by Commissioners the hearth-money, the old Crown rents, quit-rents, composition rents, lands undisposed, and casual revenue, which may be estimated at about 140,000*l.* per annum, so that in probability his Majesty's revenue of Ireland may produce as follows, vizt. :—

The customs, excise and licenses..	170,000 <i>l.</i> per annum
Hearth-money, quit-rents, casual	
revenue, etc. ....	140,000 <i>l.</i> per annum
In all.....	<hr/> 310,000 <i>l.</i>

Those branches not mentioned to be farmed are by several Acts of Parliament to be collected by the respective sheriffs and officers of the law courts, by doing whereof his Majesty may save the charge of officers particularly appointed thereunto, which will amount to at least 12,000*l.* per annum, especially if the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, or Commissioners appointed to that purpose, take care that the respective sheriffs and officers in the law courts discharge their duty in that behalf.

The charge of management for the customs, excise, and licenses, cannot be estimated less than 26,000*l.* per annum, which, if those branches be farmed according to my proposal, will also be saved to his Majesty.

It is not probable that persons, though in themselves very knowing, could, at least for some time, hit upon the most advantageous ways of making the most of his Majesty's revenue in Ireland by reason that work requires not only the knowledge of the country, but also of persons fit to be employed.

I presume further, humbly, to put your Grace in mind that in the year 1663, when the customs and excise were first farmed, I was by your Grace's favour encouraged therein, and also in the year 1669 was instrumental to raise his Majesty's revenue of Ireland to that sum it then yielded, as also in the last undertaking under Sir James Shaen and his partners.

I likewise had encouragement at this time to make my proposal for the King's service, which I have done, and therefore do humbly beg that favour from your Grace so far as in your great wisdom, you shall judge what I have offered to be for his Majesty's service to assist me therein. I humbly crave leave to subscribe, etc,

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 21. Dublin.—I had last night your Grace's letter from Winchester of the 14th, and do not wonder at your mentioning you had not heard from me in two or three posts, since the enclosed was returned to me this post sealed and unopened, though the direction was to your Grace at Court. I desire your Grace would inquire how it came about, for the letter is of some consequence, and might have been of more; I guess that by mistake, it might be sent back hither, instead of Winchester.

I will write by the next post to have the fellow mentioned in the enclosed, searched after; if Sir George Rawdon be able enough to go so far, he will have the business carefully managed. However, he will employ discreet persons in the inquiry, and it happens that the Mayor of Belfast is a very honest man, though the town is as fanatic a one as any in Ireland.

## SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683, September 25.—I delivered lately to my Lord Deputy, a draft of a letter for passing the charter of the new Hospital, which I suppose he sent over to your Grace by the last post. It hath taken up some time in preparing, and is of some length, yet was at first intended to be longer than it is, by inserting therein several rules and orders relating to the management of the revenue and government thereof; but I afterwards thought it better to omit many of them, and only to give a power to the governors to make such rules and orders relating thereto, as they should think fit, because, if any inconvenience should hereafter be found, in what is inserted in the charter, it cannot so easily be altered, as those rules may be that shall be made by the governors, whosoever they shall see cause for changing any of them. The draft, as it is now sent over, hath been read and approved of at the committee for the Hospital, and doth require what haste conveniently may be in returning it back, in regard the building is now near finished, and as soon as the patent shall be passed, it will be time for the master to come over, and for the placing some of the poor aged men therein, that were lately disbanded, and are now, many of them, in great want about the town. This being the only occasion of my giving your Grace this trouble, I remain, etc.

## ACCOUNT of the UNSERVICEABLE and DEFICIENT ARMS.

1683, September 25.—Showing the unserviceable and deficient arms of the seventy-five companies of the Army taken at the muster for three months, ending September 25. Total: Muskets, unserviceable 404, wanting 47; collars of bandoleers, unserviceable 304, wanting 209; drums, unserviceable 24; pikes, unserviceable 490, wanting 56.  
*Abstract,*

## EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1683, September 26.—I suppose your Grace will be at London before this comes into your hands, and I hope you will have leisure to peruse, and get soon after dispatched the enclosed draft of a letter for the Hospital here. Col. Jeffreys has been writ to, to attend you in that matter. The Solicitor General his taken much pains, and spent much time in the business, by his frequent attending the committee, for which, according to promise, he must be well rewarded. The captain of the horse guards ought to be one of the governors. The present captain being so seldom here he was forgot. Your Grace will see that by this draft all the officers, but the first master, are to be chosen by the governors; but your Grace may be sure to put in whom you please, and because I heard you were engaged to Gascoigne for the treasurer's or some such place, I got the imposition of being a single man taken off from all but the master. I did desire to proceed immediately about buying furniture and laying in provisions, but Robinson is taken ill of the gout in the country. It is writ out of England that my Lord Sunderland is to be governor here.

PROVISIONS REMAINING AT DUBLIN CASTLE ON MAY DAY, 1682,  
AND BOUGHT SINCE.

1683, September 28.—

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bullocks	{ Remains 7 at 2 <i>l.</i> apiece .. ..	014	00	00	236	00	00
	Bought 111 at the same price .. ..	222	00	00			
Muttons	{ Remains 238 at 7 <i>s.</i> apiece .. ..	083	06	00	463	18	09
	Bought 800 with driving charges .. ..	380	12	09			
					699	18	09
Canary	{ Remains 2½ hogsheads .. ..	055	00	00	207	00	00
	Bought 3½ pipes .. .. ..	152	00	00			
French-wine	{ Remains 9 tuns 3 hogsheads .. ..	330	00	00	1,266	00	00
	Bought 31 tuns 2 hogsheads .. ..	936	00	00			
Rhenish	{ Remains 4 hogsheads 40 gallons .. ..	098	00	00	224	00	00
	Bought 9 others .. .. ..	126	00	00			
Burgundy	{ Remains 1½ hogshead .. ..	016	00	00	019	00	00
	Bought 3 dozen bottles .. ..	003	00	00			
Sherry	Bought a cask of sherry .. ..	007	00	00	007	00	00
	For cooperage and coopers' wages per annum 6 <i>l.</i> .. ..	058	12	02	058	12	02
					1,781	12	02
Seacoal	{ Remains 46½ tons .. .. ..	033	13	09	401	00	03
	Bought 509½ tons .. .. ..	367	06	06			
Charcoal	{ Remains 281 barrels .. .. ..	011	10	00	115	05	00
	Bought 2,490 barrels .. .. ..	103	15	00			
Stonecoal	Remains 53 barrels .. .. ..	009	05	06	009	05	06
					525	10	09

Bought 2,312 load of hay with charge of ricking .. . .	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bought 600 sheaves of straw .. 028	11	00	00	028	11	00
Remains . . barrels [of oats] .. [031	01	00]	00]	}		
Bought 503 barrels .. . .	080	07	00	111	08	00
Bought 13 barrels of beans .. 004	11	07	00	004	11	07
				532	03	11
				3,539	05	07

## PROVISIONS USED IN DUBLIN CASTLE FROM MAY DAY, 1682.

1683, September 28.—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
70 bullocks at 50 <i>s.</i> apiece .. . . . .	175	00	00
982 muttons at 7 <i>s.</i> a piece, only one at 8 <i>s.</i> .. . . . .	343	15	00
	518	15	00
Canary, 357 gallons .. . . . .	143	03	00
Frenchwine, 22 tuns 2 hogsheads 39 gallons .. . . . .	760	18	04
Rhenish, 416 gallons 2 bottles .. . . . .	129	05	06
Sherry, 24 gallons .. . . . .	008	08	00
Burgundy, 12 gallons .. . . . .	003	00	00
	1,044	14	10
Seacoal, 439 tons .. . . . .	330	18	03
Charcoal, 2,338 barrels .. . . . .	097	00	10
Stonecoal, 53 barrels .. . . . .	009	05	06
	437	04	07
Hay, 843½ loads .. . . . .	168	04	02
Straw, 2,253 sheaves .. . . . .	006	16	08
Oats, 138 barrels .. . . . .	029	19	01
Beans, 8 barrels .. . . . .	004	09	06
	209	09	05
	2,210	03	10

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, September 28. Dublin.—Baron Worth goes over into England within these two or three days. His errand is only to see his lady, and he intends to be back again by the next term. I doubt not, but he will carry recommendations to you from my Lord Primate, and though he has desired none from me but to the secretary, yet I recommend him to your Grace as a very honest man, and at least as able as any upon the bench he is of. Therefore, if anything relating to the Exchequer here should happen to be upon the carpet during his stay, your Grace may rely upon him as a man unbiased, skilful in the affairs of the Exchequer and revenue, and capable enough to express himself well, though he appears to be very bashful. Sir John Davys is left out of the Hospital business, which, if not minded, will trouble him much, he being Secretary of State, but it will trouble him more to be left out of the Commission for Defective Titles.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, September 29. St. James's Square.—Not to mention the dates of the several letters of yours lately received, I am to tell you that this morning I have been at the Treasury Chamber, where some of your letters and some from the Commissioners of the Revenue of Ireland were read, and minutes were taken for a dispatch to you and to them. What the import of them will be I need not mention, because you will have them at large by this or the next post, only a letter for the setting you at liberty to issue warrants of pay to the Army in the old way, and to declare that what has been paid by way of imprest shall be for the months in arrear is, or will be, put into the hands of one King, an officer in the Muster Office, and will be sent by him. His business over was to procure the reversion of that office as Mr. Muschamp's son had it for Mr. Yarner, but I found it to be so contrary to a good resolution taken by the King to grant no more reversions anywhere, that I forbore to move in it, and content myself in Mr. Yarner's behalf that it will not be given over his head.

We are now in daily expectation of hearing from my Lord of Dartmouth, and we hope that the war continuing betwixt the Moorish King and his nephew, what was designed at Tangier, will be the more easily compassed. But till we know the event of that expedition the proposition of modelling the Irish Army will hardly be thought of, though I spoke to the King of it yesterday.

I did know of the letters sent to stop the execution of process against the Earls of Ranelagh and Anglesey, and in some letter of mine gave you the reason for the former, namely, that the prosecution of all the Undertakers might be indifferent and go together, the rather because those whose estates could not be come at in Ireland were like to answer most, and they could not be brought in but by the Exchequer here in order whereunto formalities were to be observed in both kingdoms, and those I think are set right this morning, but there is no order for taking off the prohibition. There was no mention of my Lord of Anglesey.

James Lane is in much unprofitable perplexity in his apprehension of the advantage that is taken of his absence from his father, and the alteration of settlements to his prejudice. I think his perplexity unprofitable, because that if he were upon the place I doubt the lady would be too hard for him, and that he, in his passion, would give her advantage. Yet if you could in discourse unaffectedly come to learn how he means to deal with the young man it might be some satisfaction to him. His father obtained a letter for placing his son in the establishment for his pension, and it might have been done, but my Lord Lanesborough thought his health would continue better than it has proved, or else his son and he could not agree upon the terms of surrender, and so the thing was not done. Now my lord would consent to it, but

my fear is that so old an authority after changes of establishments will hardly warrant a Chief Governor to do it and I more fear that new directions will not be obtained. *Copy.*

#### REPORT ON ARREARS in the IRISH REVENUE.

As to the account of arrears standing out the 29th of September, 1683, it is to be observed that in a revenue which consists of so many branches it is impossible but there will be still an arrear, and the Commissioners, by their repeated directions to the collectors, have taken all the care they can, that as little as possible may be in arrear, regard being had to the poverty of the people, and want of cash in this kingdom. No private man, in the management of his estate, has his rents paid at the day, and commonly men here think themselves well treated by their tenants, if by All-holland tide the rents due at May are cleared. This is enough to be said in general, and as to the particulars of the arrears it is to be noted:

1. The arrear upon imported excise amounting to 5,967*l.* 12*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, cannot properly be called an arrear, because for avoiding the trouble and hazard of an import account at sale (which the law permits) the practice and best expedient has been to allow the merchant his choice, either of paying down his excise, having an abatement for ready payment (which by custom here is ten per cent.), or of giving bond to pay this duty at days certain, which, by common usage, is one third at the end of three months, another third at the end of six months, and the last third at the end of nine months, without any abatement. And if the collectors are careful to take good security (of which the Commissioners in their instructions have given them caution) it is not probable there should be any loss on this branch. The merchants generally throughout the kingdom drive a pedling trade upon credit, having not stocks of their own, which is the reason of these imported bonds. But in Cork, where they are substantial rich men, there is not one imported bond; for they make ready payment having the usual allowance for it, and it is not so in any other port of this kingdom.

2. As for the arrear of inland excise amounting to 8,994*l.* 7*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*, the nature of this revenue is such that unavoidably there will be still carried on an arrear, especially in the inland districts, of a month and more; for these collectors keep their offices once a month in a place, at which time the surveyors and guagers bring in their charge, and require payment of the month preceding, and of what was formerly in arrear; and at the next office, if the brewers and retailers do not bring in their money, distress is made upon them. But in the principal ports, offices are kept every fortnight, and abstracts of them are sent up accordingly to the Commissioners. And in Dublin they have weekly abstracts and receipts. And this method is also observed

in the licences, which the collectors have so jumbled and intermixed with the excise (according to their former practice), that till the end of this year they cannot well be distinguished and separated. Besides the poorer sort of people, who retail in the out ports and inland districts, are not able to pay down all their licence money at one time, which should it be exacted from them in one entire sum, would frighten and incapacitate them from brewing, therefore the collectors are necessitated to receive it from them by degrees. But because the law for payment of licences is not so secure as that of the excise, the collectors, as they receive money from the people, apply it to the discharge of the licences, and suffer the arrear to remain upon the excise. And if they follow their instruction and the method prescribed them for collecting these branches, it is very probable that at the year's end there will be no considerable insolvencies upon them.

3. As for the arrear of quit-rents, &c., amounting to 4,271*l.* 6*s.* 2*3d.*, it must in the first place be observed that this branch has never yet been brought to a certainty, the Farmers' officers who managed it, having, for private profit to themselves, kept it perplexed even to the end of their farm, and the Commissioners, having no better rule to govern themselves therein, than by taking copies of their rent-rolls, have now in the collection of this branch found several double charges in the rolls, several charges continued, which were discharged by orders of the Court of Exchequer, as also several charges that are respite till judgment be given by the Barons, so that it will be a work of some time to reduce this branch to a certainty in these particulars, to which the Commissioners have already applied themselves, and hope to make a good progress in it by the end of the next term. Besides these particulars aforesaid there is a considerable sum due upon rectories which pay Crown rents, for which there being no other distresses than tithes, the taking of distresses of that sort is a work of so great difficulty and charge, that, for avoiding it, the officers are directed to take bonds from the incumbents for paying their whole year's rent at All Saints and Christmas. And where the incumbent will not comply with this expedient, the Commissioners will be necessitated the next year, before harvest, to seize the rectories into the King's hands by custodiums, which is the best remedy can at present be thought of for preventing insolvencies on this score, wherein the late Farmers had a very considerable loss for want of timely care.

4. As to the arrear of hearth-money amounting to 3,642*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, this sum is, since Michaelmas, lessened by near 1,000*l.*, and the Commissioners have already sent, and will, this next term, send down executions against all the principal debtors and their securities, so that in all probability the greatest part of the remainder will be brought in by the end of the year.

5. In the produce of Michaelmas quarter there is no mention of the casual revenue, nor indeed can it in any measure be ascertained till the end of the year, for this branch consists :—

1. Of fines and forfeitures, &c., and forfeitures on bonds and recognizances, under the survey of the green wax, for which process issue but once a year in the Long Vacation, returnable in Michaelmas Term when the Sheriffs account.
2. Of First Fruits, for which the law directs bonds to be taken and payment to be made by four half years after.
3. The twentieth parts, which is by the law due at Christmas and payable at Easter time following, and for these two, the Clerk of the First Fruits is accountable.
4. The profits of the Hanaper Office which are accountable yearly by the Clerk of the Hanaper at Michaelmas Term.
5. Fines upon declarations for debt in the King's Bench. These are farmed to Sir Nicholas Armorer for thirty-one years (of which ten are elapsed) at the rent of ten pounds per annum.

This is the best account can at present be given of this branch, which is now put into a better method to be accounted for than ever it has yet been, and in all probability the product of it will turn much more in the King's advantage than ever it did to the late Farmers.

6. As to the incidents, this is observable that such of the Commissioners who have taken their circuits, have not charged in them one penny of their travelling expenses, and they have brought into the account only part of the charge for passing their patents.

7. The charge of officers' salaries for management, amounting, for the three quarters to the sum of                   l., is particularised in the three establishments now sent over, approved by my Lord Deputy.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 2. Dublin.—I hope it is the want of business, and not the pain of the gout, that has occasioned your Grace's not writing to me by the four last packets, for I hear it is only in your left hand, and that your Grace is well enough to play with my Lord St. Albans at trick-track. I have nothing to trouble your Grace with but to let you know that it was only on Sunday last that Mr. Nugent brought me his lordship's papers. He may be assured that I must have very extraordinary cause given me before I report anything contrary to what your Grace has done, and so far as I understand the matter, I think his petition is very reasonable, and I shall not scruple at stopping process, though the matter is not come to

me in due form, and I think too great a slight is put upon your Grace's report, and were it not to your son you would have great cause to resent it, for it makes the Deputy a controller of the Lord Lieutenant's orders.

I hear my Lord Ossory was lately at my Lord Derby's, and I was in hopes he would have made a trip over hither, for it was so writ in one of the newsletters. I am very sorry he did not, for I am confident he would have been well pleased with the treatment I would have given him, and it might have been of good consequence, if I am rightly informed of matters in relation to him.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 2. St. James's Square.—The dispatches I mentioned to you in my last, from the Lords of the Treasury, I am told were sent on Saturday last, and this morning Mr. King goes hence with directions for paying the Army henceforth as formerly and applying the imprest for satisfaction of the arrears.

I am informed that the insolence as well as indiscretion of the regular Popish clergy is, or was, grown to that height that they were building or fitting up no less than four chapels at Kilkenny, and that they persisted in that folly, though they were advised to the contrary by some more sober men of their own religion. Whether this might not be before some of their fellows were corrected and dispersed in Connaught I cannot tell, or whether the correction will make them wiser is much to be doubted. It may therefore be fit for you to send to the Bishop of Ossory, and perhaps to the Mayor of the city, to let them know you are so informed, and desire them to take a care to prevent it, as also the celebration of Mass within the walls of the town, which latter is but renewing of former directions in that point.

This way of preventing their putting their purpose in execution may be a greater kindness to them than they deserve, and therefore it may perhaps be better to let them go on till they have laid out the money some fools have given them for that use, and then to dislodge them, the rather that if it be done before they shall have made the intended use of it, they may pretend the preparations were made for another use. Of this you may consider and advise and take the course you like best; but, first or last, order must be taken with them, since they can be so mad as to do so extravagant a thing in my town, and where I so often reside.

Monsieur Viridet informs me that the refractory French minister, who was lately discharged of his imprisonment continues still at Dublin, that he comes not to church till common prayers are over, and that thereby he gives public ill example, and in all probability, improves it in his private conversation. If it could well be done, it were fit to make him weary of Dublin,

for there is no mean betwixt rebellion and disobedience to Church government, at least I could never find any.

I saw it in some letter of yours, or in somebody else's, that my Lord Massereene was either presented at some Assizes or Sessions upon the account of nonconformity, or that he was returned amongst the Justices of the Peace who had not received the Sacrament. In either case it will be most unfit he should continue of the Council or in the government of a county, for whoever is not fit to be a Justice of Peace is less fit for the greater trusts. I desire to know how the case stands that I may do my duty.

I send you a letter I lately received from Sir William Portman, with an information taken by him to which more light as he supposes may be given by a chandler now living at Cork, but if he continue a Quaker, it is like he will take no oath unless compelled to it by such punishment as the law may inflict. What that may amount to I know not, but methinks, if there be not means to make men declare their knowledge in such cases, there wants a necessary provision to keep the government in peace and security. I mean not in this particular matter for I think there is little in it.

I have yours of the 26th of the last month with the draft of a letter to authorise the passing of a patent for establishing a hospital, and incorporating the governor. I have put it into Mr. Secretary Jenkins's hands, and he will upon the first opportunity receive his Majesty's pleasure in it, which I suppose, will be to refer it to the Lords of the Treasury because lands will pass or be confirmed in what is desired, and their lordships will, I presume, require the opinion of the King's learned counsel. By this draft I conceive it is left to the governors to make rules binding upon all the officers and society unalterable but by themselves, but it may be, it will be thought convenient that his Majesty should be first made acquainted with, and approve those rules. Many stranger things than that you mention are, I believe, written into Ireland, but for that I think there is no ground. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LINDSEY to SIR LEOLINE JENKINS.

1683, October 4. Grimstorp.—Recommending his neighbour, Mr. Gache for a prebend. He could not refuse Mr. Gache the certifying his Majesty of the integrity of his life and conversation, and of his faithful and industrious discharge of his calling in a small vicarage. He, and the worthy Dean of Lincoln wish that Mr. Gache, may be no longer frustrated of his expectations, he being the son of an eminent divine and a great light of the Protestant church of France. *Abstract.*

#### LEMUEL KINGDON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 7.—Not knowing but your Excellency might have occasion for the papers enclosed, I desired Mr. Genew

to wait upon your Excellency with them, humbly begging your Excellency's pardon for not waiting on you myself, my time being wholly taken up in writing letters for England, in the matter I told your Excellency of last night. Harry will likewise deliver you our representation about reducing the duty on tobacco, pursuant to your Excellency's commands. I hope, Sir, you intend me the honour you promised me of supping here to-night.

*Encloses :—*

LORD LONGFORD'S and LEMUEL KINGDON'S CIRCUIT.

At Longford, August 11th, 1683.

It was at this place first in our journey that we spoke with any of the officers, except those we called on in our way thither, of which Mr. Dickenson had an account to carry with him to the Commissioners. Here we examined the transactions of the collectors and officers of Mullingar and Jamestown, both are in good method and the officers follow their business to the improvement of the revenue, except some faults which we better instructed them in. Carroll, the guager, of Jamestown only, is a very ill officer and neither minds nor knows his business. The guagers that belong to the collector at Athlone are good officers, Cole excepted, who has been careless but will mend.

At Athlone, August 14th.

Here we found Mr. Golburne, the collector, in no good order, his abstracts particularly, as in most other places, not being fully charged with all money received, thereby concealing in his hands money for private use which had not been discovered till the making up of his yearly account, but by his being visited. The remainder of his officers which we saw not at Longford were indifferent good, except Lannan, who promises amendment. The defects both of the collector and surveyor we supplied by instructions, and doubt not but it will tend to the King's service.

At Loughrea, August 16th.

The collector here wanted method, but is honest. One of his guagers is discharged, of whom there was no occasion, and his collection being under composition for excise, we judged one of his officers might be spared, so he was sent to attend the fishery at Galway. The rest of his officers are indifferent good. The revenue in all these places will mend considerably when the officers come to understand their duty better.

At Galway, August 18th.

Here we examined Mr. Brent, collector of Dunmore, who very well understands his business, but neglecting looking after his officers, who are generally bad, one especially ; but we will provide a good one in his stead, who will improve

the revenue. There has been one particular mischief in this district by the sub-farming of usquebaugh, balcon, and other strong waters, for the sub-farmers make a great quantity and supply all the country thereabouts, to his Majesty's great injury in the revenue ; but this evil will be remedied, for the farm that is now soon determines and we shall prevent it for the future. The collector of Galway has been very long in the service but comprehends it not. The business is done by his clerk. All the officers else are indifferent good, especially the tidewaiters. Where any defects were we supplied them by instructions. The guagers likewise are no ill officers. If the directions left them be observed the revenue here will improve considerably. There are no patent officers here that any way check the collector, nor does Russell, the customer, in the least, he minding nothing of the business. He has practised many years the taking of any sham security for wool to the great injury both of England and Ireland. The wool being generally carried to France from this port, and the security when sued proving insufficient. Two ships since our time laden with wool were bound for London out of this port, the bonds of which he took. The persons bound were none of the proprietors nor men of any substance. He refused the persual of the bonds when desired, and has really forfeited his place over and over in law, and by his behaviour has greatly inconvenienced his Majesty's revenue. Mr. Meine, the collector of this port, is a man very partial to the late Farmers, to the great prejudice of his Majesty, both in the growing revenue, and by hindering the recovery of what might have been had for his Majesty of the late Farmers' arrears.

At Ennis, August 22nd.

The collector and all the other officers here are in great disorder. We left them the best instructions we could, and hope they will have good effect.

At Limerick, August 24th.

The collector, Mr. Sober, and the surveyor are both very honest men, and very well acquainted with the business. They had several defects, which was merely for want of information, and by being used to an ill habit ; but there is no doubt but the instructions left will amend that. The surveyor at Scattery, which is the guard of this port, had instructions from us which will help him in some defects we found. The officers in general are pretty good, except those of the excise, whom we have so helped by instructions that we hope will mend them, for it is not practicable to give general instructions, which can serve in particular places, for they must have such as are calculated and fitted to the particular places according to their situation and the habits there practised.

At Mallow, August 28th.

The collector here is an intelligent man, and diligent, but has not used to see the officers do their duty, as few collectors have ; but for the future he will mend, and no doubt thereby improve the revenue considerably.

At Cork, August 29th.

This is a place of very considerable trade and indeed hitherto in this circuit the revenue has increased. The collector is Col. Cotter, who has faithfully followed the service to the best of his knowledge, and a little time will make him a very useful man. The surveyor likewise is very honest, but for want of experience the revenue here has suffered ; but he likewise will mend. The landwaiters here are too few, and neither of them very well acquainted with their business. They were informed the best we could, and the benefit already begins to appear. The surveyor at Cove is a very good officer, and the tidewaiters in general are good. They greatly wanted method, as they did for the most part in all other places. We furnished them with the best instructions we could, as we did elsewhere as any were wanting, all which lies before the Commissioners for their approval. The tidewaiters here are too few, and two of them not to be trusted, a remedy for which is taken. The guagers are indifferent good, wherein they were defective, they were assisted. The quay of this place is so very large, and so convenient for the merchants to commit abuses, that there is reason to confine it to less room, which is likewise to be considered. Here we examined Mr. Paine, collector of Tarbert, his officers want not knowledge, but he himself is in great disorder, and too proud for his business.

At Kinsale, September 3rd.

Here we met Mr. Wilkinson, the collector of Blarney, who very well knows his business, but like others never thought it his duty to inspect his under officers, but that will, we hope, be amended. His officers are all indifferently good, except one Whitley, guager of Blarney, who is not to be used. Mr. Dodsworth, the collector of Baltimore, also met us here with his officers. We take him to be an honest man, and his business and officers are in tolerable order, but his station is merely for prevention, it lying along most of the considerable harbours of Cork and Kerry. The charge of officers in his district is very considerable, but it would be a greater loss if the coast should be unguarded. However some of them may be spared, who are accordingly to be retrenched. At the port of Kinsale, Mr. Stawell is collector, and Mr. Pearce, surveyor. The trade of this port is greatly declined, Cork having gotten the trade from it, and great numbers of shipping that used this port for victualling, not of late frequenting it. The collector knows his business, but has been defective in point of method, which he will reform. The surveyor has

been a great stranger to his, but has instructions to inform him better. The other officers of the customs are pretty good, but those of the excise are not so. They have had the best help we could give them, and the surveyor has been directed to take particular care of them, and inform them better.

At Youghal, September 7th.

Here we examined the collector and other officers of this port. The collector is Mr. Napper; the surveyor, Mr. Symeocks. They, and all the officers under them both for the customs and excise were in the best method of any we had yet seen. Some few defects were found by a narrow inspection, which we everywhere used, but they were inconsiderable.

At Dungarvan, September 10th.

Mr. Richbell, the collector here, has been a long time employed. Yet his business is in disorder. He had what instructions were necessary given him for his information, and we hope for his amendment. This being rather a port of prevention than trade, there is but one officer at the town who understands his business pretty well. The rest of the officers of this port are two riding officers, the one of which we have ordered to attend at a place called Wise's Point, and there to have a boat and board ships, that being the place where they anchor, whether coming into this port or being windbound as they go through the channel. The guager here was in good order, and had the general instructions left with him.

At Clonmel, September 13th.

Mr. Roche, collector of this place, has his books in good order; but there was some arrear standing out which he promised should be speedily collected. His guagers had order given them to be more careful in that point for the future, and had the general instructions left them.

At Waterford.

Mr. May, the collector here, understands his business indifferent well, but having trusted much to his clerk, who is greatly addicted to the merchants' interest, and the surveyor likewise having been imposed upon by the merchants in valuing of goods, the revenue has suffered much. But the best instructions we could give for amendment of these abuses were left, and we hope the effect will be answerable. This being a port of great trade, there are two landwaiters with whom we were forced to leave instructions likewise, and we ordered all the tidewaiters to attend at Passage, which is the mouth of the harbour both to this port and Ross. At Passage, Mr. Prime is surveyor, who is a good officer, and with him were the tidewaiters of the port of Waterford, who had not their books in so good order as they should, but being

instructed promised to amend. There are likewise two guagers in the city of Waterford, who are good officers. Yet the revenue of excise declines there, the reason of which is that there are four or five companies of foot drawn out of this city, which were formerly quartered there.

At Ross, September 17th.

The collector here has no check upon him, but understands his business very well, and wants not order. What omissions he was guilty of, he had instructions left to help for the future. The surveyor is Mr. Beesly, a very indifferent officer, comprehends not his business, and is very negligent. The land-waiter is a good officer, and the tidewaiters pretty good. They are directed to attend at Passage, and board ships there, and so come up the river with them. The guagers here were indifferent good; where they were defective they had instructions. Mr. Harris, the collector of Kilkenny, met us here with his officers. His own business is in good order, his surveyors and guagers are pretty well, except one Elsmore, who is a very bad officer. Mr. Smithwick, the collector of Thurles, who should have met us at Clonmel, came hither. His own business was in order; but how his officers were we cannot tell, he not having brought any of them with him.

At Wexford, September 19th.

Mr. Read is collector of this place, and an honest man, but utterly unacquainted with the customs, and is much fitter for an inland collection. The surveyor, Linnington, is a bustling fellow, and was put in for discoveries he had made, but is in no way qualified for a trust of this nature. We intend to send some good officers to this port, to prevent the evils that are practised by their being unqualified for the service. The officers of this port are too few, there being but one tidewaiter. The guagers are in pretty good order.

At Ferns.

Cornet Wolseley, the collector here, understands his business indifferently well, and Mr. Lewis, the surveyor, is a good officer. The rest of the officers are pretty good, and the revenue in this district improves considerably.

At Catherlogh.

Mr. Stratford, the collector, understands his business indifferent well. The surveyor and guagers under him were in no good order. We left them a better method, which we hope they will follow and mend the revenue.

At Naas, September 22nd.

This was the last place we visited. Mr. Sotheby, the collector here, is a stranger to the revenue of the excise. The surveyor is the same, both for Catherlogh and this place.

One of the guagers is an ill officer, the other indifferent. We helped them with instructions the best we could.

This is as brief an abstract of our journey as we could make, being unwilling to have it too tedious. The representation to the Commissioners was much more large, for it was necessary to give them the characters and behaviour of every particular officer, who were very numerous, that those who did well might be encouraged, and such as would mend be continued, and provision made instead of such as are not to be suffered in the service. By this means the behaviour of all the officers will lie before us, that we may observe how they carry themselves for the future.

The inland instructions were agreed on at Dublin before we set out and were accordingly delivered to the collectors, surveyors, and guagers as we went along, and the instructions given to the individual officers in the port as we went, being everywhere wanting, were calculated for the particular places according to the ill habits there used, and as the situation required. These are all now lying before the Commissioners for their approval, but are too tedious to be enumerated here.

We found the arrears in many places but inconsiderable, in some it was otherwise; but we made the collectors sensible of their error in it, and what by the directions we have left, and the pains taken in this journey, both in that and the growing revenue, things are changed much for his Majesty's advantage.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 9. St. James's Square.—The King went yesterday to Newmarket, but before he went he gave order that the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles transmitted from thence, together with the Lord Keeper's observations upon them, should be referred to the Lords of the Treasury, who will call for the assistance of the King's learned counsel, and dispatch it as fast as they can. The letter concerning the Hospital is likewise before them, but whether some of the Treasury will not take advantage of the King's absence to follow their own affairs or pleasure, I know not.

The King told me the day before he went that he had no other exception to the proposed model of the Army than what related to the reform in the Scotch regiment which he would have continue as it is, so that you may proceed accordingly to compute how to order it and from whence to supply the defect that will occasion. It is not doubted but that my Lord Dartmouth has by this time demolished Tangier, and brought off the garrison and inhabitants, or that he has been interrupted by the Moors. Till the event of that action be

known, or rather till the fleet be returned, it will not be certainly known what part of the Irish establishment will be retrenched.

*Copy.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 10. Dublin.—Doctor Willoughby brought me a letter from your Grace at the same time that I received yours by the post of the 29th of the last month, and if the governors of the Hospital shall think it proper that a physician, rather than a surgeon, should be made part of the economy, I will let them know your Grace's mind concerning him, though I incline that the Surgeon-General should have it, because the work might be well enough done by him, and with a less salary. The reason why I transferred the charge of the decayed soldiers from the concordatums to the Hospital fund, was because the former was very much clogged, and the latter, by the opinion of Robinson and all concerned, could suffer no damage by it—there being, by computation, money enough besides in bank to furnish the house and lay in provisions, which shall be taken in hand as soon as Robinson is able to come abroad, the gout having not yet left him. The chapel is not quite roofed yet, but a few days will perfect it. I shall expect to hear further of the proposition for the modelling the Army when my Lord Dartmouth has given an account of his expedition, but I am afraid that matter is now cooled.

My Lord Lanesborough's distemper, being the country disease, hinders him from going abroad, and to go to him would make his lady suspect my errand. His will is already made, and I am confident it is his last one, and therefore his son's being here will do him no good, but on the contrary. My lady having so great a power with his father, if he were prevailed with to make a new one, it would be more to his son's prejudice, if he be of a humour to expostulate with either of them, and as to that of the pension, I think it not worth the while for him to stir in it, especially as the establishment now is, it being so charged with other payments, which must have preference, that no pensions are like to be paid: besides, I must have new and positive directions under the King's hand before I can make any alteration with safety in the establishment.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, October 11. St. James's Square.—It is possible that the proceeding against the friars in Connaught has prevented the folly of those at Kilkenny, though I fear their indiscretion is proof against correction as well as against advice and admonition. I have writ to my son Arran upon the subject, and must let that affair rest as it is till I hear from him. But sooner or later those mad men may be sure I will take order that they shall hurt nobody but themselves, and such fools as give them countenance and encouragement, amongst

which if Archer be but suspected, he must not be employed in my service, and to say truth, I find little advantage by him, for I found in the accounts, he sets down largely enough for all his journeys, and, I remember, he suffered day labourers to clamour for their wages, not only to my dishonour, but to my great loss. Discoursing the other day about the duty of prizage with the King's Attorney here, and telling him of the fraud put upon his Majesty and me, by the merchants landing their wines in the Isle of Man, and bringing it under prizage into Ireland, he told me the same cheat had been practised here, but that upon trials here, the merchants had been cast and compelled to make full satisfaction, not only in such a case, but where they divided a cargo of wine into several vessels with other commodities to avoid prizage. I will endeavour to get an authentic certificate of such judgments, and, in the meantime, desire you to advise with counsel about it. . . .

Since my Quarter-master Mayo lives at Carrick, and may often step to Kilkenny, I desire he may have the chief superintendence of all my horses, mares and colts, and that he may remove as many of them, and as often as he thinks fit, from one park to another, and keep them at house or grass as he pleases, and that he may have what assistance of grooms that shall be needful. Soon after Christmas I will send over the best stallion I can get, provided I know what number of good mares I have to put him to. I desire you would say something of my hawks and hounds, and that you would order the hounds to be kept as small as may be, not regarding the goodness of any hound that is too big for the leash, or of any other colour than white, or black and white. You see by this that I hope to be able to hunt a year or two more, and since I am at the charge of keeping dogs, let them be well looked to though it should cost something the more.

My wife is as well as I have known her at this time of the year, and for fear she should not continue so, when deep winter comes, a little country house is provided for her. Betty Stanhope is as well as anybody can be that has had the small-pox come out eight days. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 13. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 28th of September and 2nd of this month. For Baron Worth, I suppose he met his wife, and is gone back with her, so that all his recommendations and my intentions to serve him, are for the present of no use to him. None of the Secretaries of State here are, by their office, governors of Sutton's Hospital; but upon vacancies are chosen sometimes as any other person of quality may be, yet, if he be desirous of it, I see no inconvenience of putting him in. There is yet no Commission named for Defective Titles, but I am sure it will be necessary that they should be such as are able to judge

of defects in titles, and to what degree the defects are, that they may impose proportionable fines, and I am of opinion the number should be no greater than is necessary to do the work, that what profit they receive may be worth their pains.

It is true that of late, I have had very little to write relating to the affairs of Ireland ; but you have before you what is of importance in letters from the Lords of the Treasury to which returns are expected in due time. I find my Lord of Longford and his coadjutors are highly alarmed at a report of farming the revenue, but I think it will not be for the King's service to do it till after Christmas come twelve months. Yet, perhaps, the apprehension of such a thing may not make the Commissioners the less diligent. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 14. Dublin.—With the packets that came in this day I had your Grace's of the 2nd and 9th, and the enclosed letter from Sir William Portman with the examination taken before him and another Justice of the Peace, and, though I know there can be little made of it, yet I will send both letter and examination to Blessington for my Lord Chancellor ; knowing the people in and about Cork so well, I take him to be the best able to advise how to proceed in that matter.

Mr. King brought me this day the Lords of the Treasury's letter about the manner of paying the Army, which shall immediately be put in execution, to the satisfaction both of soldier and officer. I had no other directions from them, but I saw two letters they writ to the Commissioners of the Revenue, and do find by them that somebody has endeavoured to do the Commissioners ill offices by misrepresenting their manner of managing the revenue, for I am confident that they will answer to satisfaction all the matters laid to their charge. I am sure they have satisfied me in the account they have given me from time to time of their proceedings, and do constantly inform me what cash is in their collectors' hands. I will send your Grace, by the next, a copy of their answer, which is intended not only as a vindication of their proceedings, but also to give a very particular state of the management, since the former they sent over was looked upon as too general a one ; but I am afraid that, when it is known on that side what is a good arrear, and what in cash, that orders may come to divert some of the money from the establishment, and now I am upon this subject of the revenue, I think it proper to send your Grace the enclosed answers to a paper of proposals you sent me long ago, though perhaps that matter is no more thought of. Some of the Commissioners being out of town, I could get them no sooner, and your Grace may perceive now that Mr. Dickenson does not agree with the rest of his brethren. My opinion is that the method they are in is of most advantage to the King, but I leave the whole matter before you either

to make it public or to keep by you. Sir William Petty is now prosecuting his project about the ale, wine, and strong water licences, a business he was encouraged in by Lord Privy Seal, your Grace, and Lord Rochester, and which he has let rest ever since June last upon the account, as he says, of the trouble given him in the Exchequer ; but I believe he does it rather to imbroil matters than out of hopes to do any good ; but I will take good advice, and lose no time in it, that it might not lie at my door. I hope the priests at Kilkenny have taken warning from the punishment others have undergone, for I have heard nothing of them lately ; but I have employed Baxter to get information, and if it prove otherwise, then shall a severe course be taken with them.

The French minister, your Grace mentions, has been gone for England above a month ago. I heard of his carriage since his imprisonment, and sent him notice that if he did not leave the country he should be clapped up again, upon which he went away. As to my Lord Massereene, he writ to you himself, making great protestations of amendment, and I expected directions upon it from your Grace. It is very true that he was presented for not receiving the Sacrament, but I would not turn him out of the commission of the peace. Indeed, I could not, unless I had orders to put him out of the Council, a Privy Councillor being a Justice of Peace throughout Ireland, *ex officio*. If it be his Majesty's pleasure to turn him out of the Council, that of the government will follow of course.

I am afraid if somebody does not solicit very warmly, those two great concerns before the Lords of the Treasury—I mean that of the Hospital and Defective Titles—too much time will be lost. I am glad the King makes no other exception to the model sent over, but in the concern of the Scots officers, for that may easily be mended, and shall be sent when I hear my Lord Dartmouth is returned.

#### VISCOUNT MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1683, October 15. Dublin.—Concerning a report made by the Lord Deputy upon his condition as a deficient Adventurer, and offering some methods by way of satisfaction. He refers to his letter of August 18th, and to an address from other gentlemen and freeholders of his Grace's County Palatine of Tipperary amongst whom he subscribed as one of his Grace's subjects. He asks his Grace to allow him that assistance which he has ever yet found. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 16. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 10th inst., to which I have to say that the pretensions of the Doctors Willoughby and Dun will be best determined by employing the Surgeon General of the Army, at least, till an army marches and requires his marching with it, and I

conceive if Fountain be alive, he is so antiquated that Thompson may with his consent officiate for him. This will be the thriftest way, and the governors are in conscience bound to be as good husbands for the Hospital as they can be, that the charity may extend as far as the fund will reach. But I doubt this rule is broken by placing unserviceable soldiers upon that fund, at least till all that is to be done for finishing the structure and whatever is designed to beautify and adorn it, within and without, be completely done. I know the enlarging the concordatum fund makes room for charities ; but those good works ought to be at the King's and not the Army's charge. If you are so near furnishing the Hospital and laying in provisions, it were time that a list of the officers, and a designation of their duties, were transmitted for his Majesty's approbation, and that Col. Jeffreys were upon the place that he may give assistance and take possession of his charge. Of those provisions that are to be made, I suppose the clothing of the poor men for at least a year beforehand is accounted upon. The King will be here on Saturday, and I hope I may the week following have his pleasure concerning the Army.

There has been a long suit at law betwixt two Murrays, pretenders to an Earl of Anandale's estate in Ireland, and it has been prosecuted in Scotland as well as Ireland. In Scotland they say it has been proved that there is forgery and perjury on the one side in the case, but the final and effectual determination of the cause must be in Ireland, where the land lies. How far the transactions in Scotland will, or can be made use of, I know not, but the Marquis of Atholl is become interested in the matter, and being a worthy person and my friend, would have me write in his behalf to my Lord Chancellor and other judges, not knowing that such recommendations in such cases from any man, and much less from a Chief Governor, is not an allowed piece of friendship in us whatever it may be in Scotland, which I gave for reason why I could not serve his lordship as he proposed, nor did I tell him I would interpose for reasonable and regular dispatch of the cause, that being as much the duty of a judge as to determine justly. I desire you to read this as well as the former part of my letter to my Lord Primate.

I am satisfied that Mr. Lane's visiting his father will do neither of them good, and that after so long a time and after the change of the establishment, he cannot be put into his father's place without new directions, and that I doubt will be hard for him to obtain. I have been often moved to recommend Sheriffs, but because it is a changing age, and that I will be as little troubled with Irish affairs as I can whilst I am in England, I have always refused to interpose in that matter, but I am just now moved by my good friend Mr. Trant that if one, Mr. William Ryves, be in the list for Kerry, that you would prick him for this year. I would be glad to oblige Trant in a greater matter.

The unseasonable folly of some of the Romish clergy, I fear, has been, or will be seconded by the laity, who, I understand, upon occasion of county meetings fall into competitions and heats with their Protestant neighbours. It is their nature to be elevated upon the least appearance of favour to them, and they carry it so far that, at length, the government is constrained to check their forwardness, and to use severities to bring them into their wits. I find many of their names in addresses that come out of Ireland, and without those professions of theirs, there is nobody can doubt of their aversion to the other sort of Dissenters. The question rather is whether they would make any distinction betwixt Protestants, if both were in their power. I have reason, and some experience, to incline me to believe they would not, no more than the fanatics would betwixt Papists and Protestants of the Church of England if they were in power. If you can find any fit persons of that religion of credit enough to advise the rest, it might be of use to the government to desire them to use their endeavours to per uade them to more temper and moderation, and to let them see how impossible it is, whilst Protestant Dissenters are proceeded against, to suffer the other to assume greater liberty than they have heretofore been allowed. But I doubt you will hardly find any capable of giving or receiving such sober counsel. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 19. Dublin.—I have this day received your Grace's letter of the 13th, which, being in answer to two letters of mine, needs none from me; but only as to the latter clause I am to inform you that, in my letter to my Lord Rochester, I hope I have given him a satisfactory account of the late directions sent by the Lords of the Treasury, both to me and the Commissioners of the Revenue, and since your Grace believes that the revenue is like to be under their management for a year longer, it were necessary that your bargain for the prize wines should be renewed. I shall get the Commissioners to write to the Lords of the Treasury about it as soon as they have answered a long letter they have received from their lordships, which they are much concerned to do, being chid in it; but I shall not let them know that there is no danger of a farm for the reason your Grace mentions. Mr. Kingdon informs me that he has a business before your Grace and the Lords of the Treasury. I desire you would show him all the favour in it you justly can, for I think he deserves it.

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, October 21.—Asking for a letter of dispensation to enable Samuel Garmston, bachelor of arts, of All Souls College, to take the degree of master of arts. He has been teaching school at Nuneaton in Warwickshire where he has been

acquitting himself to the general satisfaction of all persons, and requires the degree in order to be chief schoolmaster at Lincoln, a preferment he is very earnestly importuned by the chapter of Lincoln to accept. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, October 27. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 16th, and in answer to the first paragraph, which concerns the Hospital, I must confess that the removing the disabled soldiers from the concordatum fund to that of the Hospital, was what I thought most proper, they being, in my judgment, the persons most fit to be put into it when finished, especially since there is money enough in stock to serve all ends, unless your Grace would have extraordinary pains and charge used in the beautifying the inside of it, and that may be done too, if the six months' deductions in the late Farmers' time could be retrieved. I expected that Col. Jeffreys would have attended you before the date of your letter. I hope he is now with you. I shall, for your Grace's own use, send you a scheme of the economy and a computation of the charge for two hundred men, and all things necessary for them; but I thought that would be left to the governors, for if that must undergo the like tests that other affairs do that relate to this country I am afraid it will take up as much time before it has approbation as the house has taken up in building.

As your Grace directed me, I showed your letter to my Lord Primate, who lies ill of the gout, and as to what relates to my Lord Atholl, I shall give an account of it to my mother, having had a letter from her upon that subject. When Sheriffs are presented to me I shall remember the hint given me for the county your Grace mentions.

I am privately informed that most of the foolish things reported of the Irish clergy at Kilkenny are true, so that I am afraid I shall be forced to use severity against them, for a man of their religion so qualified as your Grace describes, is not to be found, but I will try that way first, and in order to it will send for my Uncle Mathew, for I look upon it as a matter of great consequence, and I had rather discourse than write upon that subject.

I send your Grace enclosed the examination of the Quaker at Cork, with what relates to that business, which I was sure beforehand would come to nothing. I had by the last post a letter from the Mayor of Chester, who informs me that he has the Brennans in safe custody. I thought it not proper for me to send my order for their being brought hither, they being committed upon an affidavit made on that side, but I, have desired the Mayor to have them well secured, they having often broke gaol. They are such notorious knaves that I desire no time may be lost in bringing them legally hither, the manner your Grace can best direct. The money laid upon

their heads shall be punctually paid. I should be glad to know whether or no your Grace has received my Lord Masscreene's letter, and to have his Majesty's pleasure concerning him.

DENIS BRENNAN to \_\_\_\_\_.

1683, October 27. London.—At this very instant I am informed of your being confined in Chester. If this comes to your hand, pray satisfy the gentleman whom I depended so far upon his civility as to enclose this in his letter in order that it might come safe to you. You know my love and fidelity towards you. With all speed get a copy of the *mittimus*, and send it by the post to me with all the speed imaginable. Then you shall hear what my endeavours will do on your behalf. It is true that I want cash to manage it; howbeit fail you not in all haste. Direct your letter thus—For Capt. Brennan at his lodging next door to the Sign of the Coffin in Hungerford Market, at one Mr. Dorson's, a joiner. Sirs, I am your loving cousin until death.

*Addressed.*—For the Two Gentlemen, Mr. Butlers, that lately arrived at Chester out of Ireland, and are both prisoners now in the prison of Chester, there, haste, haste.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, October 27. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 14th and 19th of this month, and I think only those of yours to which I have made no return. The Commissioners of the Revenue must expect that whilst they are in their employment all that have a mind to supplant them either by getting into their places or turning the management into a farm, will endeavour to find fault with their conduct, or in the method the revenue is in, and they may as reasonably hope never to die as never to be aspersed. Their best vindication will be a considerable product, and I am glad you believe they will have that argument for their industry. I do not fear that either cash in the Treasury or in collectors' hands will be diverted till the establishment be fully answered in the manner set down by it, but I do as little hope that after that there will be a redundancy to be misapplied. If by good arrears you mean any part of what fell due to the late Farmers, I must put you in mind that you have full authority out of them to discharge a debt due to my daughter Ossory, made over by her husband, to answer a debt of his for which I stand bound. I have yet had no occasion to make use of the papers you had from the Commissioners, and possibly never shall. They were friars that I told you I heard were fitting four chapels for themselves within the city of Kilkenny. There are besides one or two more parish priests, who have still been tolerated to say Mass in the suburbs. If those presume to draw congregations within the walls, they ought to be suppressed

as well as the others, and I desire you would take care of this more particularly than in other places, because the town is mine and my residence.

The little French minister was brought to me by one of those of the Savoy. He professes penitence, but he looks like a peevish incorrigible Presbyterian. My Lord Chamberlain and our Mr. Herbert are the two happiest men in England. The Duchess of Grafton is delivered of a son, and Mr. Herbert is chief judge of Chester and Wales. We believe our young lady is breeding. If that hold good we may have a merry day in due time.

I believe you will soon have the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and the letter concerning the Hospital sent over to you. They are both returned from the Attorney to the Treasury Chamber, and at my instance he is called upon for his opinion concerning the recovery of what is due by persons here, as they were partners in my Lord of Ranelagh's undertaking. If *levaris* be issuable out of the courts here, upon a judgment given by those of Ireland, the money will be soon brought in, if not, it will be the longer before it be got; but they say, first or last, got it will be, and therefore it will be good to consider how it may be justly distributed where it is due, whereof you shall do well to advise that representation from thence may be ready to prevent the compounding for, or the misapplication of the money upon pretence that there are none that can make fair title to it, and that if it should be given another way or employed to other uses none are disappointed, but some hucksters that have gotten assignations for little or nothing.

I should by the last, or former post, have told you of the apprehension of the Tory Brennans at Chester, where they were in greater splendour and plenty than belonged to any of their race. If they were proclaimed and rewards to be given to those that should bring them to justice, one of the proclamations or an authentic copy should be sent, if not, there must be a desire from the government that they should be sent over and the reason expressed. *Copy.*

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683, October 28.—Asking for a letter of dispensation for Robert Morse, bachelor of arts, of Merton College, to enable him to take the degree of master of arts. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, October 29. St. James's Square.— . . . I have sent over two stallions fit to breed useful horses, and Mayo is informed of it, that he may come to fetch them from Dublin, and they ought to be kept under his eye. As for the hounds, I think the best way will be to turn off those drunken rascals that now look to them and put them under the care of

Franklin, and to allow him a fellow under him. He has a good kennel close by him, and will air and hunt them as often as is fit, and besides Robert Dillon and the officers of the troop will have divertissement by them, and will be able to give an account of them. I am glad the hawks prove so good. . . .

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 1. St. James's Square.—Since mine of the 27th of October, I was at a meeting in the Treasury Chamber, where several observations upon the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and some objections against the substance of it, were produced. Some of them are, I believe, the same that were made use of when a bill was transmitted containing the like powers to be given Commissioners, but upon once hearing those observations and objections read, I think, it is objected that nothing less than an Act of Parliament can warrant the giving out of such a commission, or secure those that shall pass patents upon it so long as any interest provided for in the former Acts are deficient, which doctrine, if it be true, overthrows the whole design. The observations will be sent you, and a return upon them expected.

In a letter from the Commissioners of the Revenue in their own vindication, I observe that they propose the payment of the Army every six weeks, and they give good reasons for it. The chief is the circulation of the coin, and next that money may not lie long in collectors' hands which may be hazardous and give opportunity of grating upon the officers and soldiers. Yet before they proposed this, they ought to have acquainted you with it, and if it should take effect, musters must, in proportion, be more frequent, else the officers will have opportunity to have pay for more men than they really have. I also find that the separate functions of the Receiver and Accountant General is not perfectly agreed upon or distinguished, nor yet the authority and inspection of the Commissioners in relation to both. When that letter shall come to be considered by paragraphs, I hope the intricacy of that matter will be explained, and we shall be able to discover what is best for the King and his subjects.

There were some few amendments agreed upon in the letter for the foundation and regulation of the Hospital, with which it will be returned as soon as Mr. Secretary Jenkins is well enough to come abroad. I know not what letter my Lord Massereene says he has written to me for my satisfaction, unless it be one giving an account of what he had done pursuant to orders he had received from you; but it is since then that I was informed of some presentment of him in the country upon an account very inconsistent with his continuance in the trusts he has. The plain and short truth of the matter is that unless his lordship will solemnly under his hand

undertake that he will entirely conform to the Church in what she enjoins, and absolutely and totally abstain from assisting at conventicles at home or abroad, he must not expect to continue a Privy Councillor or governor of any county or place. If his conscience will not suffer him to comply, his best course will be to lay down those and all other public employments and retire to his house, where if he give no scandal, nor call congregations to him, he may live unmolested for aught I know, and it will be best to deal thus freely with him. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.**

1683, November 6. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 23rd and 27th of the last, with the enclosed petition from those of the guard who now attend you. I shall send for the clerk of the troop and will make him do justice to those gentleman. As to what concerns my Lady Ossory's arrears of pension, I shall give a good account of it to Sir Stephen Fox, from whom I had a letter, this last packet, entirely upon that subject. I am glad to hear that the letters for the Hospital and Defective Titles are like to be soon transmitted to us, for the former will rid me of a great many troublesome pretenders to commissions of inquiry encouraged by a letter Colonel Dillon, with great importunity, got from the Lords of the Treasury some time ago, and by the latter, I hope, to gain credit by perfecting that good work you have so well begun.

It would be welcome news to a great many persons that are in great want, to hear that money would be raised to pay off my Lord Ranelagh's undertaking, as my Lady Stephens, Mrs. Willoughby and abundance of others in the like condition. These persons, and they who have assignments unpaid, though they have given acquittances, and those officers and soldiers who have debts immediately due to themselves or come to their heirs or executors ought to have the preference; but an exact state of this I will have from the then Commissioners for stating that account.

The Brennans, it seems, have broke gaol at Chester or rather bought themselves out of it, which they might well do, for I am credibly informed that in the two year and a half's time that they have been out, they have robbed to the value of 18,000*l.* I sent the Mayor of Chester one of the proclamations against them, but I believe they escaped before it came to his hands. It were necessary some extraordinary course were taken on that side against them.

I wish with all my heart that my Lady Ossory may bring you a son, and that you may live to see him do your family as much honour as his grandfather has done. I had writ this before I found my girl had scribbled the other side of the paper. I hope you will pardon me that I do not write it over again.

## ORMOND TO CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1683, November 8. St. James's Square.—I have had yours of the 20th of the last month, about a week in my hands, but what with feasting in the City and attendance on Councils and Committees could no sooner own the receipt of it. Though it be necessary I should have a clear state of my domestic affairs before me in order to subsisting and keeping my credit, yet I had rather stay some time for it than to receive an uncertain or imperfect account. I find the belief the world has of the vastness of my fortune, though it gives me credit, yet it brings other inconveniences upon me that overbalance that advantage. Whatever others think I am, sure it is necessary I should know my own strength.

I think James Clarke or Harry Gascoigne sent over the opinion of the King's Attorney here in a case that happened in the Farmers' time that landed wines in the Isle of Man, and brought it in several parcels thence into Ireland to save prizage, with which opinion the Lord Keeper and all the best lawyers here fully agree, and they are further of opinion that the Farmers, in my right, may yet recover prizage of the merchant that treated with them named Vicars. I send you herewith a copy of what the present Commissioners of the Revenue there have written to the Lords of the Treasury about treating with you for one year more for the prize wines, whereby you will see that, for half a year past, they did not receive the full half of what the King pays me, nor do they seem fond of taking it again; but it is time you should be at a certainty with them or somebody else.

I find by a late letter from my son Arran, that upon the inquiry I desired him to make he is informed that the Romish clergy at and about Kilkenny carry themselves foolishly and are preparing to do it more. I did not tell him from whom I had notice of it, because I thought it might be uneasy to you to have the ill will of that sort of people, which anybody that speaks reason to them in opposition to what they are set upon, shall be sure to have. My not telling him, may cost you a journey to Dublin upon that affair whereof he thinks it better to speak than write to you.

I have got a cast English horse of the King's for a stallion, which I will send over to be kept under Mayo's care till the season comes, and perhaps another with him that they may not be spoiled by having too many mares. I am told that the most of the hounds I left died of some disease and that the pack was made up by Ned Butler's. If I had known as much when it happened, the huntsman and his coadjutor had been dismissed and unless at least twelve couple well matched for size and colour can be made up upon notice, I will yet give order for it.

In yours of the 18th, I found a letter from my Lord Barrymore, and one of the articles whereby several payments at several times were to be made by my Lord of Santry to

him, and the last part refers it to me whether another 500*l.* shall be paid to my Lord Barrymore in part or in whole, and when it shall be paid. But I am not informed whether all the other payments be made or no, or when they were made, neither hath my Lord Santry been at all heard, as he must be before I make a positive rule since he may allege that all is not performed on the other side, which may alter the case and must direct my judgment. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to VALENTINE SMYTH.**

1683, November 13. St. James's Square.—Desiring him to send his opinion on the petition of John Sharehall, vicar of Dunmore, regarding arrears of Crown rent for the rectories of Knocktopher, Killkreddy, &c. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, November 14. Dublin.—I had no letter from your Grace by the last packets, but my Uncle Mathew showed me yours to him of the 8th instant. It was high time for him to come to town for the indiscretion of the Irish clergy at Kilkenny was discoursed of in this town much to his prejudice, of which he was so sensible that I hear he has got some person to prevail with the regulars to disperse, and I shall take care that the like folly be not committed any more.

The Solicitor General will give an answer to the objections against the Commission for Defective Titles as soon as the term business will afford him leisure. I shall only observe that we set no great stress upon it, and had not sent over such a draft but by direction from that side. I was, I must confess, in my own particular desirous to have it go on that I might not be troubled with the importunities of some who expect commissions of inquiry.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, November 17. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 6th and 9th of this month, the latter given me by Sir Cyril Wyche just now, but being to meet with the Lords of the Treasury this morning, and seldom writing in the afternoon, it is like I shall leave something unanswered till the next post. To my daughter Ossory's arrears I have nothing to say since you are fallen into commerce with Sir Stephen Fox about it; but it may be proper here to answer what you say in yours of the 9th concerning my debt upon the late Farmers for my prize wines, wherein you are certainly in the right, and it is clear you have it not in your power to help me, since that being a private bargain betwixt me and them no part of what is due to the King can justly be applied to my satisfaction, at least, till they have cleared with him; but I do not understand why you have not authority to pay both the Army and me all the arrear due to us as well as any part in case there

were a fund to do it. For as the Farmers were not to pay the Army but a certain sum of money monthly so the Army was not theirs, nor I their Lieutenant but the King's, nor had we any obligation upon them, but upon the King who was to pay us for our service, and unless you are under some restriction that I know not of, I conceive I have right to preference, and if what was due to them will reach it, I ought to be paid, and if not out of any money of the King's. This is my conception of that matter.

The best course that could be, is taken to retake the Brennans, but I doubt in vain, nor will the gaoler, I doubt, be as liable to punishment as if they had been committed for crimes here. It will be fit, whatever the event proves, that some reply be made to the objections against the Commission for Defective Titles that the bottom of the aversion to it may appear.

After the demolition of Tangier and Mole is performed, the sixteen Scotch companies with the rest of the garrison except the four Irish companies will be landed here. The four companies will be returned directly into Ireland under the convoy of Tom Hamilton, and I believe directions will be sent this night to Mr. Price to return the pay due to those that shall land here as soon as he can, that it may be ready for them. What alteration this change may make in the Irish establishment cannot be certainly known till the Lords of the Treasury shall have adjusted all things on this side, but I will endeavour to prevent as much as I can the transmission of ready money out of Ireland. I think, as you do, it will be hard to contrive the payment of the Army every six weeks ; but if it could be done in other respects, I do not understand how it would give officers any greater opportunity of defrauding the King. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 17. Dublin.—I had not troubled your Grace with any letter by this post but that Dick Butler gave me one from you, and I shall use no other caution in my manner of answering it, but the not letting my secretary copy it. I would not stay for a secure hand to write by, because I am unwilling to wait so long. It is very true that formerly to divert myself from the trouble that many very crabbed businesses gave me, I did go to sup abroad often, and sat up with ladies at cards longer than I am convinced was proper for one in my station, and by that means did not rise very early ; but though I do not give audience so early as others in this employment have done, yet I must boast that persons have suffered as little delay under my government, as in any of my predecessors ; but I have given that over for these two last months, and do now find no inclination in myself to follow that course any more, not only whilst I am in the government but as long as I live. I wish somebody would

do me right in this particular. I should be loath to be turned out upon such a score, and therefore my enemies shall not have that handle against me, or so much colour for aspersing me for the future as I have given them ; and though serious and understanding people tell me that I manage public affairs well, yet I wish I were out of them, I protest seriously to your Grace, not out of laziness or the desire of taking more liberty, but a natural inclination I have to a retired life ; but for your sake I will strive against that splenetic humour, and whilst I am continued in this station I hope you will have no cause to be ashamed [of] my ministry. If the world knew how little I sleep, though I sometimes lie long abed, they would be more charitable to me. Now this is out, I will never write in a melancholy style again. My Lord Massereene will take any test can be given him, rather than turn out.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683, November 22. Dublin.—I received this afternoon your Grace's letter of the 17th, and shall say only to that part of it which concerns your entertainments, to show how disingenuous the Farmers are with us, that if they will give assignments for your December entertainment, I will, out of their effects, see your Grace paid, and it is but reason that you should have the preference, and as for what remains of September, I will see that satisfied before any of their effects are disposed of ; 500*l.* of that I find Douglas has received, but the Vice-Treasurer having given no acquittance for it, that may be allowed you upon the prizage, if they really intend to do what they may to pay you, and so I will give orders for the paying your September pay entire. Capt. Stone has promised to write to the partners in England upon this subject ; but pray let me advise your Grace to keep them to this point, and get it under their hand if you can, that they are willing that I should give order for paying your December entertainment out of such effects as I shall find of theirs, and then lay the blame upon me if you are not paid as for September. That shall be paid, whether they will or no, only without their consent the 500*l.* must be deducted, Douglas having given a receipt for it. I am the longer upon this particular because I am vexed that all those fellows should put such a trick upon me as to make your Grace believe that I either make unnecessary scruples, or am remiss in granting such orders as are necessary for getting in the money justly due to you, and which, if they had dealt like honest men, had been in your purse before this time ; but since I have given them so bad a name, I desire Mr. Mills may be exempted from that character.

I hope by the next post to send your Grace Mr. Solicitor's answer to the objections made against the Commission for Defective Titles to be proceeded farther in, or laid aside, at

your Grace's and the Lords of the Treasury's choice. As soon as my Lord Dartmouth returns from demolishing Tangier, I suppose the Lords of the Treasury will fall upon a new model for the establishment here, and therefore I think it a proper time now to send you over the enclosed scheme, which leaves the Scots regiment as it was. I will speak to Mr. Price to return the money to the Scots regiment with what convenient speed he can, for the exchange is now very low.

M. BENTINCK to ORMOND.

1683, November 26. The Hague.—Une lettre que vous avez escritte à Mons<sup>r</sup> de Sylvius, me fait voir l'honneur que vous me faittes, Monsieur, de vous souvenir de moy, et me donne des nouvelles marqués de vos honestetez et de vos civilitez bien au de la de ce que je devois attendre a mon esgart, a quoy je de puis repondre que par des assurances de la veneration et du respect que j'auray tousjours pour vous, Monsieur, et de la sincerité avec laquel le je seray toutte ma vie.\*

COUNTESS OF DONEGAL to ——.

1683, November 27. London.—Concerning the affairs of her son-in-law, Lord Longford. She refers to the jointure which Ormond so honourably made her daughter, who had besides an income of 600*l.* a year and future expectations.

*Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, November 28. Dublin.—Sir William Petty goes over into England with the first opportunity, much offended at a letter the Lords of the Treasury have lately writ me to stop proceedings in the Exchequer upon the affair of the Kerry quit-rents, which he has been so many years in suit for; but an expedient that is propounded, and sent me by the last packet, he says, with some small alteration, may qualify all to his satisfaction. I shall not need to say anything upon it. He will talk enough for himself when he comes to you, and will trouble you sufficiently about a project he brought to you long ago for improving the duty of wine, strong waters and ale licences; but he ought not to complain in that matter, for he has had his own method taken, first, in referring it to the King's counsel, and afterwards to the Commissioners of the Revenue, without their seeing the King's counsel's answer. The whole proceedings shall be transmitted to my Lord Rochester. I confess I do not comprehend it well enough to give my opinion upon the project, and am the less edified by his bringing Doctor Wood to me to explain and demonstrate the thing.

I suppose Major Harman is with your Grace by this time. He has somewhat to propose to you about the troop of guards

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\* The original orthography is followed.

which will be for the advantage of the troop if it can be compassed, and will be of service to my Lord Ossory, for, as for Hungerford, I am confident he never intends to reside here, and therefore must be forced to part with that employment. I desire you would allow Harman to discourse with your Grace upon this subject. The letter for the Hospital is come to my hands, and shall be past into a patent without delay.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1683, November 29. St. James's Square.—My last was a short letter written in Mr. Secretary's office, when I had newly received the King's command to send for a duplicate of the papers I left with him concerning the regimenting of the Army, which may well be here before my Lord Dartmouth's return, because the work he is upon will be more difficult and tedious than it was thought it would be, and for that he is in a treaty for peace with the Algerines and those of Sallee. I have since received yours of the 22nd, with the enclosed paper concerning the Scotch regiment, but since his Majesty is for the present resolved to keep it here, it will not concern Ireland into what form he will put it, and the regimenting of the Irish Army may the better proceed in that I conceive there will be found enough for it without the diminution of our number of soldiers, the charge of Tangier and shipping being taken out of the establishment, and the Scotch regiment to be paid out of the 30,000*l.* his Majesty will have transmitted hither, which will come but to about 24,000*l.* the exchange being deducted.

I have acquainted James Clarke with what you writ about my entertainments falling due in the time of the Farmers. He will solicit those here for such a signification of their consent in case an expedient found by Mr. Robinson, as Mr. Price writes, will not serve the turn. I had your answer to mine sent you by Dick Butler extremely to my satisfaction, but you shall have my sense of some parts of it more at large by another way. *Copy.*

**COL. E. COOKE to ORMOND.**

1683, November 29. Chesterton.—On Tuesday, in discontent that I found the Duke of Beaufort inexorable, I wandered through the snow to dine to Lattimers, where I found that good lord bad enough in miserable torments, and almost spent. Yesterday I spent wholly at his lordship's bedside, and left his lordship much better this morning, and so came hither early enough to attend the contest between some of Mr. Ryder's, and some of my Lord Abingdon's fleet hounds. This worthy lord commands me to enclose his humble service to your Grace, and to let you know that only to guide your Grace this Christmas to Rycote he will permit me to go to

London, so that if your Grace sees my face you know my errand. My Lord of Abingdon accepting of that case of kitchen hawks from me [which] your Grace bestowed on me, I have sent this falconer on purpose for them. By him I do not only hope to receive them, but also some commands that may opportune my appearing.

*Postscript.*—Be pleased to remember my nephew in a postscript to my Lord Deputy.

#### EARL OF SHANNON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, November 30. Cork.—Concerning the capture of Colonel Owen and one Finine Sullivan, who commits daily great robberies in the county of Kerry. He will immediately dispatch his quarter-master and ten of his troop, to take Owen, and desires that 50*l.* may be laid on the head of Sullivan, who has got ten desperate rogues with him well armed, and part of them well mounted. *Abstract.*

#### SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 4. London.—Here hath been such heats and jealousies of late not to be related, hardly to be imagined, the Duke of Monmouth so endeared to his Majesty, the persons in the Tower all bailed out and at liberty, insomuch that those who have been most concerned for his Majesty's safety in abhorrence of the late conspiracy doubted in their own case, and the Whigs grow so insolent that I expected bloody noses among the several parties as they met and discoursed.

When the last address from Middlesex was reading last week to the King, the Duke of Monmouth was behind his chair, and heard all the dreadful apprehensions of the conspiracy read before his face. To prevent all these evils, the King caused the Duke of Monmouth to declare that all the Lord Howard had deposed in evidence was true, saving in some small circumstances of a room, and a paper will be out in print in two days signed by the said Duke to this purpose. Next Col. Sidney, of whom there was some deliberation to banish, is now appointed to die on Friday, and certainly suffers for his friends' indiscretion.

Many of the towns-people of Tangier are arrived. Lord Kildare is retired to his house at Cawson, and on his return shall be called upon, and Mr. Guidatt may put an end, if he pleases, to this affair. Betty's affair is but now concluded, upon his Grace and your mother's interposition. I have sent a specimen of the new farce to which more is daily added. Mr. Hill, Capt. Stanley, Sir John Trevor, and Keightley are now drinking your Excellency's health with me.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 5. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letters of the 27th and 29th of the last month, and

am glad to find by them that there will be but two columns; besides that of the pensions in the next establishment, and that the regimenting of the Army is so likely to take in this conjuncture without lessening the number of soldiers, and since his Majesty has mislaid the scheme I sent over, I will, with what haste I can, make a new one that may be easier to comprehend than the former, by showing briefly how much the regimenting of the Army amounts to more upon the military list than what the present establishment allows.

I had a letter this post from my Uncle Fitzpatrick, and another from Mr. Stannion upon the subject of your entertainments and prisage, but can say no more upon the matter than I have already, that it is in the power of the late Farmers to help you to all that is in arrear to you, by their doing what I have already advised.

#### H. GASCOIGNE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 6. London.—Concerning his agency to the Scotch regiment, and a promise that he should be treasurer of the Hospital. *Abstract.*

#### SIR ROBERT READING TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 8. London.—The Duke of Monmouth hath refused to sign such paper as was presented to him, or confirm under his hand what he had declared to the King, who is much offended with him, and sent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain yesterday morning to forbid him and his Duchess the Court; so his Grace is gone down to Moore Park with his pardon and 4,000*l.* in cash. It is said my Lord Privy Seal is condemned for this disappointment. The matter hath caused such a fermentation, to use my Lord of Ormond's word, at Court, that little business is done.

Col. Sidney died resolutely enough, as was expected. He was not eight minutes on the scaffold, and was dead before the guards came upon Tower Hill. He made no speech, but gave a paper to the Sheriffs, which will be printed on Monday. It is very cold weather here. The King had a pain in his side and resolved over night to bleed, but did not. The Duke goes for Scotland against the time of the meeting of their Parliament.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE TO ORMOND.

1683, December 8. Dublin.—Your Grace, I am sure, hath been acquainted with the observations, that were sent over hither, from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, upon the draft of the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, which, being referred, by my Lord Deputy, to Mr. Attorney and me, we have both joined in an answer thereunto, whereof

my lord, I suppose, intends to send your Grace a copy as well as the original of the Lords of the Treasury by this post. We have chose to yield to many of the amendments proposed by that paper, rather than make our report so long, as it must have been if we should have gone about, to have justified our own draft in every particular, as we might have done. But the main objection being against the whole design of the Commission, we have been the larger in our answer to that part, whereunto, I doubt not, but exceptions will be taken, and one, I reckon, will be that it may be, both for Mr. Attorney's and my advantage, that such a Commission should issue by increasing the gains of our places in drawing up patents, which, I must acknowledge, I know not how to answer, if it shall be thought to be of any weight, only I am sure the gains of my place for these many years, besides my practice have not been such as to be object of any over envy, and I much doubt, whether, by such a Commission, they would be so considerably increased as to make them so.

The Army and civil list having been now paid a year's entertainment out of the revenue that hath come in during these new Commissioners' management, which comes to about 190,000*l.*, I know not what is designed to be done with the overplus that hath been, and will be, received before Christmas next, when there will be six months' more pay due to the Army. If that be expected, to be sent over into England, towards paying the Tangier forces, and the ship money, and the Army here to be paid no more till there shall be money ready for them out of the next year's revenue that will be received after Christmas, then, by that course, the Army will be always six months in arrear, which, I thought, had not been intended, when it was lately ordered that what they had received, by way of imprest, should be applied to the six months left in arrear to them by the late Farmers, and so to be paid on from thence, which, if they are to be always six months in arrear will be of no advantage to them, and it had been as well for them to have had that half year, as a new half year always due to them. But if the King should think fit that no overplus of the revenue should be taken from hence, until both the Army and civil list be fully paid what shall be due to them, it would be some delay to the drawing over money into England, which will be so ruinous to us here, if it be continued according to the direction of the present establishment, that the overplus of the revenue above what will satisfy the annual charge of the civil and military lists, shall be applied to other uses out of this kingdom, which the condition of this country cannot long bear, it being already much altered, from what it was when your Grace left it, for I hardly remember to have heard greater complaints of want of money, and ill payment of rents than now there are, which must very much increase whensoever much more money shall be drawn away from us.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 9. Dublin.—Having none of your Grace's letters to answer, I shall not trouble you much this packet. The enclosed is an answer to the objection made to the draft of a Commission for Defective Titles formerly transmitted to your Grace, which I desire may be sent to the Lords of the Treasury after your perusal. The Duke of Monmouth's being restored to the King's favour has occasioned much discourse here, and many politic observations in the coffee-house. I find the Papists somewhat dejected, and the fanatic elevated upon it; but I will proceed in the same manner, I have done hitherto, with both parties.

Doctor Dun is just now come with a message from my Lord Lanesborough, which is that he looks upon himself as a dead man, and desires me to let your Grace know that he is not sorry for his going out of the world upon any account but that he cannot live longer to serve you, and he desires, farther, that I would let you know that after his death his gratitude to you will appear, and that he dies your faithful servant. He desired the Doctor that he would bring him an account of his delivering this message, which he is gone about; but the Doctor tells me he may linger out a few days yet. His son would do well to prepare himself for a journey hither.

I sent over some time ago the King's counsel's report upon the business of one, Mr. Barnes. The enclosed little paper is a minute of the case. The business sticks in the Treasury. I desire your Grace would give directions to Mr. Gascoigne to inquire after it.

## SAME to SAME.

1683, December 11. Dublin.—The storms have been so great of late that four ships, within these three days, have been cast away coming into this port, and I am afraid we shall hear of many more that have run the like fortune upon the southern coast, which will be a great loss to his Majesty in his customs, and will occasion the breaking of several merchants, both here and in England, if these storms prove general.

I here send your Grace the model of an establishment, with the regimenting, and increasing the Army, as I promised in my letter of the 5th; and I presume to differ so much from the scheme sent over, because your Grace told me there would be but a military, a civil list, and list of pensions in the intended establishment, and 30,000*l.* to be paid to Scots regiment, that regiment being in by this scheme for 18,000*l.*, the addition of 12,000*l.* more to make it 30,000*l.*, and the 6*l.* a day to your Grace will make the whole to amount unto 229,000*l.* or thereabouts. This being allowed, there will be in probability a considerable overplus of the revenue for his Majesty to dispose of as he shall think fit, and a great many officers who expect and deserve employment will be provided for. If this

may not be granted, I leave it as a ground of a model to be altered as his Majesty thinks fit. The military and civil list have already been paid for one year upon the present establishment, and there is a considerable sum of money remaining in the Receiver General's and collectors' hands, which cannot be paid out until farther orders from his Majesty. I wish, now Tangier is demolished, that it might go towards the paying the arrears of the Army, but I am afraid it would be looked upon as an extravagant thing to propose ; but when I call to mind what changes I have seen, and guess at what may happen, by what has happened, this may be as proper a conjecture as any for such a motion.

1683, December 12.—Last night my Lord Lanesborough died.

#### EARL OF SHANNON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 11. Cork.—Concerning the pursuit of Colonel Owen. That his Excellency had not earlier received an account of the execution of his commands had been occasioned by great frosts, extraordinary snow and high floods that blocked up the western roads for about eight days. The writer had sent his quarter-master Lilly to West Carbery, where he was assured Colonel Owen had lived and not in Kerry, and had desired his friends Sir Emanuel More, Sir Richard Hull and Justice Beecher to give him assistance. But they all agreed that Owen could not be in that country. He had been at the waterside in England, but the news of the death of his brother, a doctor of physic, had called him back to London. One, Hutcheson, an attorney of the Exchequer, that lived in Dublin, was his agent. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, December 13. Dublin.—I suppose your Grace knows that my Lord Lanesborough and Sir John Davys were joint Secretaries of State, though the latter had the profit of the employment, and now my Lord Lanesborough is dead he is afraid that some persons on that side may make an interest to be in employment as my Lord Lanesborough was, who if not his friend may do him great prejudice, if he should think of selling. He therefore desired me to move you, that my Lord Mountjoy should be in that place, but that looks so like a reversion, that I could not agree with him in it. All that I desire on his behalf is that your Grace would hinder anybody's coming in, for one Secretary of State in this kingdom, is enough in conscience.

My Lord Longford has made over to me, for his lady's use, her jointure, and the rents in the North. I hope there is no clog upon them ; but I am sure there is upon the rest of his estate.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 13. St. James's Square.—Though there have happened great and unintelligible turns at Court upon the account of the Duke of Monmouth, yet because I do not love to write conjectures in matters of that nature, but had rather stay till time expounds them, I have scarce written to you at all since that lord's apparition, and last remove from amongst us, of both which the King was pleased yesterday to give his Council such an account and deduction as you will shortly see, as it will be entered in the Council book to remain as a record of the indulgence of a father, and the resentment of a King. Upon the first whereof it seems the young man so much depended that he thought himself secure against the latter, for it is evident, and he made it too soon so, that he thought he had skill enough to recover his interest with the King, and retain his credit with his party, a design that required stronger parts, and more temper, than he or they, thanks be to God, are indued with. For the unseasonable expressions of joy by all the faction, amounting to a triumph, as upon a victory gained, wrought such a consternation and so visible and universal dejection in the well affected, that it became necessary to mortify the one and raise the spirits of the other, and this happened in a conjuncture perhaps fatal to Mr. Algernon Sidney, whose life could not then have been spared, but that the mercy would have been interpreted to proceed from the satisfaction the Duke of Monmouth had given the King that there was no real conspiracy to trouble, at least not to change the government, amongst those he had joined and consulted with whatever they might intend, who had, as we are to believe, had a separate conspiracy against the King's and the Duke's lives.

I confess it is hard to believe that my Lord Russell, the Earls of Salisbury and Essex and the Lord Grey could have any part in the assassination. But it is horrible to imagine the Duke of Monmouth, if he believes himself to be the King's son, should have the least suspicion of it, and not immediately and before he had slept upon it quit the whole party, and run himself out of breath to tell the King his fears, and his Majesty's danger. Yet, without the assassinating part, the other of raising force to seize the King's guards and person was but a crude project; but with it a very probable design, and it is plain that the same hands or the like who were to act the one were to be made use of in the other. I will not infer from hence that any of the lords, much less the Duke of Monmouth, had any suspicion that the King and Duke were to be murdered, and that by some of those who cried them up for the chief patriots for the liberty of their country and nation, and the heroic champions for the Protestant religion. But if they had no inkling of that impious treason, they were very negligent or ill befriended in their own party, and it should be

for ever a warning, to all who detest such a parricide, how they enter into consultations to reform the government by force, when such underplots may be carried on, against their mind, and without their knowledge. At the instant I write I know not how to describe the figure the Duke of Monmouth makes, nor fancy what course of life he can propose to himself. It must be left to time, chance, or his worse advisers to discover, and so ends my letter, which is become so much longer than I first intended it upon this subject, that I will for this time fall upon no other and till I hear again from you, I know little I have to say of the business of Ireland. *Copy.*

**CAPTAIN GEORGE PHILIPS to ORMOND.**

1683, December 16. Dublin.—Asking his Grace for a company or some civil employment.

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.**

1683, December 18. Dublin.—Concerning money to be invested in a mortgage from Lord Lanesborough's daughter. He is under a great affliction, having on Wednesday last lost his dear and only brother. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1683, December 19. Dublin.—Having given an account last post to my mother, of the particulars of my Lord Lanesborough's will, I shall not trouble your Grace with it, but only inform you that my Lady Lanesborough desires to put her daughter's portion into your Grace's hands, which is 5,000*l.* at eight per cent. interest, of which my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge has writ to my Uncle Matew by yesterday's post, but I believe he will do nothing in it without order from your Grace, and therefore I give you this timely notice of it. There coming a letter with my packet since my Lord Lanesborough's death directed to him, I opened it, and it proved to be from his son, in which was this passage: "My Lord of London has left no means unattempted to prevail not only about your pension, but also to obtain what your lordship was made by me formerly to expect, and had succeeded, but that my Lord of Ormond opposed it, without whose being passive it was impossible to be done." If his father had not been dead before, this would certainly have killed him immediately and made him die dissatisfied.

I have no business to trouble your Grace with, but to send you enclosed the transaction between Sir William Petty and the Commissioners about a project of his for improving the revenue of strong water, ale, and wine licences. I was willing to give Sir William Petty his own humour in the manner of proceeding, and that has begot this farce of coming to a

surrejoinder which, though I look upon it as one of Sir William Petty's fegaries, yet I desire the papers may be laid before the Lords of the Treasury.

SAME TO SAME.

1683, December 21. Dublin.—My Lord Longford having told me that he has given your Grace an account of our want of powder some time ago, I did not write about it, but there being no return made to his letters, and the stores growing less, there being not above three hundred barrels of powder in the kingdom, I desire, with what convenient speed you can, to know whether we may not deal for the proportion set apart by the establishment, there being money enough in the collectors' hands. I need no order for paying the 1,600*l.*, but the stop is upon the pretence of the Master of the Ordnance of England, that we must have our powder out of those stores there, which would be a great loss to us, for we can have the same powder delivered here, freight and all, for 2*l.* 15*s.* or 3*l.* at most, and the Tower rates are 3*l.* 10*s.*, without freight. I look upon this as a matter of great importance, and therefore I desire your Grace to lose no time in it.

ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 22. St. James's Square.—At length three packets are gotten hither, that of the freshest date was of the 11th of this month. With them I have received the answers to the objections against the Commission of Defective Titles, and the project for modelling the Army into regiments, dragoons, and grenadiers. As soon as I had read over the answers, which seem satisfactory, I sent them to my Lord of Rochester, who, having also read them, tells me he believes the objections are so fully answered that he cannot doubt but that the Commission will soon be agreed upon and issued. The project concerning the Army I have given to be copied before I give it to the King, for fear he should mislay the original. As soon as that is done the alteration of the establishment will be gone upon, and I am again assured that no more than 30,000*l.* a year including the pay to the Scotch regiment will be expected to be remitted hither, which is no more than was sent over for many years past accounting the exchange, and yet the kingdom has prospered.

I have seen your letter to your mother concerning my Lord and Lady Longford, and received two from him upon the same subject. His promises are fair. I wish it may be in his power to perform accordingly. But considering the visible disorder of his affairs, and the shifts he has been put to which have sunk his credit to nothing, his displeasure against his lady and her friends because they would be glad to be assured

she shall not want bread, is unreasonable, and till he shall have put that out of question he must expect to be importuned in it. I hope what I have heard of his unjustifiable carriage in another affair is not true. It is said that the son of a neighbour of his, one Gaynor, pretending to a daughter of Sir Henry Every, and also to be heir to a good estate of 1,200*l.* a year, I think, procured an attestation from my Lord of Longford that he was really so provided, upon which attestation he married the young woman, and received her portion ; but that in the family there is not 100*l.* a year inheritance. If this was unknown to my Lord Longford, he should not have certified in the case. If it was, and proves so far from truth, it is yet worse. I would be glad to know what to say in justification of him in this matter.

*Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683, Christmas Day. Dublin.—Capt. Stanley brought me yesterday your Grace's letter of the 10th, and by the packet I find yours of the 13th. Having writ already upon the subject that by Capt. Stanley treats of, I shall return no other answer to it than that I will use my uttermost endeavours to follow your steps and put in practice the moral your Grace concludes with.

I have an account from Mr. Secretary Jenkins of the matter of fact relating to the Duke of Monmouth, and in your Grace's of the 13th, you gave me your observations upon his Masaniello's reign, and the late conspiracy, so well penned, that I have read it over several times. I have sent it to my Lord Primate, who I am sure will be of the same opinion with me. He has the gout in his hand, and I have had such a pain in my left thigh these three days past, that I have not been able to stir off my bed or chair or take any rest on either ; but I am this day so much better that I hope it is neither sciatic or other gouty humour, but only a sprain taken at tennis, or a cold after it. I am afraid this extraordinary cold and frosty weather will bring the gout to your Grace.

When the six packets which are due to you from hence arrive, your Grace will have business enough from this side.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF PAYMENTS TO THE ESTABLISHMENTS FOR IRELAND OUT OF THE REVENUE FOR 1683.

##### Payments made to the late Establishment due in the Year 1682.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To the non-commissioned officers of the twenty companies at Tangier to complete their pay, from the times of their arrival there to the 25th of March, 1682 .....	1,193 18 00
To the said twenty companies by way of imprest on account of the three months ending the 25th of June, 1682 .....	3,411 14 00
To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending the 25th of September, 1682 .....	1,648 06 08

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To the Advocate General of the Army for six months ending at the same time .....	56 00 00
To the Life Guard, twenty-four troops of horse, company of Foot Guards, Royal Regiment of Guards, seventy English companies, and five Scotch for six months ending the 25th of December, 1682 .....	68,043 03 08
To his Grace the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending the 25th of December, 1682 .....	1,648 06 08
Marshal of Ireland for the same time .....	158 13 00
Muster-master General for the same time.....	84 00 00
Six Commissaries of the Musters for the same time .....	100 00 00
Advocate General for the same time .....	28 00 00
Chirurgeon General for the same time .....	28 00 00
Comptroller of the Musters for the same time .....	109 00 00
Secretary of War for the same time .....	34 17 04½
Governor at Kinsale for the same time .....	90 10 00
Master of the Ordnance for the same time .....	113 07 03
Lieutenant of the Ordnance for the same time .....	29 08 00
Comptroller of the Ordnance for the same time .....	25 00 00
Engineer for the same time .....	75 00 00
Train of Artillery for nine months ending the 25th of December, 1682 .....	596 08 00
Wounded men from Tangier for three months at the same time .....	5 14 00
To the twenty companies there on account of six months at the same time .....	6,823 08 00
Total in the year 1682 .....	£84,302 14 07½

### By the present Establishment due Anno 1683 (vizt.).

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To the civil list for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1683 ..	23,335 04 09
To the military list for nine months ending the 25th of September, 1683, which includes three months then ending to the twenty companies at Tangier for which no warrants have been yet signed* .....	122,066 03 03
To the Lord Lieutenant for three months ending 25th December, 1683 .....	1,648 06 08
List of pensions for one year ending at Michaelmas, 1683, now paying .....	9,111 08 00

### On his Majesty's Letters over and above the Establishment.

To his Grace the Duke of Ormond on his Majesty's Letters dated the 23rd of July, 1683 .....	1,387 09 07
To his Grace more for one year's prizage ending the 25th of December, 1683 .....	2,000 00 00
To his Excellency the Lord Deputy for his entertainment at 6 <i>l.</i> per diem for the 1st of September, 1682, to the 1st of December, 1683 .....	2,742 00 00
More to the 25th of the same .....	144 00 00
	246,737 06 10½
The produce of his Majesty's Revenue for the year ending the 25th of December, 1683, over and above the sum of 2322 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> then in arrear upon several branches .....	246,524 07 00½
Wanting to answer the foregoing charge, to be supplied out of the arrear .....	£212 19 09½

\* This is according to the sums payable by the warrants, the cheques on the Army, and victuals to the Tangier companies being considered.

## VISCOUNT CLARE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, December 26. Craigholt.—Concerning his signing the petition for the sitting of the Parliament at Oxford. He heartily repents having done so, seeing it was so much desired by the conspirators, and would sooner have expressed his sorrow had it not been reported that he was to be taken as one of them. Finding his Majesty was pleased to say to Lord Sussex the contrary, he humbly offers to sign any paper that may express his abhorrence of what he did. *Abstract.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 27. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 13th, 18th and 21st of this month, to all of which I shall say something, if I can have time from the ceremony of the day in which I am to bear a part at Court. I think Sir John Davys need not fear that anybody on this side will look after so insignificant a place as that of a second Secretary of State in Ireland, to which there will belong neither fee nor business, and for reversions they are quite out of fashion. What my Lord of Longford has done seems to be all he is able to do, and yet I fear some pre-engagements, but if they are but temporary and such as in a short time will pay themselves the matter is the less.

What the now Lord Lanesborough writ was very disingenuous, and made use of only to satisfy his father that his wife's friends were willing and able to serve him that therefore he might increase his allowance. Two things he mainly drove at, the payment of his arrears and transferring it in time to come to his son, the latter might have been effected some years ago, but then he would not part with it having a good opinion of his own constitution, but the former could at no time be obtained. A third thing gotten into both their heads was to be made an Earl from which I dissuaded the son to move, well remembering that it was not without difficulty and envy that I obtained the honour they had for them. After all I forgive this young man, and in consideration of his father will do him what good I can. I will write to my brother Mathew the next post about taking the child's portion into my hands.

Sir William Petty's notions shall be put into the Treasury Chamber as soon as I have read them. As to a provision of powder, it must somewhere be had as soon as it can be got. If the King will have it from hence, at so much loss, he must be obeyed, and he must pay for it; but I will take his pleasure in it as soon as I can.

In your former letter, about the establishment, I think you mentioned the putting of the 6*l.* a day allowed me upon it. It may be cast into a computation, but cannot come into a fixed establishment, because it must cease as soon as I, or any other governor, shall be sent thither. *Copy.*

## JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, December 29.—My Lady Duchess, if she had went into the country, would have gone to Dr. Staggins's house at Little Chelsea, where we have put up some goods. The doctor is very much your Excellency's. We drank your lordship's health to some tune. He gave me a roll of music papers which I have sent by one Mr. Miller. The doctor presents his humble duty to your Excellency, and desired me to put your Excellency [in mind] of his brother that is now in Dublin. I presumed this enclosed will inform you of her Grace's health, and for his Grace I have not seen him better a great while. He has bespoke a supper this night for some company; God preserve him, your Excellency, and the whole family. I and my wife send our humblest duty to your Excellency.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 1.—Since my last, I have spoken with Sir Christopher Musgrave, who is chief officer of the ordnance in my Lord of Dartmouth's absence, about the rates of powder to be delivered out of the King's stores. He told me he thought it might be had at a little under or over 3*l.* the barrel, and I conceive the charge of the freight may be saved by sending it in one of the King's ships, as soon as the fleet shall be returned from Tangier. When you say that the same powder may be had at easier rates you must mean such as is made in England, if otherwise, it will always be disputed that it is not so good. So that to be sure to have the best, or if we have not to have the blame, it is safest to have it from the King's magazine.

I find by Ned Vernon that he, Richbell and Stannion are bound to Dashwood in a penal bond of 4,000*l.* for the payment of 2,000*l.* on a day long past, and that they have articles, and covenants by way of counter security, engaging to them my Lord of Longford's pretensions upon the East India Company, his lady's jointure, and all his entertainments of Master of the Ordnance, and captain of horse and foot, the two latter, his lordship having sold their security, is by so much diminished, which is so much the harder in that all that remains is contingent upon his and his wife's lives, and whether those are applied to other securities or no is doubtful. I writ by Capt. Stanley to you concerning a private concern of yours, but have not heard that he is got over. *Copy.*

## CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMILTON to WILLIAM ELLIS.

1683-4, January 2. Caledon.—In my last, you had the account of the death of Shan O'Lappan, and now I am to acquaint you that on Sunday morning, by the means of Brachinrig and Greall, who were then present, I met with

Neal O'Donnelly and Hugh duff O'Caene, one of his comrades, both whose heads we took off after some small dispute. Neal O'Donnelly fled a considerably way, but being overtaken by my cousin, Archibald Hamilton, when his feet could carry him off, he turned, and first snapped his gun at me, and then fired a pistol at my cousin Hamilton, who was not above four yards from him, on which my cousin fired at him, and, being the better marksman, knocked the rogue over, so that he had as fair play for his life as ever any Tory had, and for his comrade, he was secured at first. He had Captain John Hamilton's gun in his hand when he was killed, and there was no hazard in our side but what my cousin Hamilton was in. There is only two left of these rogues' comrades, who I doubt not to dispatch very soon if they keep the country; and for the nobles I doubt not being as good as my word, and bring in their heads within ten days, for, within that time Brachinrig and his comrade and they are to meet, and I am certain death will be the first thing that parts them; but this was not to be done of a sudden, and within this fortnight I hope to make Ulster as clear of Tories as ever it was. But I beg of you not to let it be known to any, but his Excellency, that my soldiers Brachinrig and Greall was concerned in this service, for if it was discovered, the design against the nobles would be lost, so that, till that be over, they must continue abroad as formerly under the report of Tories. There are several gentlemen in Dublin who would soon send the nobles an account of this design if they knew it.

I doubt not but Captain Chichester, who is now in Dublin, can give you an account how good service it was to kill Neal O'Donnelly, as that he murdered Dean Lesley's servant, Mr. Kelly the collector, and a gentleman in Connaught; and that he was the greatest and troublesomest rogue Ulster could afford, so that I humbly beg the favour of you to acquaint his Excellency of this good service, and of my cousin Archibald Hamilton's good behaviour therein, for O'Donnelly had certainly escaped but for him, by which my cousin's life was in great danger. I entreat the favour of you to let me know how his Excellency is satisfied with our proceedings, and I am as in duty bound, etc.

*Postscript.*—This service was done before daylight, and there was nobody actors in it but my cousin Hamilton, one servant of mine and the two soldiers that escaped out of gaol and myself. The soldiers fled as soon as the business was done, lest they should be discovered by the country, and then they would be incapable of doing any more service. I wish you a merry Christmas.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683–4, January 2. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 22nd of the last month, and am very glad to find that

the modelling of the Army, and the Commission for Defective Titles are like to succeed, for they will be of great advantage to his Majesty, and of much ease to the government here. There being several letters of mine not yet come to your hands, I have nothing further to trouble you with this post than to answer as well as I can that part of your letter concerning my Lord Longford. I do remember very well that Sir Henry Every asked me, when I was last in England, what I knew of that Gaynor, and upon the information I could get I gave him no encouragement to marry his daughter to him; but it seems my Lord Longford's attestation carried it, and the fellow is no richer than your Grace speaks of, and lives near my Lord Longford and my Lord Granard; and I believe my Lord Longford has the portion in his hands. I would not venture to speak of this to my Lord Longford now because he is very ill, and I am afraid the distemper is more in his mind than in his body, being conscious to himself of the ill things his necessitous condition has forced him to do. I am sorry that I cannot say more in his justification.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 8. St. James's Square.—I have been this morning at the Treasury Chamber, where, with the lords, the regimenting and forming the Army according to the design sent over by you, was taken into consideration in order to have it ready to be offered to his Majesty when the Commissioners of the Revenue there shall have sent over a computation of the product of the last year, which my Lord of Rochester says my Lord of Longford writ to him should be by the end of this month. By that time, likewise, it is probable that my Lord of Dartmouth will be returned from Tangier, and then his Majesty will appoint some more of the ships under his conduct to transport ammunition to you, that is to say, powder, for you write for no other nor complain of the defect of any other stores.

The King and Duke have seen the design you sent over for modelling the Army, to which they hitherto have made no objection, save only that the Duke thought it better to put the horse into three rather than into four regiments, consisting of eight and not of six troops a piece, and that he conceived it reasonable that ten men should be taken out of the field officer's companies in the regiment of guards to make all the companies consist of equal numbers, since they perform equal duty, and that it is so in regiments here. Some other things of smaller importance were mentioned, but not fixed upon, which if they shall be resumed there will be time enough to advertise you of.

I use another hand, having sore eyes which writing does hurt, to which I desire you to acquaint my Lord Primate with as a reason I do not now answer his of the 27th December.

One thing I had almost forgot, and that is that the 30,000*l.* a year that is to be transmitted hither should be clear, and over and above the charge of exchange which I conceive will come to 2,500*l.* more or thereabouts, and I doubt the pay set down for the marshal will hardly pass. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 10. Dublin.—Your Grace, I suppose, hath some time since received the return that was made by Mr. Attorney and me to the objections against the draft of a Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, in one part whereof my Lord Primate thinks we have yielded too much in consenting that the clause for discharging lands to be passed thereupon from arrears of rent due thereout, may be left out of the Commission, which he thinks will be very inconvenient, and therefore desired me to draw up some reasons for granting that power to the Commissioners, which I have done, and delivered the paper to him, which will be either sent over or shown to your Grace, to be made use of as there may be occasion. It hath the show of being for the King's profit not to consent easily to part with anything that may seem to be due to him ; but it doth not always prove to be so really, for I could give an account of very great sums that the King hath already lost by the arrears due out of several coarse lands being still continued in charge, whilst the lands have not been of sufficient value to answer them, together with the accruing quit-rents.

My Lord Deputy hath been pleased to tell me that your Grace hath hopes that upon the new establishment there will not be above 30,000*l.* a year reserved to be paid from hence into England, the pay of the Scotch regiment being included, which would be that whereof we should have no reason to complain, for there hath been, I believe, no less drawn over yearly from hence for these many years last past ; but then the revenue being to be computed to about 250,000*l.* a year, if there be not such an increase made of the establishment that the remaining 220,000*l.* a year may be applied to uses in this kingdom, the overplus left undisposed of, will certainly be carried away from us. Your Grace knows that it is no difficult matter to find out necessary uses here for applying the rest of that money to besides the military and civil lists, there being several debts due from the King that are left unpaid by the Lord Ranelagh and his partners, whereof some care ought certainly to be taken, wheresever the King hath any money here to spare, for their undertaking the payment of them cannot in reason free the King from them, especially as the case now stands, upon the King's stopping all process for the recovery of what, upon the balance of their accounts, remains due from them, out of which those debts ought to be satisfied, And if there should be still an overplus of money,

a good part thereof might be reserved, to be yearly laid out on that which your Grace hath sometimes had in your thoughts, the building of a more convenient house for the Chief Governor's residence, if it should not all be thought fit to be applied towards increasing the Army here. But this is, I doubt, too much for me to take upon me to put your Grace in mind of.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 11. Dublin.—I believe your Grace will have six or seven packets together, the wind has been so long contrary, therefore I have but little to say by this. My Lord Primate will send your Grace a clause to be inserted in the Commission for Defective Titles, which I think to be so absolutely necessary that the procuring that quiet to the country we aim at will not be compassed without it. It is the giving power to the Commissioners to forgive the arrears due upon such lands as shall be passed upon that Commission.

The Bishop of Meath and Mr. Padmore, to whom your Grace gave a living in that diocese, for which they have been at law ever since you went over, are now agreed so that I desire his Majesty's hand may be procured to such a letter as I herewith send a draft of. Col. Dempsey desires me to put you in mind of him in the new establishment. He says my Lord Rochester has promised him friendship in the matter.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 12. St. James's Square.—We shall have one meeting more in the Treasury Chamber before we shall be ready to offer his Majesty a new establishment upon the model you sent over. Several alterations have been proposed, I think for the better, but I shall not mention the particulars till they shall have passed our last examination. None of those alterations will affect the main design, so that it will be time to consider how to compose all regiments, grenadiers and dragoon officers, I mean who they shall be, also when to put all in execution, and that will depend upon an exact computation of the times when payment may probably be expected. The whole establishment comprehending 30,000*l.* and about 3,000*l.* for the exchange will come to about 246,000*l.*, and this at least we hope the revenue will abundantly answer and yield wherewith to fill the stores with a thousand barrels of powder over and above what must be the current expense, and to provide all necessary accoutrements for dragoons and grenadiers. But of this a better guess will be made when the Commissioners shall have made up their account of the product of the last year. It must further be thought of when the Army thus modelled may be more advantageously garrisoned and quartered with regard principally to prevent

insurrections, and in the next place to keep the country free from being infested by robbers and outlaws, wherein no regard is to be had to ease, convenience or advantage to officers or their estates, and it must be remembered that we lose much of the end of what is designed unless the head-quarters of each regiment be constantly attended by the officers and sometimes visited by general officers.

1683-4, January 15.—By my being abroad when this letter should have been made up it has stayed till we have had another meeting in the Treasury Chamber, and now the establishment for the military list is ready to be presented to his Majesty, when he shall be got to have it read before him and then to determine whether he will have the horse to consist of three or four regiments. The Duke is for three, but I think it more agreeable to the laying the foundation of a greater Army to increase the number of officers as far as the revenue will reach. But if the King incline to the Duke's opinion, I shall not insist on mine. By some questions asked by the lords, I found that if the entertainment of a marshal should be offered to the King, it is probable it would be struck out. I held it best to have it left out beforehand, and yet if any of them have a mind to oblige you they may take notice that it was inserted in the model sent over. I moved for an addition of sixpence a day to the common men of the guard of horse; but it was so coldly received that I doubt I shall not obtain it for them, though I mean to make another attempt. I cannot yet send you the particulars of the alterations, but the 1st of April was thought a fit time from whence the establishment shall begin, and it is computed that in July following the grenadiers and dragoons may be raised, accoutred and mustered, the regiments formed and garrisons and quarters assigned, in order to which the officers of the ordnance here are preparing an estimate of the price of all necessaries for grenadiers. I know care will be taken that all regiments shall be distinguished by their colours, and that timely notice be given to provide them, that is after the officers shall be fixed upon, wherein you will meet with importunity enough, as I should here, if I did not take some care to prevent it. Till the King shall afford his presence in the Treasury Chamber I shall have no more to say on this subject. *Copy.*

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 13. Newtownstewart.—By the prospect that we, at this distance must have, there will be a war next summer in Flanders, and I remember to have heard your Grace speak as if you intended my Lord of Ossory should go for a summer to the first occasion of that nature. My Lord, I will not encourage the design; but if your Grace have resolved on it I shall gladly receive your commands to attend

him. I intend, however, to wait upon your Grace in London early in the summer, and this will only make me start a little sooner and take over a horse or two more. I am ashamed I have lived so idly that I cannot propose to be of further use to my lord in such an undertaking than only to stay by him, but that I shall have strong obligations to do, since it is the only way I can think of by which I may let your Grace see I am sensible of your favours.

Our Dissenters are pretty quiet, and what meetings they have are private and with very small numbers. We begin now to execute the law of 12d. a Sunday for those that come not to church. This brings some, and makes others threaten to go to Carolina. Thither, I believe, some may go, but the noise of it is chiefly raised by such as think to make landlords more indulgent to them from the apprehension of having their lands laid waste. We have had a very hard winter that has killed all our birds. Yesterday the ice broke on our rivers, and I believe has broke down all the bridges in the country. I am with a perfect resignation etc.

#### DR. JOHN LLOYD to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 17.—Concerning a deputation from the University of Oxford with respect to privileges claimed by the city of Oxford in prejudice of the rights of the University.

#### VISCOUNT CLARE to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 19. Carrigholt.—Expressing his regret for his error in signing the arrogant and foolish address at Ennis, and beseeching his Grace to intercede with the King for him.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 22. St. James's Square.—I think the last letters we had out of Ireland were of the 27th of December, which we impute to the easterly winds, that have conveyed all ships, post barks and others, to Dublin and kept them there. In the meantime his Majesty has resolved the two principal things that lay on this side. He has ordered the engrossing the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles and agreed upon such as shall be Commissioners; but whether he may not enlarge the number I am not certain, and he has resolved upon the military establishment with such additions, subtractions, and alterations as you will find in the abstract I send you. The nomination of field officers to the regiments he hath not gone upon any further than to name Beversham for one, and three or four for commands in the grenadiers and dragoons, whose names I shall send in a post or two, time enough to fix them—since the new establishment is not to

take place but from the 1st of April. All the common men to make dragoons and grenadiers of, I think best to have raised here by their officers upon such allowance as Beversham had when he brought a recruit of soldiers over, which he says was 40s. a man, and that will come to about 900*l.*, money. I think, well given to bring over so many fresh Englishmen.

The establishment for both lists, all things taken in, will come to less than 23,000*l.*, and that, we hope, will come within the product of the revenue this last year; but, till we have a more probable computation, I am not willing to propose any further charge. You have also herewith a computation of what it will cost to accoutre the grenadiers and dragoons to make them fit to do duty, and of the price of a thousand barrels of powder, the money for all which must be provided from thence out of hand. Only it is possible we may have time to pay for the powder. Let me hear from you concerning these particulars as soon as is possible.

By a state of the remains of powder sent me in January last, there were in the several stores at least nine hundred barrels, and by one in July last there were near eight hundred, so that I wonder it should be brought to three hundred as you say in a letter of yours written in December last, the rather that in a computation of the annual expense of powder Mr. Robinson rated it but about two hundred and thirty barrels. In another account of his he owned he had received thirteen thousand and odd hundred pounds of about 19,000*l.* set apart for ammunition and repairs, and that there then, which was about a year since, remained above 3,000*l.* in cash, which must still remain unless you have since given order to dispose of it. You will inform yourself how that account stands, and whether anything may be found upon the foot of it towards arming or raising the men that are levied here. *Copy.*

#### COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 22. Portumna.—Asking his good word with the Lord Chancellor for Mr. Hannin, who desires to be called to the Bar that term. She is in a very particular manner indebted to him for his management of her lord's and her own concerns in England. *Abstract.*

#### REV. RICHARD THOMPSON to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 23.—Asking his Grace to recommend him for the deanery of Bristol now void, or shortly to be voided, by the death of the Dean abandoned by his physician. He refers to his patron the Earl of Aylesbury. *Abstract.*

#### MRS. FERRERS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 24.—Informing him that between five and six o'clock that morning his lady was safely delivered of a

son. The child is to be christened to-morrow ; Lord Ossory, Lord Chesterfield and Lady Cavendish to be gossips. *Abstract.*

#### SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, January 24. London.—In the first place I gratulate to your Excellency another son, as matter of universal joy when such a family draws more roots and becomes hereby almost immortal. The new model of your Army is too much your own to be imparted as intelligence. It was very surprising last night that my Lord Chesterfield had given up his regiment upon the occasion that my Lord Dumbarton's, when it should land here, was to have the precedence as the elder regiment, the Duke having yielded that point as to his own. My Lord Mulgrave hath his regiment again. On the 21st was your god-daughter married to Mr. Hamilton, and hath received great respects from your Excellency's family, and presents from her mother. The same day the King was pleased to give him a warrant to be my Lord Bellamont, but we forbear to trouble your Excellency for the great seal to it till some further matter be done for him. I hope your Excellency will look upon her as a small member of your family. The gentleman is much beloved and esteemed here, and is a man of much honour. He hath suffered the extremities of a coy and perverse mistress. I know not when these lines may kiss your Excellency's hands, the hard weather having frozen up the French packet boats and kept the Irish all on your side. However, I would not be wanting in my duty. Mr. Guidatt comes often to me. I have promised him 100*l.* reward to make an end with my Lord Kildare. His lordship hath never been in town yet, and if you compel them to plead this term, some light may be got into their condition, and an accommodation may as well be made after they have pleaded. I humbly kiss your Excellency's hands.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 26. Dublin.—By a small vessel that put into Holyhead we have ten packets out of England, and with them I had several letters from your Grace, all of them chiefly treating of what I have represented about regimenting of the Army and providing ammunition for our stores. I named only powder because that is the main thing wanting, and if it may be delivered here out of the Tower stores for 3*l.* per barrel, I shall move no more for the being supplied elsewhere, though I could have the same powder from the people that furnish the Tower for 2*l.* 15*s.* the barrel, and that in a thousand barrels would save 250*l.*

I am glad to find your Grace has made so great a progress towards the modelling of the Army, and that the main scope of the project takes so well, for I did never think that the

draft I sent would be looked upon as so perfect a one as not to admit of alterations, neither did I expect that a provision for me as field marshal should be moved for by your Grace, another having promised to do me that kindness; but I suppose a resolution is by this time taken in that particular, and so I shall let it rest, without being much troubled at the disappointment, since that of regimenting of the Army is compassed, for I look upon it as a matter of great service to his Majesty and the kingdom. I must confess such an employment and salary would be very seasonable as my affairs stand, but it will be the greater credit to me if I perform the work well, that I have no concern of profit or future preferment in this new model.

If no more than 30,000*l.* be expected from hence to be transmitted, paying the exchange though at ten per cent., and that the establishment will be no higher than 246,000*l.*, we shall do very well, for I am made to believe that the revenue will yield near 260,000*l.* even this last year that the Commissioners have been played tricks with by the late Farmers.

When the field officers of the Army and the commission officers of the dragoons and grenadiers are fixed, care shall be taken so to quarter the Army as to answer all the [guar]ds so small a body of men is capable of, and no man's interest or convenience shall weigh with me to place men upon their estates unless the place require it, and in that case they shall not have their own men, but commanded parties to be relieved from time to time. I sent you a list formerly of those whom I thought fittest to be field officers, I shall only put your Grace in mind now that I think Frank Cuffe would be a very fit person to command the grenadiers of the regiment, for I conclude Capt. Hodge will not change now he is to be entertained of the King's guard in England. For captains of the dragoons, I know three persons strongly recommended to me by the King and your Grace for companies—Sir Gerrard Irvine, Mr. Crofts, and Mr. Titchborne, who served handsomely at Tangier. When the Army is thus modelled the price of troops and companies will fall to a moderate rate.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683-4, January 27. Dublin.—I am informed that Ellis's brother who executes the place of bailiff of Westminster under him, has done some irregular things in relation to Mr. Sydney, which the Lord Chief Justice is much offended at. Will Ellis is afraid that it may do him prejudice, and has therefore desired me to write to intercede with your Grace, that the fault may only light upon him that did it, and he is willing to name any other person, to execute the place, that might be acceptable. He desires your Grace would let your secretary say so much to my Lord Chief Justice; but,

not knowing the truth of the matter, I cannot do no more than tell you his desires.

CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW to JAMES HARKINS.

1683-4, January 28.—Concerning certain articles to be sent to England. The Duchess directs him and Mr. Dogwell to pack up very carefully the silver table and stands with the silver looking glass that belongs to it, and the great pair of silver andirons that came from Dublin and were left at Kilkenny, and send by the next waggon to Mr. Douglas to be forwarded to Chester. *Abstract.*

SUCCESSION OF THE OFFICERS BELOW STAIRS IN THE KING'S HOUSE.

1683-4, January 28.—The rule of succession in his Majesty's house, especially below stairs, hath been ever thought best for his Majesty's service, and as in ancient times strictly, so generally observed since the first settlement of his Majesty's house immediately upon the King's happy Restoration. Only in rising to the board of Greencloth the succession hath been twice broken, for, by his Majesty's order, Sir Winston Churchill was admitted clerk comptroller in 1663, and Mr. Brouncker cofferer extraordinary in 1673, which, though quietly submitted to because it was the King's pleasure, yet looked upon as an unusual hardship to men without fault who had fitted themselves for that part of his Majesty's service. The three offices from whence men rise to the board are the kitchen, spicerie, and aviary; but the Duke of Buckingham when master of the horse, brought an avener over all the particular clerks, by which invasion that office seems to have lost all right to succession, so the two other offices of kitchen and spicerie are by said rule to furnish officers to the board. Pursuant thereunto Mr. Firebrace stands secured by being sworn clerk comptroller, and the next office in succession is the spicerie where the chief clerk having been once accidentally put by upon the promotion of Sir Winston Churchill, and being very old may be thought unfit. But if the next in that office, supposing him fit, should not, according to rule, be preferred to the board, it will not be only a manifest prejudice to the second clerk of the spicerie, but by consequence to all the particular clerks under him, namely, Mr. Bickerstaff, clerk of the poultry, Mr. Toll, clerk of the bakehouse, Mr. Webb, clerk of the woodyard, Mr. Gascoine, clerk of the scullery, and lastly Mr. Thompson, clerk of the pastry, besides the grief it will occasion to the clerks of the kitchen, who expect by succession to rise when the spicerie hath had its turn, and are, with most of the rest, experienced good servants, who take great care and pains in his Majesty's service for small reward, in hopes and expectation of rising at last to the board.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, January 31. Dublin.—Your Grace will find by the account, that will very soon be given by the Commissioners of the Revenue, that the last year's product will amount to a considerable sum more than the paying the military and civil list for that year. I know not what his Majesty intends to do with that money, but, methinks, the poor pensioners who are upon the establishment ought to be considered, and the Army which is six months in arrear. I am confident there will be enough to satisfy both, and if this were done, I believe the Army would willingly part with the other three months.

Sir Robert Reading having writ me word that the concordatum might be eased of the standing charges upon it, I send your Grace a list of some of them which I think not proper to be upon the concordatum fund, Sir Robert Reading's own excepted. It would be of great ease to the Chief Governor and Council if that charge were placed upon some other part of the new establishment. I am desired to put you in mind of the Commissioners of Appeals, on whose behalf I writ long since.

Upon the noise of transmitting 30,000*l.* from hence the exchange is already risen two per cent., and I believe the work will not be done under ten, and your Grace must not expect to have your own money returned hereafter under eight at the lowest.

## SAME to SAME.

1683-4, February 5. Dublin.—This is only to enclose the account of what ammunition is remaining this day in the several stores of this kingdom, and the state of the 19,840*l.* set apart for the supplying those stores, repairs of magazines, etc. The 1,500*l.* remaining upon the balance was received by my Lord Longford, and I am afraid is disposed by him to other uses ; but his lordship having told Mr. Robinson, whom I sent to him, he being lame, that the money is ready, I have given a warrant that the whole balance should be placed in the Receiver General's hands ; but I am afraid he cannot perform, and this must prove his utter undoing. Your Grace, upon casting up the several sums, will find that if my Lord Longford pays in his sum there will be in stock upon that fund 5,036*l.* 19*s.* 6*½d.* besides 766*l.* 8*s.* due from the late Farmers, and the 1,600*l.* due for last year's allowance for the stores upon the establishment.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 5. St. James's Square.—Yesterday, they say, there arrived here eleven packets ; in them there were only two letters from you to me—one of the 2nd and one of

the 11th of the last month. To any former letters I have made some sort of answers, though they have not been received when you writ. The Commission for Defective Titles will soon be under the seal, and then put into Baron Worth's care to carry with him, and I hope with the necessary power of remitting the arrears of quit-rents in proper places and in due proportion according to the variety of cases, wherein the prudence and integrity of the Commissioners must give the rule.

The military establishment, according to the design of regimenting the Army, and with the additions of grenadiers and dragoons was fair written and ready to be signed by his Majesty; but that, observing there were neither chaplains or surgeons provided for, I got it stopped, till I had represented to his Majesty how necessary they would be so that he was pleased to order them to be added, which will swell the account to about 1,700*l.* a year more, and now, that the way is again open, I will consider what may be further necessary and offer it that the revenue may be charged with it, and as little left to be drawn over as may be. I shall stay before I offer any further charge for an account the Commissioners have promised to send over about this time of the product of this last year, that what I shall propose may be probably at least within compass. I am sorry for my Lord of Longford's sickness, but more for the dishonour like to fall upon him. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to SIR THOMAS NEWCOMEN.

1683-4, February 5. St. James's Square.—I was much surprised, and no less troubled, at the reading of your letter of the 14th of January, and cannot imagine upon what ground it was that anybody could [have sufficient] knavery to inform you that I was, or am, dissatisfied with you for anything you writ of the late conspiracy or upon any other account, a thing so far from truth that I do not remember that I have had any occasion to mention you since you went hence, nor ever did but to your advantage and employing my friendship to you and value of you. This I desire you to believe as truth, and what you were informed to be a lie invented from top to bottom.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 9. St. James's Square.—At the same time I received yours of the 26th and 31st of the last month, I had one of the 27th from my Lord of Longford giving a very cheerful prospect of the receipts and payments within the year of his and his fellows coming to the management of the revenue, insomuch that he says there lies money in collectors' hands for which there is no uses besides their having paid twelve months to the civil and fifteen to the military lists since they came into the employment, which I know not how

to reconcile with what you write that the Army is six months in arrear still, unless they were nine months in arrear when they entered upon their work, and in that case it will be tolerable good payment if with the growing entertainment three months arrear may be satisfied within the year, and this I conceive there is authority to do, and ought to be put upon the computation that shall be made of the King's debts, being more for his honour and the satisfaction of his Army, than to compound with it at the loss of three months' pay.

The pensioners are certainly in the next place to be considered, and so they are; as to the time to come how far they may have their arrear or any part of it will be most proper to determine when the account expected from the Commissioners shall be sent over, with which it may be fit to send a state of their case, or if the account be sent away, soon after it. By my memory, and the help of some papers I brought with me, you will find the fund for concordatums considerably eased in the establishment, though the charge of the Hospital in Back Lane will remain upon it till you shall remove the soldiers to the new Hospital, for which, if they are not fit, neither are they for the other, and then that charge will cease.

I will be at the price of powder as low as I can. If you did send a list of field and staff officers, I have forgot and mislaid it, and desire to have another besides those three recommended to you by the King. His Majesty, and the Duke send some daily to me, most of them very fit for employment, but half of them cannot have it unless a proposition of raising more forces, which I shall make when the Commissioners' accounts are received, shall take effect, as I hope it will, since it is a thing so much for the King's service, and for the security of his government. The command of grenadiers is thought the most difficult part of training, and not to be well taught but by such as have had actual experience in it. Such the King will certainly take out of the Scotch and Tangier officers and give us.

Ellis's business about Col. Sidney's goods is put into Sir Cyril Wyche's hands. If he shall call to me for help he shall have it. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ANGLESEY TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 10.—Concerning his own and his son, Altham's, fairs and market at Bantry and Altham, in the county of Cork.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 12. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 3rd inst., and in it a copy of the list of officers formerly sent by you and mislaid by me. Out of that and the notes I have taken of persons named by the King and Duke and such

as I am engaged to myself, I shall draw up a full list and offer it to his Majesty with the best observations I can make of the persons. The number is such, that some will be left out and others content with lower employments than they pretend to, or stay till better fall. Though it be proper and not to be avoided without the highest disparagement that the Earl of Longford as Master of the Ordnance should not have a regiment of foot ; yet I fear that and his place as Commissioner of the Revenue will be thought a double capacity more incompatible than if the employments were both military. In the case he is, the best expedient, I think, would be to part with his place of Master of the Ordnance, if a fit person could be found who would lay down the money it cost him, but since such a man may be hard to be found, I will stickle the best I can for him if the objection should be raised. I do think his nephew, Francis Cuffe, may be as fit for the command you propose for him as any man there ; but the King is under engagement to one of two who are expert in that way and have service to plead for them.

Tom Fairfax shall have my approbation and as much more as shall be left to me to have a regiment, and I do not doubt to succeed, though there are there some of elder standing and in higher commands than he has borne. I cannot readily think of any captain in the Army fit to succeed him in the command of the foot guards, and am almost of opinion that their pay might be better employed than in keeping them up. I confess it looks well to have such a guard, and that it is of importance to keep up the splendour of the government, so that I will not mention it to anybody else till I have had your thoughts upon it. But I am clear that since parade is the principal motive of having and keeping them they should always be commanded by a nobleman or one of the first rank of gentlemen in the kingdom, if one fit for it may be found so qualified. I will inquire how men are raised here, and when they enter into pay. I know they have but 20s. a man to raise them, but then they are either immediately put on board some of the King's ships at the Tower, or they enter into pay when they come to such a number. In our case they are to be marched some further and some a less way to the seaside, they are to be fed there and their freight paid for, unless the King commands some ships of his own to transport them.

For all the haste, we are, and ought to be in, to regiment and model the Army so as to make it look like one, yet I foresee so much to be done in order to it, that I cannot think it can be all done sooner than to send them to their several posts in September next, if it can be done sooner it is so much the better, especially if the proposition I shall make of raising an entire new regiment shall take place, since for the farming, raising, arming, clothing, and transporting of them, time must be allowed. I know not how Beversham will prove, but he

has seen as much as the English war could show him, and is certainly honest and stout.

If the powder, you are offered, be of foreign manufacture, it will not be allowed to be so good, though it should really be better, nor will the King have any bought but from such as furnish his stores here. The price I will endeavour to moderate. I wish to know what particulars of the equipage are over-rated, how much and whether as good may be had there better cheap. It will not be time to transport any of those things from hence till the return of the fleet, which I fear has suffered much by violent storms that have been in those seas.

I have taken thus much time from the festivity of Mardigras, but shall write more by the next; but I am not to omit to tell you in time that I am informed that the Phoenix Park is divided into park and farm, and that there is so much of the latter that there is too little left of the former, insomuch that the deer have died for want of hay properly their own, and which yet was sold in great proportion. The time of the year comes on when the deer are like to perish by the ill-usage they had in the winter. It will be necessary you look a little into this and get an account how much ground is taken from the deer by inclosures that keep them out, for in my time they began to encroach. If it prove too much there must be a reformation lest it should come to be begged again as being diverted from the use intended. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 13. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's letter of the 5th, and now the hard weather is broke with us, I hope we shall have a more frequent correspondence with you than we have had of late.

Those employments your Grace mentions are very necessary for regiments, and I had not left them out of the model I sent over but that I was afraid of making the establishment too high, and for *salvo*, I thought that the officers and soldiers might hear divine service in the several parishes where they should be quartered; but, as useful as they are, I had rather the business should pass without them, than that the alteration should occasion the bringing the whole matter upon the carpet again. I have had some trouble by pretenders to commands, but I have put them off pretty well on this side by telling them that I cannot tell what commands I may have from his Majesty; but I know not well what to answer Capt. Fitzgerald, who writ me word last post that he had made his application to your Grace for being a field officer of horse, and that you had received his motion very favourably, and advised him to apply himself to me; [and] that my Lord Rochester told him the Army was modelling and that it was a seasonable time for him to make his application to your Grace. He pleads much

his being a long while an officer ; but, if what is of late reported of him be true, to wit, his being severely corrected, and bearing it very patiently, the employment he has already is too much for him, and he ought to be left to his chimerical project.

The 1,500*l.* my Lord Longford was to account for upon the 19,000*l.* found for arms, etc., he has for certain disposed of to his own private use, and though he says he will soon pay it in, he is not to be relied upon. If I had known soon enough that there was so much money due out of that fund, and that my Lord Longford was to receive it, I had prevented his misapplying it. Possibly he may make some shift to get the money, and therefore I hope his Majesty's just displeasure may be, for a while, suspended. Robinson has been faulty in not giving me a duplicate of the account he sent your Grace so long ago of this fund.

I am sorry to hear from Mr. Secretary in his letter of the 5th that there was then no fresher news from my Lord Dartmouth than of the 19th of November, for there is a soldier arrived here from Lisbon who says he was in the *Centurion* frigate, and that on the 27th of December last, after the city of Tangier and the Mole were slighted, a violent storm parted the fleet, so that they were fain to slip their anchors, that the *Centurion* got safe to Lisbon, and sailed so soon from thence that he was left behind ; but, finding a ship bound hither he came with her. He can give no account of the rest of the fleet.

#### EDWARD JONES, BISHOP OF CLOYNE, to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 16. Lismore.—Concerning Mr. Browns-worth, who has for some years served the cure of Clonmel, and desires to be recommended for the vicarage of that place, now vacant by Dr. Ladymen's death. He has served with great diligence, and is well approved of at Clonmel as being a good man and a ready preacher. The Bishop of Waterford has the advowson, but reserves it wholly for his Grace's disposal. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 1st and 19th, and Dick Coote, who landed this day with the packet, brought me another. The information which my Lord Longford has given your Grace of the neat product of the revenue for this last year will prove true, as you will find by the state, which I hope the Commissioners will perfect and have ready to send over by Tuesday's packet, and if the three months' pay which was last issued out to the Army be allowed by his Majesty, then they are but three months in arrear, and what is unpaid by the late Farmers of June pay was twelvemonth, which is near 15,000*l.*, so that allowing the revenue has yielded but 260,000*l.* last year, which you

will soon be satisfied it has, the establishment of Ireland amounting to 200,000*l.* or thereabout, the pensions included three months' pay to the Army, which is 36,000*l.*, your Grace's additional allowance and arrear being added, there will yet remain a considerable sum to be disposed of; but as soon as the Commissioners have done this laborious work they are upon, your Grace shall have the matter exactly stated, for this is only to give your Grace a view of the revenue according to my little skill.

If your Grace can compass the raising another regiment of a thousand men, I doubt not but the revenue will bear it. But the revenue has yielded so much this year, I should not advise the clogging it more for the future than with 245,000*l.* a year, for nobody can foresee what accidents may happen to lower the revenue, and now you are in so good a way to complete all, I would have everybody that is upon the establishment look upon their allowances as secure, and that will be much for his Majesty's credit, and for the ease of the Chief Governor. I have sent your Grace the names of the field officers I formerly sent over, and also the names of others who had recommendations, etc. The lieutenant-colonels were field officers when my Lord Berkeley regimented the Army, and therefore I put them down. As for the majors, I picked out the fittest I could find in the Army, without having respect to seniority. But your Grace has all before you, and what his Majesty shall command, and your Grace order, shall be readily complied with, and without murmuring, though I should not have the naming of one officer. Since your Grace has engaged to Capt. Cook, especially upon the account you mention, your Grace will, I hope, perform; but it will give very great distaste to most of the officers of ancienter standing in the Army. Though the employment of secretary at war is not excepted out of my commission, yet, it being a new employment, Mr. Solicitor tells me it is necessary that I should have the King's letter to pass it in patent.

I find that none of the merchants here will transmit the 30,000*l.* into England, by monthly proportions under ten per cent., and they expect to have their money paid them in this town before they draw, and that would be of vast prejudice to his Majesty's revenue; but Mr. Price, the Receiver General, will undertake it at ten and pay the money there every month, without desiring days of grace or bringing cash to this town, to the prejudice of the country, and this I take to be the best way for his Majesty's service in that particular. He tells me your Grace has his proposals already.

Col. Cooke's nephew brought me, but about a week ago, your Grace's ample letter of recommendation, though dated 26th of June last, so that it is proper for me to mind your Grace of him now, and of one, that was page to my Lord Ossory, my nephew. If the registrar's place to the Commission for Defective Titles be left to my dispose, I intend it for Ellis, so that I hope your Grace will not engage to any other body.

## VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 17. Dublin.—Concerning his promotion in the Army. Being the first captain of foot, he thinks he may pretend to a regiment as soon as any other. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 19. Dublin.—Though the bearer's merits are very well known to your Grace, and to his Royal Highness, yet he thinks my recommendation may be of advantage to him in some business he has to do in England. I desire your Grace would show him all the just favour you can. He has promised to stay but a little while in England, or else I had not given so good and useful an officer leave to be absent at this time. His proper province is to command horse, and I find his inclination much that way. I wish that upon this new model some expedient might be found to remove him from the foot to the horse. Perhaps when it is known who the field officers are, that he may propound one.

## SIR JOHN TEMPLE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 20.—According to your Excellency's order, bearing date the 8th day of June last, I have considered of the petition of Sir Robert Reading, Baronet, to his Majesty, and his Majesty's reference thereupon to your Excellency, and the report of William Robinson, Esq., Surveyor General of his Majesty's buildings and fortifications in this kingdom, hereunto annexed. And finding by the said report that the said Surveyor hath viewed the small piece of ground in the Castle Yard, whereof the petitioner desires a lease from his Majesty, and that the same is not of any use at present to the Castle stables, I do not see any inconvenience in his Majesty's granting the petitioner such a lease thereof as he desires, if his Majesty shall so think fit, so as some small rent be upon the granting of such lease reserved thereout to his Majesty.

[The following three documents, and a plan of the stable yard belonging to the Castle of Dublin, are annexed :—]

## (I.) PETITION OF SIR ROBERT READING to the KING.

1682-3.—That your petitioner as tenant to the city of Dublin of the pipe water, doth furnish your Majesty's Castle of Dublin with water as hath been accustomed for some hundreds of years, and doth, at his own charges, maintain the banks of the said water, and the leaden pipes conveying the same into the said Castle, without receiving anything for the same.

That there is an ancient watercourse, running through the stable yards, belonging to the said Castle which emptieth itself in the river Liffey.

Your petitioner humbly prayeth that your Majesty, in consideration of the premises, will be graciously pleased to grant leave to your petitioner to place a mill on the said watercourse near the gate of the said yard, which may be of good use to your said Castle on occasion of service, and that in order thereunto your Majesty will be pleased further to grant unto him a lease of ninety-nine years of twenty foot front of the ground whereon the dung lieth, with liberty and use of the yard belonging to a small tenement without the gate under such rent as your Majesty shall think fit.

1682-3, March 19. Newmarket.—His Majesty is graciously pleased to refer the consideration of this petition to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or to his Excellency the Lord Deputy, to report what his Majesty may fitly do in it, for the petitioner's gratification, which his Majesty is graciously disposed to, whereupon his Majesty will declare his further pleasure.

SUNDERLAND.

A true copy.—W. ELLIS.

(II.) EARL OF ARRAN to WILLIAM ROBINSON.

1683, April 6. Dublin.—Referring foregoing petition to him for a report.

(III.) WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683, May 16.—In pursuance of your Excellency's within order of reference, I have viewed the ground mentioned by the petitioner, and do humbly certify that the place by him desired for erecting a mill, being over the shore or watercourse that runs through the stable yard belonging to the Castle, has not hitherto been used by any person, nor is it of any use at present to the Castle stables; and do further certify that the grounds adjoining to the said watercourse is partly made use of for laying dung, but that part thereof next unto the said watercourse is not made use of but remains waste, and if a partition wall or fence be made betwixt the dunghill and waste ground, there will be excluded such a piece of ground as is desired by the petitioner, and if the old gate of the stable yard be removed about nine foot backwards into the said yard, the petitioner may have a convenient passage into the said waste ground, without taking away or using the yard, belonging to the tenement, without the gate in the petition mentioned, and without any prejudice or inconvenience to the stable-yard, all which is more particularly described in the annexed map, and humbly submitted to your Excellency's consideration.

1683, June 8. Dublin Castle.—We refer the foregoing report with the papers annexed to his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor General to consider the matter and certify his opinion what may be fitly done therein.

ARRAN.

ORMOND to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—I had sooner answered your letter I received from you since you went concerning your desire of being in the Commission for Defective Titles, but that I was not certain what sort of men the King would have it consist of, that I might not move anything improper for the service, or for your lordship. His Majesty's resolution at length was to take Commissioners out of such only as should constantly attend the work, or out of such officers of the Crown as were always to have successors, and so the Commission is filled up without any person of your lordship's rank or profession. This account I now give you not to discourage but invite you upon any other occasion to call for my endeavours to serve you, etc. *Copy.*

ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—I have not now before me your lordship's last letter, but I well remember the subject of it was very obliging to me and my family, nor does it at all diminish the obligation that your own inclinations had some share in the proposition. But I shall freely tell you, that in the circumstances of my family, I am not willing to recommend such an expedition to our young man, which, from me, would seem an injunction, and yet, if his disposition did lead him to it, I should not mislike nor perhaps hinder the execution.

The state of affairs abroad is such that we know not what to think will be the issue of them. The King of Spain declares, but it is the French King only that makes war. Such a declaration, with so little means to follow it with suitable action seems to be, and is cried down here, as the most irrational conduct that any State could be guilty of, and it has produced the most dismal effects of devastation in the Spanish Netherlands that can be imagined, and yet not greater than might be expected from French conquerors let loose to spoil and violence, so that it may be concluded the Spaniards have drawn this misery upon their own country and subjects, to let England and their nearer neighbours see what they are to expect when France has subdued them, and by so terrible a prospect to draw them into a speedy and powerful assistance. If the design take it may in the end turn to account; but in the meantime there is not a more desolate people or country in Europe than that which is naturally and was really the richest; no, not that part of Austria wasted by the Turks

baiting slavery and massacring. That this might not too warmly alarm us, Holland and the adjacent Princes' propositions for accommodation are made by France, and it hath been able to obstruct the levies the Prince of Orange had obtained the States General to have consented to, by raising Amsterdam in opposition to it, and the animosity is grown so high that it threatens the dissolution or some change in that Commonwealth.

Thus the case stands, and thus far I have been drawn from my purpose of telling you, that if my grandson should have a mind to see action, I should find it difficult to determine where it should be, my station being where it is, but his equipage may be soon made, and by that time you are got hither the choice may be easier. Your lordship is not to take this for such an invitation as to disappoint or incommod your own affairs ; when they shall permit your absence from home, I shall be extreme glad to see you here, if I cannot in Ireland.

*Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 21. St. James's Square.—On Tuesday last the establishment was for the last time read over, unless his Majesty for form will have it read over in Council and entered in that office according to custom. Chaplains and surgeons are added, the latter without mates, nor is there anything allowed for medicaments for the present, but they are to be furnished to what degree you shall think fit, out of the concordatum money for one year, and, when you have brought it to a certainty, it may be put upon the establishment. I send you an account of what is allowed here.

The officers of the ordnance here do own that powder may be had at fifty shillings or forty-seven shillings the barrel, and they sell it at that rate ; but then it is but decayed powder, which must be repaired or stoved, and then it will last good for about a year after, whereas the fresh and best will last seven years, and need no repairs unless it take wet, so that I conceive the best husbandry may be to take a quantity of each, but most of the fresh, and only so much of the other as may serve for exercising, salutes, and triumphs.

At the end of the establishment there is a memorandum, that whatever overplus shall remain after the three lists, civil, military and pensions, shall be satisfied, shall be employed in building and repairs of forts, in filling of stores, in recruiting the Army, in raising of new regiments or companies, in maintaining of ships for the service of Ireland or in some other public occasion in that kingdom, and not otherwise, as his Majesty shall think fit to direct. I endeavoured all I could, to have a new regiment put upon the establishment, which being little more than 10,000*l.* a year will be far within the computation of the revenue, unless you are extravagantly misinformed by the Commissioners ; but I could not get the

lords to be of my mind yet, though I see so little to be objected against the proposition that I doubt not but I shall prevail in the end, if the account expected come up to what we are put in hope it will, and when my Lord Dartmouth shall be arrived.

There will be no alteration in the rest of the establishment, but in two particulars, Sir Edward Scott will have a pension of 300*l.* a year, which comes far short of his pretensions and expectation, and Daniel McCarty Reagh will be restored to his place in that list for 100*l.* a year, having been put out, nobody knows how.

It comes now into my mind that if with the growing pay three months of the six months in arrear to the Army shall be paid, it will be two years before we can account upon any considerable overplus for any of the uses mentioned in the other leaf, a quarter's pay to the Army coming to thirty and some thousands of pounds, and then no new levies can in the meantime be made, which I take to be so much for the security of the government in the three kingdoms. I had rather the arrears should be paid but by six weeks in a year, or that it should be kept still three months in arrear, than to omit the opportunity of reinforcing the Army or delay it. You will do well to consider the state of the revenue, and let me have your sense of this. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF BARRYMORE to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 22. Castle Lyons.—Concerning his Castle of Shandon. It has been viewed lately by Lord Longford and Mr. Robinson, the Surveyor General, and judged a place fit for his Majesty's service. His Grace had been pleased to take notice of it himself when last in Cork. *Abstract.*

#### CHARGE for CARRIAGE of AMMUNITION.

1683, February 22.—

		<i>l. s. d.</i>
28 August.	To Limerick twenty barrels of powder at 4 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	4 00 00
28 August.	To Galway twenty ditto at 4 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	4 00 00
30 August.	To Athlone twenty ditto and five match at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	3 02 06
6 September.	To Charlemont twenty ditto and ten of match at 3 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	4 10 00
8 October.	To Londonderry twenty ditto and ten of match by sea . . . . .	4 10 00
18 February.	To Kinsale and Charlesfort fifty barrels powder by sea . . . . .	4 15 00
22 February.	To Carrickfergus twenty ditto by sea . . . . .	3 00 00

l. s. d.

To carriage to the Customhouse, boatage on board the vessels, cooperage, and charge of landing at the ports . . .	1 04 03
	£29 01 9

*Endorsed* :—An account of the charge for sending ammunition to the several stores under-named, by virtue of his Excellency's warrant dated 2 August, 1683.

WM. ROBINSON.

## NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, February 23. Whitehall.—It is thought his Majesty's stay at Newmarket will be above three weeks, he having been pleased to order that his chapel be kept up at Whitehall during his absence, that the Bishops only be excused from preaching till Palm Sunday, and their turns performed by his Majesty's chaplains-in-waiting, and that the Wednesday's and Friday's sermons be carried on by the Lent preachers as if his Majesty were present.

On the 19th Mr. Bampfield, an eminent Nonconformist minister, was buried. He died in Newgate, prisoner for not paying the fines the laws required of him, and had as many followers to his grave as ever he had to his conventicle, the whole rabble of Dissenters being mustered together to show yet their readiness to appear upon the least occasion.

The Aga of the Janissaries taking of the Grand Vizier has now gained credit and place in all our neighbouring Gazettes, though that of France, where such news passeth uneasily in the maintaining it, requires a confirmation.

The Holland letters, dated 25th, tell us that the light which was given unto the practices of those at Amsterdam, was from a letter of the French Ambassador sent to his master and intercepted by the Marquis of Grana, by him communicated to the States, which contains an account of the several concerts betwixt those of Amsterdam and the French Ambassador, and the correspondence they carried on. It was upon this, two of their deputies were sent out of the assembly, their papers sealed up, and copies of the discovery sent to the several towns for their advice to preserve. Amsterdam has returned a letter in answer complaining of the proceeding, and, in the meantime, appoint all to be ready to stand upon their guard for their security. The next may give us a more ample account. The State had no answer to Monsieur Davaux's memorial, nor was it seen how they well could [accept] the former part unless they may be supposed to be able to give law to Spain, and the latter part of it is not without circumstances of much difficulty.

It is writ from Wales that the waters by the shore have caused so great a flood as hath carried away most of the wooden bridges in Monmouth and Brecknockshire, and it is feared in other counties, so that they are in a great measure cast off from a present communication.

There is too much cause to fear that the Surat merchant is lost, for that she was in company with ships some time since arrived, and is not yet heard of from our coasts.

On the 22nd there was fifty guineas offered per cent. assurance, and refused. The auctions of the East India Company are still at 228.

It is writ from Brussels, dated 25th, that they have an account of the new conquests of vast quantities of provisions and ammunition carrying daily to their frontier garrisons, particularly to Valenciennes, Condé, and Mongluage, so that nothing less than sudden action is to be expected, and whilst they be under this apprehension that which adds to their trouble is lest the differences betwixt the States of Holland and the city of Amsterdam be raised to that height as to render their resolutions of raising the new levy wholly ineffectual, they being informed that Amsterdam stands upon their guards, and refuse to send any of their deputies to the States, until the papers they have sealed up shall be restored.

By the same way we have a good account of the state affair betwixt Christendom and Turkey; there is a firm correspondence betwixt the Emperor and the King of Poland. . . .

The Venetians are fitting out two fleet of ships; one to go to the Dardanelles, the other to join with those from Pope Malta and foreign Princes at Grand Cairo and Aleppo. They are said to refuse to take up arms against Hungary, and to grumble at the payment of contribution at Belgrade. There is a great mortality, and the Turkish troops under an high discontent, and at Adrianople the Grand Seignior thinks himself not safe from the incursions of the successful Cossacks and Moldavians, and which is more, the defeat which the Cossacks were said to have received by the Turks who were to settle Duha Hospidor of Moldavia is turned into a signal victory, for though the Cossacks were a long time beaten, they resolved at last to sell their lives at dearest, and in a sort of despair turned the battle, killed and wounded fifteen thousand Turks and Tartars, took Duha, the Turkish Hospidor, prisoner with all his family, and possessed themselves of Jasie, which was his residence.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 25. Dublin.—I had by yesterday's packets, your Grace's letters of the 12th and 16th, and having written so many letters to you upon the subject of modelling the Army, I shall trouble you no further in that business, being sure that you are so well satisfied of what advantage it would

be to his Majesty's service, that you need no quickening, yet methinks that since you have so good an account of the revenue for the last year, and so fair a prospect for the time to come, the doing that work need not be put off to so long a time as your Grace mentions. I believe my Lord Longford can come off well enough in that matter betwixt him and Holsey, for Daniel Arthur has got a decree against him upon the houses here so that the security his lordship has given to Mr. Holsey in England will stand good to him, it being only a collateral one to Arthur, but many other things he will not be able to answer, and therefore I shall endeavour to persuade him to part with his employment of Master of the Ordnance ; but the greatest difficulty will be where to get a person qualified for it. If one cannot be found on that side, I know of never a monied man here fit for a place of such credit and command. Mr. Kingdon would be glad to purchase it, but the objection of being a Commissioner lies as well against him as the other, else I know no man fitter. I am of opinion that the Yeomen of the Guard might have been at first dispensed with and the money to pay them better employed ; but, since they are up, I cannot advise the disbanding them, the world looking upon it as a great piece of grandeur. Col. Cecil is the person I should recommend to command them when Fairfax is removed, and he will be satisfied since that place gives him the station of a colonel.

Robinson has got the gout again, but I have sent to him for an account of Charlemont, and of the rates some particulars of the equipage for grenadiers and dragoons may be had for here. The powder I mentioned often is of English manufacture, and the same for goodness that we must have out of the Tower, at so much a higher rate, for we would deal with the very persons that furnish the Tower, and there is no mystery in it, for the receiving ready money, and staying some times two years before payment, makes a great alteration in prices.

Somebody has, I am afraid maliciously towards the steward, misinformed your Grace of the deers wanting hay in the park this winter. He has showed me his answer to that particular, which is a very true one, and he gives a very just and true state of the whole concern of the park. The inclosures, he has often complained of to me, and I did not know what to order in the matter, for they were made before my coming into the government, and the Ranger told me with your approbation ; that your Grace best knows.

My Lord Kingston, having bought Capt. Chambers Brabazon's troop, he intends to put himself into the world, and I hope he will make a good man. He is ambitious of being a Privy Councillor, which I desire your Grace would move the King in for him.

I send over a business this post relating to the Corporation of Londonderry, which I desire may be procured for them. The magistrates have, of late, behaved themselves so well in

suppressing conventicles and unlawful meetings, that they deserve to be encouraged.

SIR C. WYCHE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 26. St. James's Square.—I am extremely sensible of your favour to me in my pretence to the title of Secretary of War; but since it must pass its course here, I have some distrust of my success, for though we find by the accounts (that are returned) that the revenue does answer expectation, and well perhaps exceed it—though after the passing this letter, it must be another work to get the fee of twenty-five shillings a day entered on the establishment—yet I perceive the wonderful caution of increasing the charge, that I cannot tell whether they will strengthen my plea to it so much as this will do. I am the only man I think almost that ever was in my station, without any salary from the Crown, and therefore have very good reason to desire it, as a thing of common course; but how in these retrenching times, the Commissioners of the Treasury will relish it, I shall see when I bring it before them. However, I shall always acknowledge your Excellency's goodness to me, and your care in keeping my pretences secret, and shall be infinitely glad of any opportunity of showing my sense of it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, February 26. St. James's Square.—In mine of the 21st inst., I told you the establishment had on the Tuesday before been read as for the last time till it should be brought to the Council Board, and I then thought so, but upon telling the King that it was in that readiness, and that I would, when he should please to admit of it, present him with the names of field officers, he seemed to be of opinion that the majors of foot should have no companies, their work being enough without it, and too much if added to the care that ought to be had of a company. I told him if he would have it so that the establishment must be wholly drawn over again, and that it would be an addition of the charge of six majors, which would rise to a pretty sum if he intended, as he seemed to mean, that a captain's pay should be added to that of a major's, and that they should be such men, as might deserve to rise, upon vacancies, to head a regiment. This has for the present stopped the closing of the establishment, and unless a resolution be taken to perfect it as it is to-morrow at Council, it cannot finally be perfected before the King goes to Newmarket, which will be the 1st of March. At the same time he held this discourse with me, he asked me, as if the question had then come into or been newly put into his head, whether commands were bought and sold in Ireland. I answered that nothing was more frequent. He replied he did not mean such bargains

as were made between officers. I told him I never knew of any other sale of commands since my Lord of Strafford's time, though there might have been some since, but none whilst I commanded the Army. This question implies that some such thing has been suggested, and I will endeavour to find out the author.

To yours of the 16th, or to the several accounts since sent over from the Commissioners and Mr. Price, which seem to differ, I can now say nothing, being presently to go to dine with the King at the Duke of Beaufort's. From the Treasury you will hear. *Copy.*

#### SAME to SAME.

1683-4, February 28. St. James's Square.—When the King had a computation of the additional charge it would be to have six majors without companies, he laid aside the thought of it for the present, and yesterday in Council heard all the establishment read over, and after, signed every leaf of it. After it is entered in the Council Office it will be transmitted to you.

Next to the payment of the arrears due to the Army, that of pensions is to take place, and if the account sent over stands good, there will remain more than will satisfy both, and you are sufficiently authorised to issue warrants for the Army, and to set the Auditor and all other officers loose to give debentures and payment to pensioners for the year in management 83. I have good authority for what I write, so that you need not scruple proceeding accordingly.

His Majesty will not, till his return from Newmarket, name either field officers for the regiments or for the grenadiers or dragoons, which are to be raised here, so that I shall have time enough to write to you on that subject, and not going with the King shall have little interruption.

I met the Earl of Danby going into the King's dinner yesterday. He grows a courtier, and presses to proceed upon a warrant he had to be a marquis, a little before he gave up his white staff. The bill is come to the Secretary. Whether his Majesty will sign it before he goes or not is a question I cannot resolve. Those who are not his friends have something to say why he should not, and possibly they do not more envy his promotion, than they apprehend it may be a step to his employment. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, February 29. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 21st, and am very glad that the establishment is fixed, and only with those small alterations your Grace mentions. I know not well what to say to the first paragraph of it, for surgeons are always in the establishment of Armies, and a particular one appointed to every regiment, and because the

regiments cannot always be quartered, entire mates are as requisite as they, and both put together will make work for an apothecary, which will swell the charge very much, so that, upon that consideration, I left them out of the scheme I sent over, thinking that it would be time enough to provide for such when there is a prospect of action, especially since we have an Hospital to take off disabled men, and that the little Army we have does well enough without them ; but upon the whole, if they are left to me to provide for, their allowance for medicaments will be but slender.

I must confess I am much surprised to find the Ministers so kindhearted to us, as to allow the overplus of the revenue after the establishment is paid, should go to the uses you mention, and be solely laid out for the good of this kingdom, but since the memorandum is not part of the establishment, I am still afraid that it will be otherwise ordered.

As to the last part of your Grace's letter, I have ordered the Receiver General to give me an account of the money remaining in cash, or upon good fund, after the fifteen months that is paid to the Army in twelve months' time. I am much mistaken if there will not be enough remaining in stock to raise and equip those men intended by the establishment, and a new regiment too.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, March 1. Whitehall.—On the 26th his Majesty, his Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark, and several of the chief of the nobility dined with the Duke of Beaufort at his house at Chelsea. The entertainment was very magnificent, such as became so great a peer.

The Duke of Northumberland some time since sent to, is not yet arrived, though every day expected. At his coming, George, Prince of Denmark, and he are to be installed, at Windsor, Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, which ceremony, it is thought, may be performed some time the next week.

The Sessions, at Hickshall for the county of Middlesex and Guildhall for the City of London, have opened, where the chiefest business is the prosecution of Dissenters ; the Government be resolved to make a thorough work of it, know they are ill weeds, and if any of them be left, will in their own time spring out and poison the land.

In London seventeen were fined each ten nobles for riot.

We hear of a piece of justice lately done in Pennsylvania, where one being accused for making and disposing false coin, had his trial, and being convicted by the oaths of some, and the words of others, for Quakers there, like peers, pass upon honour, he was sentenced in a 100*l.* and to make satisfaction to all those who had received of the coin.

The Hague letters, dated the 3rd, tell us the Spanish Minister has presented a second memorial to the States,

pressing an answer to his former, and laying at their doors all the mischief that shall follow for want of their taking timely resolutions. The business of delivering back the papers to Amsterdam has upon debate found some to favour it, but most against it. It was proposed by some that Amsterdam might consent to the perusal of them and that then they should be there delivered ; but it is thought that Amsterdam will hardly agree to it. These things put a stop to the great point of the new levy, for which the Commissioners for Foreign Affairs has proposed as expedient, that in the meantime till they can come to some determination, the Prince of Orange may be empowered to draw out such forces as he shall find necessary for the support of Flanders ; which may admit debate, but whatever opposition is hitherto made against the new levy, it is believed that when it is brought to the States General, it will be carried by majority of voices there, as well as it was in the States of Holland, and perhaps it is in confidence of this, it is said the new levies will in the meantime be carried on and commissions given out.

The Hague letters, dated the 5th, say the States of Holland had assembled, and were upon the raising of, the new levies of sixteen thousand men, but still wanted the Deputies of Amsterdam and had not as then come to a full conclusion. The City insists upon delivery of their papers, which the States of Holland continue unwilling to do till first perused, and have pitched upon the Deputy of Dort and Harlem, as who may be most easy to them if that may prevail, to be the inspectors. Zeeland is not so aversed to the new levies, as was given out, all except Middleburg being for them, and they now coming about. This while the Foreign Ministers has frequent meetings for a general peace. It is said they have almost completed a project in order to it for a truce of eight years ; but if, as the discourse runs, Strasburg be to remain in the meantime in the French hands, and the Spaniard be required to leave Courtrai and Dixmude in the state they are in, whatever other compensation may be proposed, it is thought neither the Spaniard nor the Emperor will be brought to consent.

But however it happens, the French have gained lately the inclination of several Princes to their party. The Elector of Brandenburg's Minister was dispatched from Hanover with a more favourable answer than he expected, the Duke having assured him that he would reasonably promote the truce offered by France, as judging it absolutely necessary for preservation of the peace of the Empire, and the Dukes of Brunswick are grown very bold, who having kept up a considerable army at their own charge to be exhausting their coffers, and quartered them in their own dominions to the impoverishing their country without any hope of subsidies, would gladly be eased of the burden.

The Brussels letter, dated 7th, speak of great preparations made by the French upon the frontiers, but no motion, though great threats, if not suddenly prevented by some accommodation.

His Majesty granted to Mr. Somer and Mr. Crabbe, the benefit of a new invention for grinding log-wood and other wood for dyeing.

This day his Majesty went about five in the morning for Newmarket, and it is said his Royal Highness will go on Tuesday next.

It is said Dr. Turner, Bishop of Rochester, is to be made Lord Almoner.

#### GEORGE MORLEY, BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 1. Farnham Castle.—Asking his Grace to give a letter of recommendation of a son of the bearer, Dr. Duncomb, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College in Oxford to be chosen into a place now void. Dr. Duncomb is a gentleman of very good family in the county of Surrey, and is not only a loyal, orthodox and conformable divine, but exemplarily careful and diligent in doing the duty of his calling. This request would have been made by the mediation of Lord Longford if he had been here. *Abstract.*

#### JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 1.—Asking his Excellency if he had received a parcel of tunes sent by Dr. Staggins who has some more to send as soon as he returns from Newmarket. The King went this morning at four and knighted Mr Progers, Master of the Lake and Sergeant Porter, the office that Sir Edward Brett had. *Abstract.*

#### GERALD BORR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1683-4, March 3. Dublin.—. . . It began to snow here very fast last Friday morning, and doth so now; if there hath been any intermission, it was very little and in the night, but I do not hear of any. It is said the roads near this town were not passable without difficulty yesterday, and without speedy thaw they must be worse. The sole talk of this town now is the misfortune of Mrs. Agnetta Stephens, who privately married Hitchcock, the minister, last Friday night without the knowledge, but to the great grief, of her mother and friends.

#### H. SLINGSBY to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 3.—The person I had the honour to speak to your Grace about being surgeon to your regiment is one Peter Belton, doctor in physic. He was recommended by Sir Theodore Mayerne above thirty years since unto the

learned Reverius who lived at Montpelier, whose pupil he was, and lived in his house above four years, after which he took his degree of doctor and had his diploma upon it. The said Riverius, having the charge of the great hospital there, growing ancient, trusted and employed this gentleman with the care thereof under him for divers years, whereby he came to good knowledge in surgery, ever since which he hath both abroad and in England had good practice and experience in physic as well as surgery, as is generally known, and particularly by myself, who have for several years known his practice in both capacities with good success in several families of quality of my acquaintance as well as my own, which gave me the confidence in recommending him to your Grace's favour and employment as to the service of your regiment, wherein I do not doubt but he will behave himself so well, and in his practice as a physician too, as to deserve your Grace's further favour and countenance. I can further certify your Grace that for the quieting himself in the practice of physic and surgery; he hath several diplomas from the late Sir Alexander Frazer, Sir George Ent, President of the College of Physicians, and divers other of that society concerning his skill and experience in both arts, and which renders him a fitter person for your Grace's consideration. He was taken prisoner in Sir George Booth's business, and a considerable sufferer therein for his Majesty, and at the great fire of London had several houses in Fleet Street and White Friars burnt, the loss of which he never recovered, and was his ruin. Your Grace's favour to this gentleman, and pardon for this trouble is humbly desired by etc.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 5. Dublin.—The bearer, Lieutenant Stewart, is one of the lieutenants to the grenadiers of the Scots regiment, and having lost his leg upon service at Tangier, he cannot so well perform the duty of a foot officer, therefore, at his request, I desire you would recommend him to serve in the dragoons or grenadiers on horseback there, if there be no vacancy here.

#### SIR R. READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 5. London.—Yesterday my Lord of Ormond dined very well, played at trick-track with Monsieur Lissac and Tom Panton, but not sleeping well in the night found himself hot this morning; but slept pretty well since. Dr. Short hath advised letting of blood and a glister this even, so all will do well I doubt not.

Lord Dartmouth and the Fleet are said to be come into the Downs. Lord Mount Alexander, Duke of Albemarle and Lord Anglesey have put in their caveats against the Commission for Defective Titles, as a hindrance to their

reprisals, and it is said some, on the behalf of the adventurers will do the like. It is very cold weather here again, and my lord rises as early to the Duke's levee, as he did to the King's whilst in town, and had gone on Saturday to Hampton Court to take that air for a week, if this indisposition prevent not.

Lord Kildare will marry forthwith Lady Betty Jones. Harry Muschamp and Mr. George Pitts who had each 300*l.* and annuities granted them by Lord Ardglass for 300*l.* paid him for each, are cast by Lord Keeper and decreed to be repaid their principle only without interest, besides some hard words given them by the court. Just now at nine of the night I am assured his Grace is much better, the above two operations having been applied to him. My Lord Danby's honour of marquis was stopped the day after my last letter, which disappointment is the discourse of the whole town.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 5. Dublin.—Denny Muschamp, after a journey into Scotland, to avoid the being in durance in England, has at last got safe hither, and was yesterday presented to me by my Lord Primate. I must own that I have not so good an opinion of that gentleman's parts, etc., as either my Lord Primate has, or those who have thought fit to make him Register to the new Commission of Defective Titles, which he owns to have a grant of, and I must also confess I am not so fond of the Commission now, as I was, for it will be a great discredit to the Commissioners, of which I am to be one, that the chief officer should be a person that durst not show his head in England, nor does do it here but for his relation to, and dependance upon my Lord Primate. His Grace tells me he thinks him not proper for it, and especially at this time, he says he should not have advised his putting in for it.

My Lord Longford has consented to the parting with his place of Master of the Ordnance, his company and other pretensions that place may draw after it. None here can come near his price but Mr. Kingdon. We want four packets out of England, and you will have at least as many from hence, for all the packet boats are on this side.

#### JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 6.—In my last that covered that from Lady Mary Cavendish, I gave you good hopes of his Grace's being much better. That night he rested well, but found himself no better. There was a consultation of Sir Charles Scarborow, Dr. Needham, Dr. Short and Dr. Horrell at four in the afternoon on Wednesday. They find it a lurking fever mixed with the gout, a great stitch he has and a cough, and last night rested pretty well, and was so, only this stitch. At ten in the morning they had another consultation. They

blooded his Grace and took about ten ounces. He was much worse after. About four they had another consult, and they found it necessary to take as much more about seven. The blood is very bad; but his Grace is at more ease now at ten o'clock. I want the words and method to give your Excellency an account; but my heart is as much concerned for the welfare of the family as any man living, and if God has a vengeance in store for those kingdoms he sends it if he takes my lord from them. God Almighty send him health which is the hourly prayer of etc.

#### SIR R. READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 7. London.—My Lord Huntingdon is condemned for the way he told the Duke of the arrival in the Downs of my Lord Dartmouth. It was only a fleet of some merchantmen; but that which concerns us all most is the health of my Lord Lieutenant. He hath been bled again to-day. The blood very bad, his pain in the side continues, and this night's rest will give good indication to-morrow, which, I pray God send him. His Grace sits up in his gown, much by reason of his cough. My Lady Duchess was brought down in a chair this evening to my Lord's room, but forced soon to be carried back by her own illness. This sad subject I would not treat of, but, not knowing who writes to your Excellency, I would not be wanting in so important a matter.

#### JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 8.—This brings joyful news since Thursday for I assure your lordship though the Doctors said there was no danger, yet since they conclude if they had not let his Grace bleed that night, it would have gone very hard with him; but now they say he is, in all the probability in the world out of danger. The enclosed will tell your Excellency more. I beg your Excellency's pardon, I cannot forbear writing when such occasions happens. God send I may never see the like, for here was a sad house Thursday night. God Almighty preserve those that are of the family and increase them.

#### MAJOR NICHOLAS BAILY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 8. London.—Asking for the office of Register to the Commission for the Remedy of Defective Titles.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 8. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letters of the 26th and 28th of the last month, and by the former, I find that somebody has informed his Majesty that money has been taken by me, or by somebody under me, for employ-

ments in the Army, a thing so impossible to be true, having had none in my time to dispose of, that I do not look upon the informer to be my enemy, and by the course both his Majesty and your Grace are taking, it is not likely I shall ever have it in my power to do. I am very glad to hear the establishment is signed by his Majesty with no further clogs than what you mentioned some time since, and I have the more reason to be so, because your Grace tells me I may safely venture to let the Vice-Treasurer, I mean Mr. Price, look to the paying of the last year's pensions, for though there seems to be some difference betwixt the account he sent over and that which the Commissioners have transmitted, yet I find upon the whole that there is none, and that it is only occasioned by the differing in time, and the want of consulting one another, a thing which I will take care shall be remedied for the future, lest by their clashing his Majesty should suffer; and because I would have that great concern carried on smoothly and without animosity for the future, I am not willing to tell where the blame lies; but, to conclude this paragraph, I am morally assured that the revenue has yielded as much as the Commissioners have represented.

I was so well pleased with the account your Grace gave me of the establishments being signed, that I was sure something or other would happen to abate my satisfaction in it, and it has so proved, as your Grace will find by the enclosed papers, which informs of a new plot, but I hope there is no truth in it, for it comes from a soil very fertile of sham plots. However, I thought it a duty incumbent upon me to send your Grace these authentic copies. The papers sent me were under my Lord Shannon's own hand, though I can scarce make sense of them. I shall this night send directions to his lordship to have those secured who are accused, and it is a very proper season, for the Judges are now upon their circuits, and I doubt not but they will according to their duties sift this matter to the bottom. What noise this will make either here or in England I cannot foresee, but I intend to make none, but withal I shall be watchful. Your Grace best knows how to proceed on that side, and how to advise what farther steps I should make in the matter.

#### SAME to SAME.

1683-4, March 10. Dublin.—I could not refuse leave to Gustavus Hamilton to go for a short time into England, nor deny him my recommendation, though he be so well known to your Grace, and indeed I had named him for a field officer if I had remembered him. If your Grace can supply my omission, it will be, I am confident, for his Majesty's service.

#### PROPOSALS AND DISCOVERIES OF JAMES FITZGERALD.

1683-4, March 12.—1. First he saith that he knoweth the goldsmith by sight, and that he liveth in the city of Kilkenny,

Wt. 34799.

that used a correspondence from time to time with the Brennans, and bought what plate they took, and made them buckles and plate buttons, and found them swords as often as occasion required, but what his name is, he cannot remember.

2. He saith that one Cornelius Delany that lives with one, Christopher Ramsey is guilty of several crimes, which his master the said Ramsey has been privy unto, as the said James believes.

3. He saith that he knoweth the haunts of the Brennans and that he will use all means to have them taken, he being resolved to your Leinster circuit to that purpose.

4. He saith that he will likewise learn out where one Barnewall, a person concerned in Bolton's robbery, doth reside, and will use his endeavours to have him taken.

He saith that he is now altogether bare of money to furnish him with horse, arms and charges to travel about the premises, and that he oweth the Master of Newgate the sum of 6*l.* for his diet, lodging, drink, washing and firing for six weeks that he remained there a prisoner.

His humble request is that there may be some way prescribed by his Excellency to relieve him in his present wants, either by way of concordatum, or else that his Excellency be pleased to recommend him to the Lord Chief Justice Davys in order to get him part of the money raised in Leinster for the satisfaction and encouragement of such person, or persons, as would take either Meal Sheaghlin Byrne or any of the Brennans.

And further that his Excellency be pleased to command Mr. Edward Warren, son to the Sheriff of the Queen's County, to restore unto the said James Fitzgerald his horse, sword, bridle, saddle, with two gold rings and a guinea in gold, which he took from the said James as he was coming to your Excellency to Dublin with the Lord Lieutenant's letter and protection, etc.

**EARL OF ANGLESEY to SIR FRANCIS NORTH, LORD KEEPER,  
and the MARQUESS OF HALIFAX, LORD PRIVY SEAL.**

1683-4, March 13. Drury Lane.—I should not have given your lordships this trouble if my infirmity of the gout would have admitted my personal attending you, or I could conceive it consistent with my duty to his Majesty, or respect to the great places your lordships bear near him, to be silent upon such an occasion.

It is true I have but a general notice, and that accidentally, of a commission advanced to the seals relating to the disposing of the remaining stock of lands in Ireland; but as far as I am informed of it, it is of that comprehensive import and danger to the generality of his Majesty's subjects there, especially the adventurers, soldiers, '49 men, nominees, and other English and Irish interests, provided for by the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and many of them not yet satisfied, but

much deficient of their due, that not understanding that the scope and effect of this Commission hath been publicly made known in Ireland where they are chiefly concerned, nor here where many unsatisfied adventurers yet survive, and advanced to the Privy Seal before I had the luck to hear of it, and that the main design of it seems to be to provide quiet and settlement for those who, by injurious possessing and concealing estates for many years, have hindered and in great part disappointed the general settlement provided by his Majesty's gracious declaration, and the said Acts, your lordships will not, I hope, judge me officious, especially being one deeply concerned in interest by deficiency of satisfaction, when others had at least better fortune, that in the dark as I am very much, for his Majesty's service and honour out of due regard to your lordships and the public, I present your lordships and by you to his Majesty, my humble thoughts and apprehensions of this affair, and the rather because those who have carried it thus far, almost undiscerned will not be wanting to double their strivings now they are near the mark, and the consequences of a hasty conclusion are not easily foreseen, much less remedied after execution.

My Lords, I could wish I had first the favour of a true copy of the proposed Commission that I might offer nothing to mis-spend your time, or besides the mark which I should then be answerable I would not, but as things seem to me to stand :

1. His Majesty is yet under obligation in law, equity or both for the disposing the residue of the stock of the Irish lands to the ends and uses of the said Acts.

2. That in the execution of his Majesty's first declaration and instructions for the settlement of Ireland though many chief officers and judges were appointed commissioners, it was quickly found so inconvenient and indeed seems to be so upon this single reason if there were no other, that the causes concerning the said lands and titles must come to them after for judgment who are pre-engaged by their opinion and acting on this Commission, they were soon laid aside and strangers from hence sent commissioners.

3. That if the persons concerned fail of justice from the courts there is a provision in this commission for the Parliament, which is the last resort for remedy to the aggrieved, to confirm what shall be done on this Commission which will deprive of all means of redress.

4. It seems hard that a general concern should be concluded without a general warning and hearing as was most solemnly in the first settlement, and cannot reasonably be thought safe otherwise in this.

5. There have been several Acts transmitted to confirm estates and dispose the remainder of the stock the last of which, as the Lord President of the Council, I believe, well remembers, was *una voce* laid aside here at Council, though

much better than that first transmitted thence upon particular heads of direction sent hence, because it was not provisional and safe enough for the English.

6. The execution of this commission will extremely surprise both the Protestants and Papists, raise divisions, animosities, and suits, occasion great charge and expense to a poor nation, enrich only lawyers and officers, who are the wealthy part of the kingdom already, and gratify chiefly those who have been wrong-doers too long, and ought not to reap such fruit of their unjustifiable practices.

My Lords, I go only upon generals because I find what I have written already on the sudden and *raptim* which exceeds my intention, particulars may be commanded when I have the favour of a copy of the Commission, if pardon for this be afforded.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1683-4, March 18. Dublin.—I should have been under great anxiety of mind if the letters of the 8th and 11th had not come in at the same time with those of the 6th, they giving but little hopes of your Grace's recovery; but, I thank God, those of the latest date give me as little cause to fear your being in any danger from that distemper. I hope I need not tell you at this time of day what an affliction it would have been to me if you had been carried off with it, and that purely out of duty and gratitude, and not out of the just apprehension I might have of falling lower in the world when you are out of it, knowing very well that I am placed in this high station more because I am your son, than for any merit or abilities of my own; the little pride I take in greatness, and the expressions concerning retirement, which your Grace has met with in some of my letters will vindicate me in this particular. I assure your Grace could scarce have had more discomposed thoughts in the height of your fever, than I have had upon your account before the packets arrived.

I have according to the encouragement your Grace gave me in yours of the 28th of the last, ordered the payment of pensions for one year, and here enclosed send your Grace a state of the revenue after they are paid, and after fifteen months pay is paid to the Army etc. I have no more business to trouble your Grace with.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1683-4, March 18. Whitehall.—They write from Newmarket that his Majesty had given the Duke of Northumberland the George and the Garter, admitting him a companion of the most noble order. The weather did not hinder, but that several races had been run. The Prince of Denmark, they say, would return this day or to-morrow, his Royal Highness on the 20th; but that his Majesty would stay out the full

time he intended and not be here till Saturday. The Duchess of Portsmouth had been under some indisposition not without apprehensions of the small-pox ; but after parting with some blood was very well recovered.

Those of Amsterdam continue obstinate against the new levies, and stand upon their guard, but they cannot be more refractory than the Prince is resolute, who, having gained the majority on his side, grants out commissions and carries them on with the greatest eagerness. His business to the Marquis of Grana, to whom he goes from Zeeland, is to see what forces he can make, and how many are to join him from Germany, that so he may order so many of his own troops, at the head of whom he himself will march, as may make up an army to oppose the French. And now it begins to be the general belief what prospect soever there was of an accommodation that a war must follow, and that however the Spaniard was the first that declared it, that it was not without the knowledge and consent of his Majesty, he being only made use of as the desperate man to give the box on the ear whilst all the rest were resolved upon the quarrel.

They tell us from Genoa that on the 1st the *Mary Rose* arrived there, who with the *Swan* were hastening to Leghorn to meet the *Constant Warwick* from Cadiz, and go from thence to Algiers, where the French are now said to be making a peace.

Commissions are now preparing to make inquiry after the estates of the Lord Gray, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Melthrope, Ferguson and other traitors engaged in the late conspiracy, which are returnable into his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Lords Commissioners for the Ecclesiastical Affairs having not lately met the deanery of Bristol and the wardenship and the fellowship of Winchester are not yet disposed. The deanery, it is not doubted, will be given to Mr. Thompson, who has deserved so well of the city ; who shall have the others is not said.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1683-4, March 26. St. James's Square.—This is the first letter I have been well able to write since my recovery from a fever the physicians thought dangerous. I thank God I am now perfectly well, no sign of sickness but a little weakness remaining. But yet you must not expect a long letter, not a punctual return to all your letters that are unanswered.

I send you his Majesty's command for transporting the five companies of the Scotch regiment into England as you will see by the letter which is all the directions I have received ; the order to the eldest captain who is to conduct them is for his reception at Chester, and you may put it into his hands when he shall come to Dublin. I know care will be taken to enable them to pay the quarters from whence they came

and to march and transport them ; the freight the King must bear the charge of, and perhaps some victual in their passage, which that it may be the less the yacht may be ordered to carry as many as she can.

Your new plot is of all others the most improbable. Yet it is in the Secretary's hands from whom you may hear of it if he be well. The King will be here on Saturday and then you will hear more at large from me. *Copy.*

RICHARD MULYS to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1683-4, March 22. London.— . . . The discourse about the town for two or three days past, as if my Lord of Ossary were cast away being sailing from the Downs towards the coast of France, has no foundation, but conjecture from the bad weather we have had, and the fears of a seaman's wife, and her tattle, whose husband is on board the same yacht with his lordship.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, March 25. Dublin.—I am glad to hear from all hands that your Grace is perfectly recovered of your fever. The bearer, Capt. William Hamilton, has done very good service against the northern outlaws, for which he deserves encouragement, and if the companies of dragoons were not disposed of, a fitter man for the command of one cannot be found, I am sure, in this kingdom. His design over, is to deal with some captain that may have no mind to come over hither, if he cannot get one without it.

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1684, March 25. Dublin.—It is now some time since I had the honour of your Grace's letter of the 7th of February which I have forbore sooner acknowledging, both for that I had nothing to write worth troubling you with and for that I also heard of your Grace's late indisposition, during the continuance whereof it was not fit for me to attempt it. But although the former reason might still be an excuse to me, yet I am glad to hear that the other fails by your Grace's recovery of your health again, which I cannot forbear congratulating, nobody having more reason than I have to rejoice at it, for, as there are very few that have received more testimonies of your favour and kindness, so there is none, I am sure, that is more sensible of them than etc.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, March 26. Dublin.—I was very glad when I received your Grace's letter of the 20th, having had none from you by reason of your sickness since the 28th of the last until yesterday. I have sent notice to the officer commanding the Scotch companies that he should prepare himself to march

with them hither in order to embark them for Chester, and by to-morrow's post the necessary orders and patents for their march shall be sent, with an assignment for three month's pay to defray their quarters, which, I am afraid, by reason of their ill husbandry will scarce set them clear. All things necessary for their transportation shall be ready for them by the time they get hither, and when they come here I will have them mustered, and that muster roll shall be sent over and the Receiver General will give them some credit at Chester upon account, lest for want of it the evil temper of the people there may occasion disturbance.

I desire you would let my Lord Rochester know that I have the Lords of the Treasury's letter of the 20th, and that the Receiver General is ready to comply with the order for transmitting the money expected as soon as he has warrant for it.

Col. Jeffreys is at length come over and this day the Governors of the Hospital are to meet and choose all the officers, and to-morrow I intend to see the disabled soldiers, and will pick out a few of them to guard the Hospital until the rest are admitted, which I intend shall be upon the foundation day, and that is the 29th of April. They will be very well clad, and by the computation we make, two hundred men with all things necessary will be very well provided for, all accidents and contingencies computed at the highest rate. The officers will have good salaries, and yet there will be 400*l.* or 500*l.* a year saved out of the fund. I am credibly informed that Mr. Philips, Governor of Londonderry, is so ill in his affairs that he must sell his command, and he has been dealing to my certain knowledge underhand with two or three about it, and has not dealt fairly with them neither. I understand he is sending an express to your Grace for advice in the matter. I would not advise your Grace to disuade him from parting with it, for he has not behaved himself well; but I think care should be taken that a good man should succeed him, and that the government of the town should be reserved for the Colonel who shall command the regiment quartered in those parts.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, March 27. St. James's Square.—Some of the letters I received during my sickness and at the begining of my recovery are mislaid, and amongst them your last of the 18th inst. as I take it, so that you must be content with such returns as I can make upon my memory.

The Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles will go over with Baron Worth, I believe, in Easter week, but I have charged myself to let you know that, before it shall be proceeded upon, it is expected the Commissioners should draw up instructions for themselves such as they would have the

King send them for their conduct, and it is particularly thought that one instruction should be to set a bound to fines and increase of rent beyond which nobody shall be required to pay. How practicable this may be I cannot tell, but such a thing will be expected or good reasons why it cannot be done.

I shall in a few days receive his Majesty's pleasure for regimenting the Army since the field officers, whoever they shall be, will enter into pay from the 1st of April next; and since my Lord of Longford is prevailed with to part with his Master of the Ordnance's place, and his company, for that, I suppose, follows of course, I would be extremely pleased my Lord Mountjoy could find it convenient for him to purchase it, and Gustavus Hamilton tells me there has been some discourse about it. I make no doubt but that Mr. Kingdon will give more money for it, but I shall never be of opinion the King should give him leave to buy it. My reasons may be offensive to the gentlemen and therefore I will not mention them; but they cannot but be obvious to you, and sure I am nobody so fit for the place as my Lord Mountjoy, will give more than, I am told, he offers, that is 3,000*l.* If you can bring such a treaty to a conclusion, you will oblige the King and [do], I think, my Lord of Longford good service.

The King will defer the naming officers to command the men that are to be raised here till my Lord Dartmouth's arrival. The delay will not be inconvenient, for that the pay going on from the 1st of April there will be wherewith to raise the men, clothe and accoutre them without any defalcation of pay which would keep them for ever poor, and it will save any fund you have for other necessary uses. I remember you found fault with the rates set by the officers of the ordnance here upon arms and other things for grenadiers and dragoons, and I desired you to send me notice how as good might be had better cheap there, but have not received anything of it since.

When you mention in yours of the 28th the orders you have given to pay the last year's pensions, I take it to be understood that the like orders are given for the temporary payments and all others on the establishment. In the account you sent me with yours of the 18th, I do not well understand how my payments as Lieutenant come to be set down apart, since they are included either in the civil or military list or both, but by looking in the establishment and comparing it with the account, perhaps I shall be able to answer myself.  
*Copy.*

#### CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.

1684, March 27.—A list of seventy-three ancient men who appeared at the New Hospital, Dublin, at a muster on that date, giving the names of their regiments, and distinguishing those who were married and sick, as well as sixteen who were

admitted to the Hospital, and also a list of twenty ancient men who did not appear at the aforesaid muster owing to their being disposed at several garrisons in the country.

REV. WILLIAM ASSHETON to ORMOND.

1684, April 3.—The printer having told me that the greatest part of the impression is sold off, I am admonished to prepare for a second edition, and accordingly have been considering how to strengthen or explain as occasion shall require. And though I am assured by some knowing persons that the King's prerogative is as clearly stated, as my intended brevity would permit, yet these privileges of the Crown are looked upon by a sort of men with such an evil eye, that page 46 may require some illustration.

I am so pleased with a most pertinent passage which I have lately found, that I must crave leave to communicate mys[elf] to your Grace. My author is the Earl of Shaftesbury, whose [judgment] I hope may silence, though it doth not convince them. And I am the more encouraged to repeat his words because indeed they are not his own; but are transcribed, almost verbatim, from a speech of Sir Francis Bacon, as appears from this parallel which, for your Grace's diversion, I have made bold to enclose. That God would continue your Grace's health and happiness is the daily prayer of &c.

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 4. Dublin.—I received this day your Grace's letter of the 27th of the last month, which, I think, does in brief answer all the particulars in mine, written during your sickness.

When the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles comes over, and the Commissioners are come to town from their circuits, I shall inform them what is expected from them, and I have already discoursed with the Solicitor upon that subject. He thinks it will be very difficult, if not impracticable, so to ascertain fines and reserved rent, as to make the rules hold good in every case, some persons being willing to pass patents, though no defect in their title, and others have no other title but possession; but the bill transmitted into England, if I mistake not, settles a sum not to be exceeded, and that may be a guide to us to draw up instructions, for, for my own part, considering how this matter has been controverted, and how ready all deficient persons will be to find fault with our proceedings, though however they could never have satisfaction, I should be glad to be stinted.

When my Lord Mountjoy knows how desirous your Grace is that he should rather deal with my Lord Longford than anybody else, I am confident he will strain as far as he can to purchase that employment, and considering what a sum

he may get for his company in the guards, I believe his friends will not think it an imprudent thing for him to do. He is now in the country, and I will write to him about it ; but I am afraid when he hears how many young noblemen are going to the wars, he will scarce be prevailed with from desiring leave to go a volunteering, and the charge of such an expedition will not agree well with such a purchase.

Having had notice that the four companies belonging to this Army were come into harbour from Tangier, I gave order to the Commissary of the Musters, who was just going out when I heard the news, to muster them as they are and not allow of any new men to be taken in until further order, for I am informed that they have not half their number, and there being so many wanting, and the Scots companies going from hence, I thought it best to have recruits out of England. The money saved by the cheques will pay the charges of raising and transporting the men, which I suppose your Grace will like, because I find you approve of the same expedient as to the forces to be raised in England for the service of this country. There being little to be saved out of any of the particulars for the new levies or the Army, but by the powder, and that being ordered to come at the Tower rates, it is not worth the while to differ with the officers of the ordnance there about them ; but the particular differences betwixt the prices here and there, have been twice sent to your Grace, and I have no copy by me.

Upon second reading over the account I sent your Grace with mine of the 14th of the last, you will find that the temporary payments are comprehended in the civil list, and so consequently are to have preference by the establishment. Comparing the establishment with that account will make the matter clear, and I suppose the reason why the Receiver General calls those payments to your Grace, payments over and above the establishment, is because they were by private orders inserted since the signing the establishment.

#### SAME TO SAME.

1684, April 7. Dublin.—The great fire that unluckily happened in the Castle, our chief magazine being there, has occasioned so great a consternation in this city, that all letters will be full of it, and I am sure few of them will agree in one story. Therefore I will give your Grace a very particular account of it, and of my proceeding upon it, and nobody can do it so well as myself, for certainly never man had a narrower escape.

Betwixt one and two of the clock this morning, as near as I can guess, I thought I heard in the next room to me, which was formerly my mother's closet, a crackling of fire, upon which I presently leapt out of bed, and in my shirt only opened the door hastily, upon which there came on the sudden

so great a flame, and so much smoke that I was almost stifled with it, so that with much ado I got to my chamber door that leads to the rooms of state, and when I had opened all the doors as far as the gallery, I turned back again to see how far the fire had got, and in that short time I found the bed I lay in and that whole room on fire, by which time the sentries perceived it, and gave the alarm, and in the posture I was after some time having gotten into the court, I ordered the soldiers to be drawn together, and gave directions that nobody should be let into the Castle, but such persons as I sent for, having as I thought with the soldiers and those of the family hands enough to manage that matter for the best. Mr. Robinson being out of town, I immediately sent for Mr. Cuffe with order to bring with him some barrels of powder out of a private store, which he presently did, and because I was afraid that if the gallery took fire it would scarce have been possible to have saved the magazine of powder, after I had taken out of the closet, I hope, all the papers of consequence belonging to your Grace or myself, I ordered it to be blown up, but, there being no very close place to put the powder in, the first trial did not blow up so much of the building as I expected, but with the next, which was placed nearer the end of the gallery, we put the magazine out of danger of being fired, and then finding that, though the wind was full west, yet the fire gained much towards Bermingham's Tower where the records are kept, I ordered the blowing up that part of the building that joined to the chapel's, which had so good effect that we then mastered the fire, which without all peradventure was first occasioned by a piece of timber that lay under part of the hearth of that closet, as we conjectured upon looking on the ruins, and I believe had been on fire some considerable time before, though nobody perceived or smelt anything of burning.

I thank God nobody has been killed or ill hurt upon this occasion. What damage your Grace and I have suffered by this accident I cannot yet learn, but I find the King has lost nothing except six barrels of powder, and the worst castle in the worst situation in Christendom, for his Majesty's goods are saved from the fire, and for the value of the ground it stood upon, and the land belonging to it, his Majesty may have a noble palace built, and I believe there are a hundred projectors at work already about framing proposals. I must do Mr. Cuffe this right as to own that he behaved himself with great skill and boldness in this matter.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 12. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 4th of this month to which I have little to answer but that my Lord Mountjoy would choose [better] to pursue the purchase of the Master of the Ordnance place than spend his money

in an expedition that is not like much to instruct him, and yet the Spaniards and the Prince of Orange talk high still of relieving of towns and fighting of battles rather than they will see any taken to which Prince Waldey lately in Holland and Flanders encourages them, and it is said he may have the command of some German troops to draw towards the Rhine. Whether those who are allied against France mean peace or war, the discourse, and especially the preparations for resistance, are useful. In all events I wish my Lord Mountjoy had the place. He will have time, and I doubt not application enough to fit him for the discharge of it. The rascal, Harry Gascoigne writes of, as inconsiderable as he is, has been able to persuade those that quartered soldiers very willingly before, to turn out almost a whole company by preaching law and the liberty of the subject to them. If he be obnoxious to the law for anything done by him in Ireland, we will try if he may not be sent over. I am going this afternoon to Windsor. My Lord Dartmouth is gone before me, or will come soon after me. I mean he shall give his account of the expedition he comes from, before I mention anything of my proposition for raising a new regiment. I suppose he will say something in favour of the officers that are to be reformed after so long and so unpleasant a service. It may then fall into consideration how to provide for them, and what I proposed called to mind, and I had rather it should, than to make any further mention of it myself. According to my computation there will be above 20,000*l.* to be allowed for accidents and contingencies after a new regiment shall be put upon the establishment, the charge whereof comes to 11,004*l.*

If my servants and keepers were not beasts or knaves, or both, they could not doubt but that my parks and deer and anything else that may be for your pleasure and convenience are at your command; but they would show the strictness of their care of my affairs by scrupling to accommodate you with trifles, but the project will not take. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 13. Dublin.—Finding that notwithstanding the fire that happened in the Castle, and what I was forced to blow up, the offices for servants and their lodging will be put in repair for an inconsiderable sum, I have ordered Robinson to remove the rubbish and go about that work so that within a fortnight's time at farthest I intend to keep my table there; but I am unwilling to lodge within those walls until the powder is removed, which I am of opinion should be within the square of the Hospital. A draft for that purpose Mr. Robinson is preparing. My reason for desiring it there, is that it will be well guarded, and if such an unlucky accident should happen as its taking fire it would not do so much

mischief there as it would do nearer the abbey. I hope his Majesty will consider well before he consents to any project for building a place for the government, for the removing it far from the place it stood in will undo the city. They have been so kind to me, that I am obliged to stand their friend.

Baron Worth is landed and has brought me the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, and on Tuesday or Wednesday next I intend to have a meeting, though our hands are tied until we have prepared instructions for ourselves, having directions from the Lords of the Treasury to that purpose. My Lord Mountjoy is come to town, and is resolved to deal with my Lord Longford for his employment, and I think I shall soon agree them as to the rates ; but my Lord Mountjoy hopes a regiment will be annexed to the command, or else he fancies it would be a discredit to him. He will write this post to Gustavus Hamilton to attend your Grace about it.

If my Lady Longford will be contented that I should have this house of White-friars, paying rent for it, her lord being willing, the burning of the Castle will very little incommod me, but in my purse.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 15. St. James's Square.—Just as I lighted here yesterday from Windsor I was told in general of the fire that broke out in the Castle of Dublin, and when I went up your mother show'd me your letter to her. After dinner I received yours to myself and immediately sent it to my Lord of Sunderland, now, by the resignation of Mr. Secretary Jenkins, first Secretary of State, with a copy of the congratulation of the city. He happened to be then here, but sent away the letter and paper last night in the evening. I shall not see the King till Thursday, and then I suppose he will speak with me of that accident, and I shall be able to judge of his sense of it. All I have yet met with have complimented me for your deliverance and conduct. What will be said of either by the generality we must stay to know. Some time must be allowed to the malicious to invent lies upon the subject : as the world goes the wonder will be if it escape censure. Your preservation after you had performed your duty outweighs all the loss we have sustained, be it what it will, and how unseasonably soever it happens. I find you are sensible of God's goodness in your deliverance, and I am sure you cannot be too much so. I will add nothing of any other affair to this, nor any more of this till I hear again from you. *Copy.*

#### WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 15. Whitehall.—Mr. Secretary Jenkins having now resigned his place and the Irish business coming to be

under my Lord Sunderland's care, I could not omit the tender of my humble service to your Excellency, and to beg I may receive the honour of your commands in anything you shall think me capable of serving you in here. If your Excellency cares to be troubled with any of our orders, news, or prints from hence, I will take care to send them from time to time. However, if anything else offers, I shall take leave to trouble you with it, and in the meantime am with great respect etc.

**EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.**

1684, April 16. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 8th being an answer to mine of the 26th of the last ; but I am impatient until I hear you have received some of mine of a later date, especially that of the 7th of this month, which gives an account of the fire that happened in the Castle, for I long to know how that matter is taken by his Majesty, and the Ministers of State, being, I think, justly afraid that in this malicious world, the thing may be so misrepresented as that I may be censured for what I could not help. The remains of the Castle will be fitted up for doing public business in as well as ever it was, and I hope to be so good a husband of the concordatum money as to defray the charge of that work out of it, so that your Grace may for that reason set me well with the Lords of the Treasury, from whom I have received two or three letters which require no other answer but that I will comply with the directions signified in them.

Four of the Scots companies are marched on their way hither as far as the Naas ; but Captain Eastland, who is but an ill officer, is not yet come to them, and I hear half his men are run away upon their march. He has committed many misdemeanours in the several quarters he has been in, for which I sent him and his company to the county of Kerry. I would not punish him farther because he is your godson, and, now he is to go from under my command, I will let him alone, though I am confident some time or other he will be cashiered again in England. I should not give so ill a character of any gentleman if I were not too well assured of the truth of the matter, and particularly in this case because I know there may be a natural pique against him.

The yacht is gone to bring over my Lady Conway, and when she returns, she and one of the doggers shall carry over those men. I am morally assured that notwithstanding the badness of the last winter season, which has occasioned great losses at sea, by which the customs in probability will fall this year, yet the revenue will hold out to pay another regiment, and I hope we shall have a considerable overplus, if the establishment be no higher than 230,000*l.*, and I shall not be sorry it was not speeded over hither. If you can compass a new regiment, which I desire you would stickle hard for, and the sending us so many new men will very much

improve the branch of the excise here ; but this will be no good argument on that side. My Lord Longford promises that the revenue will yield as much this year as it did the last, but that I dare not affirm, though I hope it will prove true, for the Commissioners are much better in their gears than they were last year.

I have made the bargain between my Lord Longford and my Lord Mountjoy. Therefore I desire your Grace would lose no time in getting his Majesty's hand to the letter sent over. My Lord Longford's resignation will be put into my hands as soon as that letter comes. Capt. Forbes, now my captain-lieutenant, will be a captain in the regiment, and Sir John Dillon will be my captain-lieutenant. I hope the misunderstanding betwixt my Lord Dartmouth and my Lord Mountjoy upon the account of the title will not retard this matter, for I am very much pleased with the several changes, and after this purchase is over upon any traffic of that nature, both buyer and seller shall pay twelve pence in the pound towards the Hospital, and I am absolutely of opinion to have the powder in the middle of the square, but in this matter I will take the advice of my brethren the governors, with whom I am to have a meeting this afternoon, and I also intend to have the patent for remedy of Defective Titles read over this day.

Nick Armorer is come to town, but so broken and infirm that he cannot live long, therefore I desire your Grace would look well who is placed in his room, for it is too big an employment for me to dispose of without having his Majesty's particular commands in the matter, though I have power by my patent to do it. My Lord Shannon is likewise very ill, and if he should die I desire to know whether or no I may give myself his troop, or any other that falls. The thing has been practised by those in my station, and therefore I know no reason why I should not do myself good in such a particular, since I find nobody else will do it for me.

I am very glad my Lord of Ossory has desired, and that your Grace has given him leave, to see a campaign this summer, and I hope you will not think I speak purely as a younger brother, when I say I am sorry he has not such an enemy to fight with as his father had. Though your Grace mentions nothing of it, I take it for granted that Sir Lionel Jenkins has parted with his employment, and that my despatches must hereafter be directed to my Lord Sunderland,

#### GERALD BOR to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, April 17. Dublin.—. . . It is talked there was a new plot designed in the west of England, where Rumsie, the late evidence, was to have a commission for which he is now close prisoner, and one, Hollaway, a merchant of Bristol, who fled for the late plot was apprehended at Mevis by the

governor there, and sent to London. He hath been examined and is in Newgate. . . .

VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, April 17. Dublin.—Announcing that on receipt of his Grace's message by the Lord Deputy and Capt. Hamilton he had hastened to Dublin, and that the Lord Deputy had made an agreement between Lord Longford and him about Lord Longford's employment. He judges it will oblige him to continue here most of the summer and will not allow him to do what he wished above all things, to wait on Lord Ossory. He hears that Lord Ossory has a companion so well chosen in Major Lawless that he cannot be better in relation to the business. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 19. St. James's Square.—Both the King and the Duke have spoken with as much kindness and concern of you upon occasion of the fire as any friend you have. It will be now time to propose something of the accommodation of a Chief Governor in point of habitation. The charge of it the surplusage of the revenue will bear, but I am not now so bold to propose the reinforcement of the Army as I was before this accident, at least not till this year is come about. Many who expected commands will be wholly for that time frustrated, but I am not so much concerned for any as for my grand-nephew, George Hamilton, who, upon the King's promise of a troop of dragoons, parted with an ensign's place in one of the regiments here and is, setting aside the imperfection of his speech, as pretty a young man as is in the Army here or there. His disappointment will bring me no small trouble from his mother, and will heavily afflict him, unless I can contrive to get a company for him as it shall go hard but I will.

I am just going to Windsor. There I will present his Majesty with the names of field officers, little varying from that you sent, except that I propose Gustavus Hamilton in the room of one of those proposed by you. I hope by the next post I may send you his Majesty's approbation. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1684, April 22. St. James's Square.—Our young man going hence to-morrow or early on Thursday, I am much taken up with his concerns, the investing of Luxemburg hastening all volunteers that go for honour and experience, and they will have little time enough to get thither, though the French should not break till the 20th of May, foreign style, that being the time by which the Spaniards, or the Dutch for them, are to accept of the last offer made them to accept of

Dixmude and Courtrai for Luxemburg. Heretofore the razing of Luxemburg would have been accepted ; but as Spanish affairs fall, French demands rise.

There is no danger that any proposition for building an habitation for a Chief Governor will be agreed to here till it has been well considered and referred over, and I am glad you are resolved not to lodge in the remaining part of the Castle both for your safety, and that if any shift can be made it may retard the providing a more cheerful house than can possibly be within the Castle unless the wall from the powder to Bermingham's Tower be taken down at least below the second story, that there may be some prospect and a freer passage for the air. If the building of a powder store will not too much incumber and disgrace the Hospital nothing can be better thought of than the placing it there, unless we could have a piece of ground above mine and could compass the making of something like a citadel and a store house, the charge whereof I doubt will be too great.

Your meeting upon the commission Baron Worth brought you, will be fit to be continued till you have framed your instructions. When they shall be approved of here and returned you will not need constantly to attend it.

Nothing of that nature can satisfy me more than that my Lord Longford and my Lord Mountjoy are like to come to agreement, nor was the King less pleased with it when I told him of it yesterday. But he is of my mind that he should lay aside the thought of volunteering till he has settled all the affairs of his office, which will require time and pains, and he may suffer unless an exact account of the remains of all sorts of stores be given him, such as the respective clerks will be responsible for. I thought to have written to him this post, but this shall serve instead of a letter. Before night I may be able to tell you my Lady Longford's mind concerning White-friars, and if you have liberty to pay the rent to her I think she shall do well to consent to it. Thus much to yours of the 13th, and possible this is all I shall write by this post. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 24. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 15th, and have received by the same packet letters of congratulation upon the accident of the late fire from several great men on that side as well as this ; but I shall not be fully satisfied until I hear his Majesty has forgiven me the having had so ill luck as to see his Castle's being burnt during my being his deputy.

The Scots companies are now in this town, and I have provided shipping for their transportation, and if the wind continues as it now stands they shall embark to-morrow. I hope they will have a good passage, but if they should be

forced to land short of Chester, there being no victuals to be had in Wales for so many men, they are by agreement to have two days provision from on board. They seem to be very good men, and, I am informed, they are very well disciplined, but they leave many debts behind them, and carry many wives and children with them. As to their debts, they will be adjusted, and their creditors will be glad to take payment by degrees, which may be done, though they are to be no more under this government, when the debts are stated and sent over.

That gentleman Mr. Bridges, whom Pat Trant recommended to your Grace, has a general good character in his country, and therefore I desire your Grace would consent to his dealing with Philips; but I am afraid Philips's design was only to borrow money upon a treaty and then pick a quarrel d'Olman to break it off. I have writ so many long letters since the fire that I shall have nothing worth troubling you until we hear again out of England.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, April 26. Hampton Court.—I find by yours of the 16th, that you were still apprehensive of the construction that would be made here upon the misfortune of the fire; but my letters since then have before now satisfied you that the King, the Duke, and all the Court have rather approved of your conduct, and congratulated your escape, than in any degree reflected on you, nor are the Lords of the Treasury startled at the expense. It is true they raise an argument from it for deferring the raising a new regiment till the next spring, and I have left contending any more for it, finding the King inclined as they are. But they are all so well prepared for a greater expense than you intimate, that I would not have you think of poaching the concordatum money to patch up a pitiful new building. Estland will never do well in any command, but let him take his fortune here.

After I had brought the affair of my Lord Longford and Mountjoy to the pass it is, after you had made the complete agreement, and after I had told the King of the matter and had his approbation, my Lord of Roscommon moved me that he might buy it, telling me that he had 2,500*l.* ready for the purchase, in a banker's hand. I told him I was engaged as far as my credit would reach long before, and other proper compliments I made proper for the occasion, and he went away satisfied. Since my Lord of Rochester spoke to me as having been spoken to on the same subject by my Lord Dartmouth, but went from me fully satisfied with the answers I gave him, so that if I can get the letter before I go to-morrow to Windsor, or whilst I am there, I do not doubt but I shall bring it signed with me to send away by the next post. When any troop falls, I know no reason why you should not take it to yourself. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1684, April 26. Hampton Court.—Being retired hither with all our family, saving the young man that is gone upon adventures, such as are like to be more chargeable to me than instructive to him, I here received your lordship's of the 17th inst., with great satisfaction, not doubting but that I shall be able to remove an obstacle, that if it had not been interposed too late might have given some interruption to what I have so long designed for the King's service and yours, and for my own satisfaction; my son Arran will expound this more clearly unto you. If it has been my good fortune to give your lordship any marks of my kindness to you I have succeeded in my purpose and wish, and I am better pleased than you can be, being very cordially etc. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, April 27. Dublin.—It was no small satisfaction to me to find by your Grace's letter of the 19th that both the King and the Duke have spoken kindly of me upon the occasion of the late fire, and pray let me beg of your Grace to make on my behalf all the grateful acknowledgments so great a favour requires, and I will make it my business the remaining part of my life to make your words good.

There is so much of the buildings in the Castle left as to keep up the necessary formality of state, therefore I am unwilling to encourage any proposals for building a palace for the government yet, especially if it must occasion the loss of the regiment you intended to move for, therefore I desire your Grace would go on with that, for doubtless the revenue will bear it, and leave us a considerable overplus. One of the flankers in the Hospital is thought the properst place for the magazine of powder, which if approved of on that side, I will out of hand have fitted for that use, and it will not spoil the beauty of the edifice. I am of opinion and so are several unconcerned people that if part of the Castle wall were pulled down, and the graft filled up, it would be as wholesome living there as in any part of this city. Therefore I should advise that if his Majesty will lay out money in building, which I think is not yet necessary, it should be in the same place when the powder is removed.

The Scots companies are on board, and I have ordered the Muster Master General to muster them there. The rolls shall be sent over and a particular of the debts the officer and soldier have left unpaid, which I hope your Grace will take care should be deducted by gales out of their future pay, for there is nothing due to them from hence. The wind not proving fair, I am afraid the charge of victualling will be more than what I expected, but it shall be done as cheap as may be.

## SAME to SAME.

1684, April 28. Dublin.—The bearer, Capt. Colgrave is the eldest of the four captains that went from hence to Tangier. I am informed he behaved himself very well there, which makes me recommend him to your Grace, that if employments are all disposed of, he may at least be well received by you. This is all I have to trouble your Grace with at this time.

## SAME to SAME.

1684, April 30. Dublin.—Your Grace will have by this packet a joint letter from me and the rest of the Commissioners for Defective Titles, with such instructions as was thought by the learned in such affairs would come nearest the end aimed at, but the thing required is, in my judgment, of such a nature that necessary instructions cannot be framed for all cases beforehand, and so absolute a power as the commission gives, I should be loath to sit and act with, and if the opposers of this Commission manage those instructions well, this Commission will be out of doors, and I must confess I shall not be sorry for it, for upon the two meetings I had with my brethren, who are almost all Judges, I found they were mightily to seek, and are not fond of the thing, except Baron Worth and my Lord Primate.

Robinson has made a draft for placing a thousand or fifteen hundred barrels of powder, which will not take off of the beauty of the Hospital. It will cost 600*l.* I desire directions from thence about it, and that no time may be lost, for I would fain have it done this summer, and Robinson will do it in three months' time. The establishment is come to my hands.

## EARL OF DERBY to ORMOND.

1684, May 2. Knowsley.—I have showed an exact measure of the yacht to some masters of ships here. They all agree she cannot lie upon ground, but upon that which is called the ouze, and what is here being all sand and rocky, no such made ship as she is can serve for Liverpool, or the Isle of Man which is much the same. I was somewhat afraid of this when I bargained for her; but Sir Phineas Pet assured me there was no danger of it, so I told him nothing should hinder my purchasing of her, but her incapacity of lying on ground. I thought it my duty to give your Grace this account that you may be satisfied with the reasons wherefore I send not for her.

I must presume to give your Grace a further trouble, I take it to be for his Majesty's service, which I hope will be enough to plead for me. There has been a difference depending for some time between two gentlemen, whom I took to be equally loyal, which of them was the eldest captain. I

was therefore unwilling to decide it myself, so I acquainted Mr. Secretary Jenkins with the whole affair when I was last in town. His advice was that the King might judge it, which I resolved to follow, till I found one of them, Mr. Rawlinson by name, deserves not the same character he did, he having lately denied to join with his neighbour Justices to prosecute the Dissenters. I have therefore given judgment for Mr. Preston, who has not given such occasion to be complained of, and besides Mr. Rawlinson, being a piece of a lawyer, takes fees upon the bench, argues for his client, and afterwards on the same cause gives his opinion as a judge. His wife is related to the Duke of Albemarle, and by his interest I expect endeavours may be used on his behalf, for without it I suppose he will not be thought fit to continue in the places he now has.

#### CHARLES MURRAY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 3. Chester.—On the 1st of this month I arrived here and found the Governor answer in every point the character your Excellency gave him, but from the town I found a welcome far different from what was expected. The soldiers are all conveniently lodged by the consent of their landlords. Their meat, drink and lodging allowed them for two shillings a week. The keys of the gates were willingly delivered to me, and a house appointed for the guard. There were some dissenting brothers, but by fair words they were converted. I hope to live very happily with the people, for I will follow the good example the Governor laid before me, who discreetly made it his business to convert rather than destroy his Majesty's enemies. He has been well seconded by Mr. Wilms, Mr. Anderto nand several other good men in the town. I have wrote to my Lord Dumbarton, and given account of the extraordinary and unusual favours we received from your Excellency. It was with infinite regret I left the Army your Excellency commands, and if ever I be so happy to be in it again, be the employment never so inconsiderable, it will [be] an inexpressible satisfaction, etc.

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, May 3. Dublin.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 26th of April. I will not inquire who they are who would obstruct my coming to serve the King in an employment that he and your Grace have thought me qualified for. I did never think myself worthy of so important a post ; but my Lord, pardon that heat which makes me now affirm I have served his Majesty and his Royal Highness in my station, and will serve them in any station as faithfully as ever they did, whoever they are, and with equal advantages from their favour, I will serve them as considerably. This I say to justify your Grace's recommendation and my own pretensions ;

but though the thing I wish next God's is my master's favour, I would not have him lose a useful servant to oblige me, nor you a friend, whether he shine or no, when I am not as true as Hudibras's dial, may he and you repent the kindnesses you have done me. But as I have lived, and as I hope I will live, if he frowns on me I will take the Countess of Villa-Medina's devise, a man in hell with this motto : *Mas penado y menos arrepentido.*

The money I am to give my Lord Longford has been ready a good while, and several gentlemen, whose changes depend upon mine, are in town expecting to have the matter concluded, so that failing in it now would be no small disappointment to us all, etc.

#### WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 3. Whitehall.—I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 24th past and return you my humble thanks for the assurance you are pleased to give me of the continuance of your favour, which upon all occasions for your service I will endeavour to deserve the best I can.

All things here are very well and quiet, and as to abroad we have an account from France of the siege of Luxemburg, and from Holland that their affairs are in great disorder, the fear of the French, and the obstinacy of the Spaniards in continuing to refuse the truce, putting the Dutch into great perplexities. It is thought, however, Spain will be brought to accept the conditions proposed by the French, but if not that the Dutch will be neuters, putting their troops into the Spanish garrisons in Flanders, and leaving the most Christian at liberty to attack that Crown in Catalonia, or some other part of its dominions.

My wife gives your Excellency her most humble service, and says that any of her guitars or books are at your service if you please to command them. I am with great respect, etc.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 3. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of April last, and do hope that before this comes to your hands you have weathered that point betwixt my Lord Mountjoy and Lord Longford, or else we are embarked in all business. I make use of sea phrases, because I find my Lord Dartmouth has made the obstructions, a thing that I foresaw as your Grace may perceive by mine of the 16th ; but certainly my Lord Roscommon will not appear farther in the matter when he knows your Grace's credit, and consequently mine is at stake, for he has been obliged by me, and has, as I am informed, publicly and very often owned it with seeming gratitude.

I do now patch up the Castle for present accommodation ; but do not intend that that place should be the seat of the government unless the walls may be pulled down to the height of thirty foot, and then I believe it would be a wholesome place to live in ; but that itself I am unwilling to propose, until I see how the revenue will rise, and I am still of the opinion that a new regiment is better than a new house.

I am like to have a fine time of it when this sale of my Lord Longford's goes on, for his lordship's debts will rise like Hydra's heads. Sir Thomas Chichley has writ me word that part of the purchase money is unpaid to him. My Lord Mountjoy is to give 3,500*l.*, which is a considerable sum, more than what my Lord Roscommon offers, and yet that sum I am afraid will do my Lord Longford little good. Col. Vernon, Dudley Bagnall, and the redeeming his lady must be the money first laid out. The writings your Grace mentions in your letter of the same date shall be perused with care.

SAMUEL GORGES to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, May 4. Kilkenny.—I intend to give you a short history of the incorporation of Kilkenny from its first original to our time, for, though I have gotten some materials together which will in part enable me to perform the work, yet I have not as yet gotten all, and therefore at this time beg your assistance and advice touching a mayor that may be a fit person to succeed next year.

Alderman Young and Alderman Kymberlin, who were last year antagonists and candidates for the mayorship last year, do now join their interests, to set up Sir Thomas Longueville, who is a person in my opinion not so fit for it. Now it were better that Haydock himself were mayor than to have any man mayor that shall be influenced by him, for he is a cunning man, and will play his part better behind the curtain than upon the open stage. And then whom we shall get to carry on the work of building an Exchange and new Court House will be the question, for really the old Court House is ready to fall on our heads, and I never sit there without some apprehensions of danger. There is an absolute necessity of repairing the old Court House, and why should we make more than one work of it.

Sir, if you please to open the Mayor's enclosed letter you will find how ready he is to give his endeavours for effecting that work next year, if so be, he be continued mayor for the next year. I find that parties are making to give us disturbance in the election of a mayor for this city the next year ; but a letter of recommendation from my Lord Duke or my Lord Deputy will determine that wrangle, because that in our last address from this city to my Lord Deputy and Council under the city seal all differences arising, or might arise, in this city was submitted to their determinations. But I must pray you to observe that if the present Mayor hath

not letters of recommendation before midsummer day, or the Monday after, they will be useless unto him ; but all this I leave to your own consideration. I cannot see which way this city can well contrive to surrender their charter unless a *quo warranto* or *scire facias* be issued out against the charter, and I think it vain and idle to entertain other thoughts of it. The city hath at this day at least 500*l.* per annum, and yet I see no works of *grandeur* either in building, charity, or hospitality proceed from them.

Sir, as touching my own affair of a circuit which I moved unto you it amounts to no more than this. The King's eldest Serjeant in this kingdom, who is Mr. Serjeant Osborne, is one that is usually appointed for a circuit judge. He hath declined that service for these several years, and hath been once supplied by Sir Richard Ryves. I pray, Sir, why should not my Lord Duke's second judge in the Palatinate of Tipperary be appointed as soon as he. Matters of difficulty do arise in the courts of the Palatinate oftener than in a whole circuit. I have had the honour these many years to be married to your near relation. My family hath always, and in all times been loyal to the Crown ; I speak of the direct lineal descent. We have undergone imprisonments, sequestrations, decimations and what not in the late Usurper's times. We never murmured or complained or begged anything of his Majesty. I hear my brother's son is, if not already, very like to be married to a gentlewoman of good fortune worth 10,000*l.* She hath no father, mother, brother or sister alive to follow the train, so that I hope we shall be able by God's blessing to make once more a small figure in the world, and I hope to improve my fortune that I may not be a cipher the while. I am fearful I am too tedious. God keep you. My wife is your servant. I am etc.

*Postscript.*—I sent the landscape of Kilkenny by the coach and Mr. Smith directed it to Mr. Douglas in Dublin Castle. I think to go to Dublin Tuesday next, and shall return home Wednesday, the 14th of May.

#### WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 6. Whitehall.—I send your Excellency enclosed some foreign prints, which is the chief occasion of this trouble. The Duchess has been indisposed, and it is feared if she be with child, which is doubted, that she will miscarry. A petition has been presented to his Majesty, in the name of the officers and soldiers of the troop of guards in Ireland, to be established in their former pay, but nothing is done upon it. I am etc.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 8. St. James's Square.—Your latest letters are of the 24th and 27th of April. The Scotch companies

mentioned in that of the 24th are at Chester, as you have been sooner informed than by me. How the debts they have left behind them will be paid, I do not understand if there be no pay due to them upon the Irish establishment beyond which they were not to be trusted in their quarters, as was, or ought to have been declared at their first coming into them, For to pay any excess how little soever it may be out of any other fund than their pay will be a precedent of ill consequence, and to deduct it out of their growing pay here, and to return it over may be hard to compass. This is what occurs to me on that subject.

I had thought that the command of Culmore Fort might have been a proper purchase for my Lord Mountjoy as I take the government of Londonderry to be so; a good Commandant in both places in his absence can be fixed upon, but I know not how inconvenient it may be for him to venture upon any more bargains of that nature. I am satisfied I have done what I was in some degree obliged to, and what I could preserve Philips and his family from sinking. If that cannot be, I have no objection to Bridges, unless it be one that, as I am told, he has ever been a merchant, and never a soldier, except as a militia officer.

The King and the Duke have been informed, and I doubt believe that the Army in Ireland would upon any occasion of service march much weaker than they muster the soldiers, especially the horsemen, being for the most part tenants and servants to the captains. I cannot say but that I suspect many of them are so, and yet I am not clear, but if it be so, yet the horse would march as strong and better mounted than they could do if all their men were single troopers, and that it were possible to keep them such, as I doubt it is not, for young fellows will get wives, and then they will take land wherever they go, unless you change their quarters every year and oftener it cannot well be unless they should not be allowed to make winter provision, but forced to take them up at high rates where they come. When the regimenting the Army as to the names of field officers, and the recruiting of the Tangier companies is over, it is fit to make a trial of what the King supposes to be so much for his service and to change the quarters of horse and foot, so that they may be far enough from the concerns of the officers, and to complete the experiment care must be had that the men may not be changed as well as the quarters, a thing which I doubt has been practised, and which the Muster Master must be strictly enjoined to prevent.

Whilst I can remember it, I am to tell you that I have been so unlucky, or so much cheated, in the breeding of horses that I resolve to be troubled no more with them, if you will take them all stallion, mares and colts.

Mr. Secretary Jenkins is very earnest in the recommendation of Major Stedman's son for some better place in the

Army than riding in the guards. It is fit to oblige him when it may be done if the man be capable. The intended disposition of the powder at the Hospital will be approved of and a letter authorising the disbursement of the money will be sent when it shall be called for. It will be best to send a draft of it, but let it be for rather more than less than it will cost. It may be fit also to consider well how much of the Castle wall should be pulled down, and of the towers, and how much of the graft filled where a new house is built so as to make the remaining offices and building useful to it, with a model and computation of the charge. The enclosed note was given me by an old minister fled hither from the persecution in France. I know nothing of the man he interposes for, or how he is provided. You may do in it as you think fit. *Copy.*

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1684, May 12. Dublin.—I have had so many occasions to thank your Grace that I have spent all I can say upon that subject ; from an infant born without a father, with few friends and no merit, I am raised by you to be of the first quality and to be in one of the best employments in this Kingdom, and come to both through difficulties which none but your Grace had overcome. If then I can think of any interest equal to yours and your family's, I must be as great a fool as I shall be thought a villain, and must hope for no more kindness from any, if I do not for ever remember such as these.

But though I think my will shall never err, I have not so much confidence in my understanding, and do therefore beg as the last mark of your Grace's favour that you correct me whenever I do what may dishonour the station to which you have raised me, and I hope I shall not persevere in any such fault, or value my life or fortune farther than it may be useful to the King my master, and to you my maker, and, my Lord, be pleased to keep this letter as a record against my children if ever they disown a title which I have so much reason to value, the being, my Lord, etc.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 15. Kildare.—I received in this place your Grace's letter of the 8th, and for the debts due from the Scots companies, the main of them are due by some of the officers, which I doubt not but my Lord Dumbarton will take a course to see satisfied, and the soldiers have paid all they ought to have been trusted for. My Lord Mountjoy has already purchased as much at least as he can conveniently. Therefore, if Philips will sell I shall consent that Bridges may purchase it, for his coming after the other will not in the least discredit the employment.

As to what your Grace informs me has been told the King and the Duke of our Army here, your Grace has so well stated the truth of the matter, and argued upon the convenience one way and the inconvenience another of often removing the horse from their quarters, that I have nothing left to say, but that I will try the experiment once, for his Majesty's satisfaction, as soon as the Army is regimented, which I wish were speedily gone about, and that the officers were fixed, though their commissions should bear date but the end of next month, at which time there will be three months due upon this establishment, which, if well managed, will go near to raise transport and clothe the men, the officers' pay being thrown in. As to the foot, I always intended to remove them as your Grace may find by several of my former letters upon this subject. But when this matter is ripe I will advise with the general officers, I mean such of them as I am sure will not be biased by their private interest. However, I have been so lucky hitherto as to manage matters so that what I seem most inclined to is not much disputed at any meeting. When I come to Dublin I will send your Grace the model of the powder house, and the computation Mr. Robinson makes of the charge and at which rate he will undertake to do it. It is in such a shape that it will not be conveniently carried by the post. That of rebuilding in the Castle will take up some time before a proposition and computation can be made; but Robinson will have time enough this next long vacation.

Your Grace's proposal comes to me in a very proper place, our Newmarket, where I have more noise than ever the King had at his, though my Lord Thomond is not yet come. There was, I am confident, above two thousand horse in the field when the little plate was run for, which my Lord Massereene won, and this day the great plate is to be run, I believe there will be many more. I parted with my own stud for the same reason your Grace would part with yours; but I will accept your offer, and I think I need not promise you I will sell none of them, for nobody will give money for them. My intent is to keep a few for myself, and distribute the rest to gentlemen who I am sure will breed well out of your mares, though your Grace could not. The horse your Grace gave me, called Massereene, I sent to serve your mares this year, so ill you were provided for stallions. I will consider Mr. Stedman for Mr. Secretary Jenkins's sake, though I am told he is a rakehell.

#### CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 24. Lissenhall.—I humbly beg your Excellency's pardon for presuming to make any request unto your Excellency after this manner, which I ought to do in person, and for which, in truth, no just excuse can well be made, but

being within a few days' time to finish a course prescribed me by the doctors, which I have pursued since my coming hither, I humbly throw myself upon you for your pardon.

Mr. Anthony Suxbury of Kinsale, a gentleman at bar, who is to marry a niece of mine, informs me that Sir Richard Stephens designs to quit the recordership of Clonmel and that that town have left the nomination of his successor unto your Excellency. Mr. Suxbury's abilities for that charge, no man that knows him doubteth of, and for his loyalty, careful and civil demeanour, I am content to stand pledge, and though I had the honour to serve under your lordship in that Palatinate for some time, this is the first request that I have made in order to the placing or displacing of any officer there, nor would I have done it now, did not I think him in all respects fit for it, nor do I believe that your Excellency can think of any man that will with more zeal observe your commands in that station. I wish your Excellency long life and good health, and am by infinite obligations bound to subscribe myself, etc.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 24. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 15th of this month from Kildare, whence I suppose you returned by Whitsun Eve. When you shall have received mine by Col. Fitzpatrick, I believe you will drive on the Commission with all the diligence you can, and with as much advantage to the King as the thing will bear. If expectations have been raised beyond that, it is not in you to help it.

The *certiorari* concerning the Earl of Ranelagh and his partners are arrived, but without any letter accompanying them either from you or the Court of Exchequer, whence they issued. They are put into the hands of one Burton, solicitor for the King in all cases given him in charge from the Lords of the Treasury, but he can slacken or be earnest in prosecution as he finds cause, at least I suspect it. The Lords of the Treasury have expected a return from thence of a letter of theirs wherein they desire to know whether the King may not accept of a submission of the Forths, to what he shall order them to pay upon the balance of their account, on condition to have a general and full discharge. If such a letter be in your hands I suppose you will have good advice and hasten over an answer. If it was to the court of Exchequer, you will call to them for a return. Whatever the Forths shall pay will belong to my Lord Ranelagh and his partner, but will not be left in their hands, but applied to the discharge of so much of their undertaking, and in that I think those who have not compounded with them, and are totally unpaid, ought to have the preference even before Major More or any other who have bought arrears or debentures at as easy rates as those that compounded for the Undertakers, if not at easier,

But when the money is got, instructions will be sent for disposing of it.

At my return from Windsor the next week I shall bring with me his Majesty's pleasure in reference to the regimenting. It will then be time enough to say more of that matter. It will be time enough to think of sending ammunition when you are ready to receive it, but I desire to know how much Charlesfort can find room for, that we may have as much there in present as may be, which will save the charge of transporting a proportion thither, if all should be landed at Dublin. The dimensions and a calculation of the charge of the powder house is all that Mr. Robinson shall need to send. *Copy.*

#### SIR ROBERT READING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, May 26. London.—I have your Excellency's of the 18th in answer to mine of the 13th, but I do not know that this is your Excellency's answer to the propose of my Lord Ranelagh which I wrote. I am sure I shall never advocate for those that have given your Excellency so much trouble and used me so ill, but must still say your Excellency cannot expect 3,000*l.*, for the money you have paid is but 1,200*l.*, and 600*l.* paid long ago, for which you may require 600*l.* more as interest, amounting in all to 2,400*l.*, and the penalty of the two bonds you have sued amount but to 2,700*l.*, and how you got judgment for more I cannot imagine; but I am not a little pleased to see my young lord now seeking to you, and the tables turned. I believe there may be another letter on the way about this matter, and so shall add no more.

The two companies that came from Tangier go not for Ireland, but make a regiment for Lord Dartmouth, and Will Legge is lieutenant-colonel. Luxemburg was surrendered to the French last Thursday upon good terms for the Governor and town, and the French King is returned to Versailles. Lord Carlisle's son is killed and the Duke of Choysent; Monsieur du Quesne is retired from before Genoa, after some bombs shot into the town. There will be farthings made here of tin. On Thursday sennight the King goes to see Winchester, but returns the Saturday following. My Lord Lieutenant is not without hopes of making a trip for Ireland this summer, but I do not believe it.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, May 27. Dublin.—I have little to trouble your Grace with this post, not having heard from you this good while. Some letters out of England say that the regimenting the Army here is laid aside, but I hope without ground, and I believe there is as little for a report we have that my Lord Dartmouth is to come over chief governor.

I am to meet this day with the Commissioners for Defective Titles, to consult upon the instructions lately sent over, but Col. Fitzpatrick having had, as I am informed, the greatest hand in getting the commission passed, and being now at the water side, little progress will be made in that matter until I have discoursed with him upon the subject, and I also hope to edify much by him in other matters, for I hear from good hands that he is very great on that side.

My Lord Longford's creditors are very troublesome to me. The sum I have received for him upon the sale of his employment amounts to 3,500*l.* I have already paid for him above 2,500*l.*, videlicet 600*l.* to his lady with the exchange, 1,000*l.* to Dudley Bagnall, and 900*l.* and odd to Col. Vernon, for which last sum the employment was security. He owes money to Sir Thomas Chichley and to Harry Gascoigne, which I would willingly pay, but his lordship being indebted above 1,500*l.* to the King it is not safe, I am afraid, for me to part with any more money, though the King may at any time pay himself out of his salary, or any part of his estate, no bonds taking place before debts due to the King.

The model of the powder-house which will contain fifteen hundred barrels of powder, and a draft of a letter for allowing the money to build it, I herewith send your Grace.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, May 30. Dublin.—My Uncle Fitzpatrick is landed and has given me your Grace's letter of the 18th, which prevails so with me that I shall be so far from hindering the success of the Commission for Defective Titles that I will give it all the assistance I can, and we have already made some progress upon it, and in order to its better and speedier execution I have appointed Sir Richard Reynell and Baron Worth as a committee to prepare matters against the time of the Commissioners' sitting as a court.

Though I know I may safely write my mind in this letter, my Uncle Mathew being the bearer of it, yet I shall not give you the trouble this way, because I have discoursed my mind freely with him, both as to what relates to your Grace and myself in our public and private concerns, and to him I refer you, and I desire to know with the soonest what measures you resolve to take, that I may order my affairs accordingly, which, God knows, will be difficult enough to order well, considering the posture they are in, for I am under as great uncertainties as you are, and the cause is so differing that I am afraid I shall never live to be otherwise, but it would be a great addition to my troubles not to have you live the remainder of your days with satisfaction to yourself, therefore I hope you will not lay to heart the miscarriages of your children at this time of day, or let the spleen get the better of you. I preach no doctrine but what I hope for the future to practise myself.

Dick Talbot goes for England this day, and I must do him that right to inform your Grace that he has prevailed with his countrymen and those of his religion to be more discreet than they have been this great while.

**WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, May 31. Whitehall.—The French Ambassador at the Hague having upon the taking of Luxemburg given in a memorial to the States for their final answer, it is thought they will comply with the French proposals, though the Prince of Orange's sudden return to the Army in Flanders makes some think he may do something to break their measures by some act which will be looked upon by the French as a rupture. It is certain the disunions in those countries are so great now, and the breaches so much widened, that their State seems to be threatened even with a dissolution of the present government.

We have an account from Genoa that the French fleet have by their bombs, ruined a great part of that city, that the consternation there was very great, that the French had landed and lost several considerable officers. The report here is that they have taken the place, but as there are no letters yet which mention it, it seems to be only a presumption of what may be, which however I can hardly believe, being they have at least six thousand soldiers in the place, who will be well able to defend it, if those in the government do not give it up.

It is much discoursed we shall very soon have a Lord Treasurer, but I am not able to say anything with certainty of it. I have the honour of your Excellency's of the 20th, and am with great respect, etc.

**WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, June 2.—Concerning the accounts, which are enclosed, of Sir Nicholas Armorer and Col. Edward Roscarrick for the repair of the fort of Duncannon.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, June 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 27th of May, and by the list I send you for regimenting the foot you will find the first part of it answered. What the second may come to in time I know not, but for the present I am confident there is as little ground for it as for the other. His Majesty has not yet thought fit to declare his pleasure touching the horse, any further than that he will have your nephew Ossory to be a colonel of horse. What he doubts is whether any general officer but the general shall have a regiment of horse and one of foot, so that I suppose he will leave them to their election, which they will have. If they choose foot and can have a troop of horse with it, it will certainly be most

for their advantage, but then how agreeable to rules it may be to have a general officer's troop put into a regiment is a question. There are none concerned in the case but my Lord Granard and yourself, or rather none but he, since you have yet no troop, nor has he, that I can find, any foot company. I remember he had one, but his name is not among the foot in the last list sent me. I desire to have his sense and yours in this matter as soon as you can. In the meantime commissions may safely be given out for all the other regiments but his lordship's. You will find a blank for a major to Sir William King of whom you may make choice, and I am told you may do so in the place of Trevor Lloyd, the condition of his health being said to be very dangerous.

Beversham is named for a lieutenant-colonel, the pay whereof will be as good as a pension till he may have a company. I have a list of surgeons, and they shall have warning to transport themselves to be ready to attend their duty. As for chaplains, they are to be provided there, but a room is to be left for Mr. Mallory. I am not of opinion that any officer's pay should be stopped, but that it should begin with the establishment as from the 1st of April last. It will serve to fit them with necessaries in their several stations. The plan for the powder-house as far as I can judge is very good, but I think there ought to be more outward defence than the palisadoes, and if that further defence be not quite about the Hospital, even that is of no great use unless it be against a single man that may endeavour to fire the flanker adjoining.

I had a letter from old Sir Toby Poyntz to give his son leave to sell his company, which I think the father gave him. As I remember the young man is sightly enough. I know not what is in him, but I should think him not very wise if the proposition was with his consent. If the father had kept the company till now though he bought it not, yet his long service and great age might have been an inducement to let him sell it. But if you give that liberty to the son he must not look for another command in haste, unless he buys it from one that has some kind of pretence to sell. I wish he may know this. *Copy.*

#### WILLIAM BRIDGEMAN TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 3. Whitehall.—Our letters concerning the surrender of Luxemburg have been so different, that it seemed very doubtful whether the place were taken or not, the first capitulation having been broken off, but there are some letters from Paris which say the besieged came to a second capitulation, and were to yield the place up this day sennight. I send your Excellency enclosed a relation of what passed at the siege from the 28th, and also an account of the bombarding of Genoa, and of the burning of the Fauxbourg of St. Pietro d'Arena by

four thousand French who landed and attacked the place, during which the people of Genoa massacred all the French there with the consul. We heard Monsieur de Saignelay is like to be disavowed as to the descent, and it is not improbable but that occasion may be taken by Monsieur de Louvois to dispossess Monsieur de Saignelay of his intendant ship of the marine, as he did of the manufactures and buildings, both which the latter possessed upon his father's death. I am with all respect, &c.

#### ANONYMOUS.

1684, June 3. Brussels.—Last night Mr. Delval returned hither from his negotiation at the Emperor's Court touching the sending of succours for relief of Luxemburg, wherein he succeeded so well as to be soon despatched with all necessary orders for marching of eight thousand foot and three thousand horse of the Emperor's troops, to join with the Bavaria army and the troops of the Circles and of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and that by the 28th instant he believes all the fore-mentioned troops will be upon the Rhine. Upon Mr. Delval's arrival his Excellency sent last night an express to the Prince of Orange to assure his Highness that if the States will take vigorous resolutions Luxemburg may be saved, and that it will hold out till the end of this month, if they can be assured of succours. The French army which was incamped in the neighbourhood of Mons is either marched, or upon marching to Montanze betwixt St. Amand and Tournay, where a camp is marked out for them, and where they will continue whilst the grass last in these parts.

#### JAMES CLARKE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 5.—Concerning his application that his nephew might be a chaplain to one of the regiments. He had kept him for five years at Kilkenny school under Dr. Jones, and for seven years at Oxford, whence he goes out a master-of-arts.  
*Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, June 5. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 24th of the last month, and this day I met upon the Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles. The main business was to regulate the fees as we were required to do, and we found it a very difficult task. Your secretaries will think themselves the worst used, there being a third part of the fees they usually take cut off, but because a reducing of fees was expected from that side, and that other offices were reduced, I would not interpose, though their case seems harder than any of the rest, the Commission being so large that all patents during the sitting of the Commissioners must pass that way.

I hastened the sending over the *certiorari* upon the several balances, though I had not the sending them over, and therefore did not write along with them. I have given an account to the Lords of the Treasury why the Forths' business has been so long delayed, and that it is now proceeding upon, and as to my Lord Ranelagh's balance, if I thought that Mr. Burton needed quickening, and that the King is in earnest to take the advantage of the law against his lordship and partners, we, that have money due to us upon the undertaking, would make a purse to encourage his more warm prosecution.

Mr. Robinson tells me that Charlesfort will keep one hundred barrels of powder, and if more be sent thither Cork and Limerick will take off, so that if any be sent that way I desire it may be at least two hundred barrels, and that may be sent out of hand; and within six weeks at farthest the powder-house here will be ready to receive the rest.

#### REVENUE COMMISSIONERS TO LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

1684, June 6. Custom House, Dublin.—It hath been our great unhappiness to be misrepresented or misunderstood in the case of the Plantation ships, wherein we cannot yet be convinced that we have done anything unwarrantably or to the prejudice of either nation. And though in obedience to your lordship's commands the ship *Hopewell*, Robert Chisley master, seized at Kinsale, is set at liberty, yet we are under a necessity to implore your lordships' justice and protection to the officers here, who have acted legally and according to their duty in stopping of that ship, who are now threatened with actions for detaining thereof and delivery without a legal discharge. And therefore we do make it our humble suit that the ship and goods may be continued under seizure when arrived in England, if ever she come there, or else that there may be sufficient discharges and releases given by the proprietors to all persons that have acted therein. For the matter hath been misstated both to your lordships and Mr. Attorney General, for though we have not seen the state of the case upon which he delivered that opinion which your lordships were pleased to transmit to us, yet we must needs judge it to differ from truth or else the opinion would be incoherent; for we do not understand what occasion there was to assert the validity and extension of the Act of the 15th Car. II, meaning as we suppose the Act for Encouragement of Trade, which is not now disputed nor no part of the present question. And for his saying that ships trading from the Plantations to Ireland ought to pay the duties imposed by the Act of the 25th Car. II, we are perfectly of the same opinion, and that they ought to do the same and no more, if they trade for England, or any foreign part having not given bond. But what is that to the case of a ship coming to the Plantations directly from England or Ireland with the goods

of either kingdom allowed by law without certificate of bond given and there unlades and takes in Plantation goods, whether is not that ship and goods forfeitable if taken either at sea or in any place of his Majesty's dominions ? And by what law hath any governor power to take bond of such ships so trading ?

But may it please your lordships we find that say or do all we can, we shall not be rightly understood until we bring the case to a legal decision, for it seems all our former overtures and expedients for the general good of his Majesty, and both his kingdoms, which were represented both by the Lord Deputy and Council and otherways are esteemed of no weight, and therefore we have now, with your lordships' permission, pitched upon this plain and decisive instance. The ship *Mary*, whereof Patrick Bennet is master, set sail from this kingdom in September last, gave bond according to the Act of Navigation to return for England or Ireland, sails to Jamaica and there unlades and takes in some Plantation goods ; but by the officers there is detained and forced to give bond to return to England solely. She is now arrived in this harbour, and by us advised to unload here, according to the tenor and liberty of the first bond. Now that which we humbly propose is that the bond given in Jamaica may be sent for, which probably will never otherwise come to light, and the case fairly tried by consent in England, if Ireland be not thought an indifferent place, whether of the two or both bonds be of force, or otherwise determined by Council or his Majesty's command, that so his subjects honestly trading to those places, may not be unnecessarily grieved or left in a doubtful condition in their trading thither.

And in the meantime we that wish and endeavour the true sense and meaning of the law equally to all, know not what part to act, for if we may not prosecute the law nor use our own reasons in stopping of ships which frequently come from the Plantations with sham and unintelligible certificates, we shall acquiesce in taking the duty of such as come hither voluntarily without any scrutiny into the matter, and leave them and others to use what course they think fit for their own defence. Only we presume to give your lordships this true account of our own by-past actings that our general aim hath been to obviate the fraudulent trade that runs by both kingdoms into foreign parts, and that we never stopped or questioned any ship that produced a warrantable certificate or testimony, and to explain this by present instances, waiving many by-past examples of like nature, we would gladly know how to demean ourselves in the case of two ships now in this kingdom bringing the enclosed let-passes, and of another vessel belonging to Poole who hath lately slipped out of our hands, which we have reason to believe is gone for Holland as probably these will do if once released from us, for they so little regard their pretended bonds, that if we would show

them any favour they would discharge here. And if it be expected that we should take new security of them to go for England, or detain them till it is taken by others or put them into the possession of others to carry them thither as lately proposed by the Commissioners of the Customs, we would gladly be satisfied by what law we shall be justified or how secured against suits and damages for so doing. The names of the ships and places from whence, we omit in the copies of the certificates, to see if the truth will be found out otherwise than from hence. For we have no reason to be officious in that which draws upon us the ill will of all sides and yet is not understood to be for the King's service, nor can we think we were set here only to give aim to others to shoot at the mark which we believe was set up for ourselves to hit.

But to your lordships' good pleasure and determination in every particular of this matter we submissively resign ourselves and judgments, only begging your lordships' favourable interpretation of what we have now delivered to proceed from our unbiased zeal to his Majesty's service, and then we shall not despair of your lordships' pardon for the errors of, &c.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1684, June 7. Whitehall.—The Gazette has given you an ample account of the surrender of Luxemburg on Wednesday sennight on terms of the greatest honour to the garrison, and this confessed by all hands so that I shall not enlarge any further upon it; but what success soever they had there, they had but a bad account from Catalonia where it is said the Mareschal de Bellefonds had suffered a very considerable loss if his army be not rou[ted], nor is the business of Genoa looked upon but as what may be of very ill consequence since their neighbour looked upon themselves as concerned at their sufferings.

On the 3rd was a great trial at the King's Bench bar betwixt Mr. Neale and the Lady Ivy, for land and houses about Wapping, value about 3,000*l. per annum*. It held from nine in the morning till late in the afternoon, when the jury withdrew, and on the 4th in the morning gave in their verdict for Mr. Neale. The cause was now thoroughly sifted, and such foul matters detected that the deeds were ordered to be kept in court as the ground on which an information of forgery may be preferred. There were motions made against the cities of York and Chester for not pleading to the *quo warranto* brought against them, upon which the court allowed yet some further time, and if they shall still refuse to plead, judgment may be entered against them.

On the 4th, early in the morning, one Dalby, and some hours after Nicholson, were taken by warrant into the custody of a messenger, the latter one of the followers, the other, a familiar

of Titus Oates, both for treasonable practices against his Majesty and Government. Mr. Wynne has begged pardon of the jury, of whom he spoke so reproachfully, which may mitigate his fine.

The Hague letters dated 9th tell us that some of the States Deputies have been with Monsieur D'Avaux to desire that some longer time might be added to give in their answer to his last memorial, in the meantime acquainting him that it was their opinion that a truce or treaty ought to be accepted according to the proposals offered by France. They have also been with the Ministers of the Alliance to consult them about it, who tell them they cannot give any resolution in it till they have acq[uain]ted their Majesties. Some add that they sent to the Prince of Orange but th[at] yet he continued with his army.

It is advised by the letters f[rom] Prusse . . . that the Danish Reside[nt] had received a message from [his Catho]lic Majesty, by the Conductor of Ambassadors, commanding him forthwith to depart from Madrid without prefixing any day or giving any reason for it. Some will have it that it is barely upon account of his master's being an ally to France, but others that it was because the Resident had protected many French merchants in his house after the King had commanded the contrary. Papackini, the Admiral of the Flemish squadron, went over with some of her ships to the coast of Ceuta to take up the brass guns lost in the *Capitan Real*, but the Moors had already taken up twenty-six of them and made a battery on the shore, which hindered the Spaniards of that design.

On the 6th it was expected the rioters at Nottingham should have received their sentence, but the court being full of business, and Mr. Justice Withens that day to give his charge it was deferred further. On the 6th one Madge, another of Oates's followers, was taken upon the same account as his other associates before, and on the 7th for some other ill practices Mr. William Snowan, attendant of the House of Lords. I must not omit to tell you that with the former a trunk was taken of Titus Oates's, and in it a false bottom was covered with parragant in which was a suit of arms.

Her Royal Highness is, God be praised, in so g[ood] health that she dined this day at Richmond and it is said goes thence to Windsor.

The Mareschal Crecqui has received orders to march towards the Rhine upon certain intelligence that the Bavarian troops are on their way thither.

#### VISCOUNT FITZHARDINGE TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 8.—Asking the Earl of Arran to give his countenance to his new agent, Mr. Swanton, and to admit a poor, miserable, distressed gentleman, one Charles Symeocks, who formerly rode in the guards under Viscount Fitzhardinge, into the new Hospital. *Abstract.*

## SAMUEL GORGES to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, June 10. Kilkenny.—I have made inquiry into the Rolls Office in Clonmel touching the papers which you left with me which relates to a cause depending in some court between one Burrowes, plaintiff, and Richard Earl of Barrymore, defendant, and upon searching the Rolls Office there I find no such cause ever was, or now is depending in our courts at Clonmel. The lady that signed the letter to her Grace, a copy of which you left with me, is the wife of one Col. Sadleir, who dwells in Lower Ormond in Tipperary. The complaint is very vain and idle. It was never drawn or stated by any judicious person, and therefore it is the less to be regarded. I am informed that the said cause was once depending in Chancery in Dublin, but what progress it took there I know not.

Our citizens of Kilkenny are now more quiet than they used to be about this time of the year, for they herd not in parties and cabals to get voices for a succeeding mayor. However, who shall be the man is the question, the present Mayor or Sir Thomas Longueville; I think he that will apply the revenue of the city to honourable and honest uses deserves it best. You may be sure I shall never dispute the commands or desires of my superiors in all lawful matters, and therefore, in short, Sir, I am of an opinion we have not one good and warrantable by-law made these many years in this city, and really I think it impossible to reduce this city to an amicable correspondency till the by-laws are purged and the factions removed, for it is from them all scandalous and false stories flow, who, with their oily tongues augment the flame. It would do well to have our manners and our laws amended and corrected, and why should not his Majesty's commission that is now putting in execution in this kingdom regulate our corporation? But I hold it not good to be too forward in the thing by petition or otherwise, for that its safest to go by precedent. Be pleased, Sir, to render my poor services as acceptable as you can to my Lord Duke and Lady Duchess of Ormond. My Lady Hastings hopes to live to see them at Kilkenny. She prays for their healths and joins with me in love and service to yourself and to my Lady Hume, and we pray this paper may find you well, &c.

*Postscript.*—I am now in Dublin. The business of the city of Kilkenny is the greatest, for aught I see, of my business in this place, as touching the renewal of our charter, my Lord Primate doth agree with you in judgment, that is to let it alone, since there are no differences now depending in any court relating to the Corporation of Kilkenny, and that it is possible that those little animosities and heats may cool by degrees, so that I do not think to stir that point any more unless I have a very special command to do it.

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, June 11. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd with the list of field officers for the regiments of foot, and

have since discoursed with my Lord Granard about his choice, of which he will write to your Grace himself, and I believe the conclusion will be that he must have a regiment of horse, for I conceive the King will not allow his troop to be an independent one, which is the expedient he proposes. If that be the resolution, then another colonel of foot must be found out before I can well give out commissions and form the regiments, for the officers named for my Lord Granard's regiment are, as I suppose, placed out of dignity with him as he is field marshal and if with another colonel they must fall. However, I will out of hand name captains for the five other regiments, that we may be in a readiness to have them in order when directions come from that side. The chaplain your Grace mentions, and one recommended by Sir Cyril Wyche, by your order, shall be provided for. I suppose it is meant that I should give commissions to adjutants and quarter-masters or else the regimenting cannot completely go on upon that account. As for the surgeons, they may be waited for without consequence. To these points I desire an answer with what speed you can conveniently, for I shall be tormented with applications until that come, and until the officers of horse are named.

Most of the captains of the Army being now in town, I desire also that I may know when the levies and recruits will go on, and who is to be appointed to look after them, for if the season be let run on much farther little good will be had by the regimenting until next spring. If the officers for levying be appointed from that side I desire I may name one from hence for the recruits of the Tangier companies, and the fifty men to be added to the regiment as grenadiers. I have already given the several distinctions for the clothing the regiments. Your own livery to be the lining for your Grace's regiment; colours of the same ought to be provided for the several companies. I desire to know who should be at the charge of these for the several regiments.

Since the writing thus far, my Lord Granard informs me that he hears Cary Dillon is to have the third regiment of horse, which he is much troubled at. Your Grace sees by this the inconvenience of multiplying general officers, and I am sure Cary Dillon and the Major-General of the Foot had this in prospect when they pressed for the employments. The vacant major's place I give to Nich. Brady, he being one of the chief in the list I sent over. I formerly told your Grace that I intended Col. Cecil should command the Battleaxes. If he should not accept of that command I intend it for Captain Toby Caufeild, if your Grace approve of it.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, June 12. Dublin.—Upon farther, and I hope, better consideration, I have, since my last, named the captains to be under the several colonels of foot, and, taking myself to

be fully empowered by your Grace's letter of the 3rd to grant commissions to the field officers, I shall give them out, according to the enclosed list, to all but to those of my Lord Granard's regiment. I shall send your Grace the names of the captains I have chosen for the several colonels, and if your Grace has a mind to change any of those I have named for your own regiment, their commissions shall be altered without charge. I thought it the properst and most equal way to make the two youngest captains grenadiers, Captain Smith and a brother of my Lord Blaney's, both young and likely men. I changed my mind in not staying for an answer of my last before I did this, because I found the trouble of so long a delay would be unsufferable, for half the captains of the Army expected to be in your Grace's regiment. I wish you had as good field officers as captains. I have placed all the Tangier captains with you.

Since my writing thus far my Lord Granard has made a proposal that will certainly take, and nobody will be offended. He gives an account to your Grace of it himself. It is that he will part with his troop to his eldest son upon condition that I may have the regiment, and his son be my major, the station he had of cornet to the troop of guards made him so before. This will please me much, for I like the young man, and this will make an entire reconciliation in that family, which I have a great kindness and respect for, for this will cure him of the great desire he has upon all occasions of going abroad, to their great trouble.

My Lord Ranelagh has met with a great rebuke at law, Sir John Champante having recovered above 30,000*l.* from him, and upon the trial Sir John, as I am informed, by people that I dare believe, had a very clear cause of it, and the other, to say no more, was made appear, by letters under his own hand, to be Lord Ranelagh. Mr. Loftus, who has appeared all along in this business for his lordship, threatened the Judges that my Lord Ranelagh would have them turned out, and in a drunken fit did very much abuse the Chief Baron at his own house; but it seems upon Mr. Loftus's asking pardon, my Lord Chief Baron promised not to complain, or else it should not have gone so with him; Mr. Loftus is like to lose by this 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* so that he may be allowed a little anger. Sir Robert Reading informed me that my Lord Ranelagh threatened that my Lord Kildare, whom, it seems, he governs now, shall petition the Council Board there against me for recovering a debt at law due to me by my late Lord of Kildare, above twenty years agone. I knew the time indeed when, for fear of his lordship, Judges durst not do justice, I mean in the Exchequer; but I hope his lordship's power is not so great now. I have all my Lord Kildare's estate in my possession, and since the law is of my side, I hope my station will be no bar to me, for the judges and all lawyers here, but Shapcot, tell me that what was done for me could not be refused the meanest person in the kingdom.

## SAME to SAME.

1684, June 15. Chapelizod.—Capt. Gustavus Hamilton landed two days agone, and gave me your Grace's letter of the 3rd for which I return you my humble thanks, for though I have a near guess at the posture affairs of state were in, and at the share your Grace has in them, yet I was not so certain as I am now, and notwithstanding all, I think it most advisable that you should stay in England, and I assure you I say it not out of my own private interest, but because I think it most for yours, the King's, and your family's advantage, and since you have upon the marriage of your grandson made a settlement upon him, I do not see how it is possible for you to ruin the estate. Therefore pray make your own life easy by enjoying what you have to the full, especially since your posterity will be provided for, at least equal to their merits, I mean so far as I have the prospect. As to my own affairs I shall be more or less at ease as I find matters go with you. I think my family will shortly be more united than it is ; but whether I shall like it best so, or no, will be the question.

I find no precedent to walk by in granting a commission to one's father, and he a Lord Lieutenant too, to command a regiment, but I find by my patent that I must do it, for during your absence no commissions can be granted but by me, or his Majesty himself, who gives and resumes power as he pleases ; but there is no doubt but that we shall repose special trust and confidence, &c., in you.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 17. St. James's Square.—I have been almost continually upon the road betwixt this place, Windsor and Hampton Court ever since my brother Mathew arrived here, and could not well settle myself to write till by the King's permission I could bring myself to a resolution of staying here till the next spring or of passing into Ireland this summer, and it was but on Sunday last that I obtained the King's leave, or rather his pleasure, that I should return to my charge, and since that is his pleasure I am preparing to put it in execution, so soon as I can, and in order to it shall by the next post send for my grandson from the French Army, because there is little probability of any more considerable action this campaign, and that it is for the young man's good and mine that we should be together.

This will lead you also to a resolution how to dispose of yourself and your family, and it is most necessary you should come to a speedy and steady one. The greatest difficulty will be how to accommodate myself and the young lady I shall bring with me with any tolerable kind of habitation while I stay at Dublin, which will be for as little a time as I can, there being that I can call to mind no one commodious house for myself though my wife should live at Chapelizod, nor any

two or three houses that can be put together. Sir Robert Reading's, I think, is not finished, and if it were, as I remember, it stands almost alone. I have thought that I might have some conveniency in the Master of the Hospital's lodgings for a short time, especially if the Hospital be not completely filled, so that I might have some of the soldiers' rooms. I desire you would consult with Robinson upon the whole matter as to that short time and as to my residence for the whole winter afterwards, and let me hear from you as soon as you can.

I was surprized to find that the magazine in Charlesfort will receive no more than one hundred barrels of powder, which is a proportion too little for the batteries and the guns that are intended for the place; but of this, and of many other things, it will be time enough to speak when it shall please God we meet. In the meantime, the powder you mention shall be hastened over as fast as we can find transportation. I find the Admiralty unwilling that any of the King's ships should make so long a voyage as to Dublin to carry powder thither. If the King cannot be persuaded to it the charge of freight will fall on that revenue.

The recruiting of nine Tangier companies, the raising of so many men as will be wanting, how they shall be armed, clothed and provided for in the march and transportation, which of them shall be grenadiers, which dragoons, and what captain of ten be left out, are things not yet resolved on, and seem to be somewhat intricate. Only I am resolved Tony Hamilton shall be captain of dragoons. I will endeavour to set all to rights the best I can in the time I have to stay, and see the men shipped before I go, that is I will be sure they are so, and to give you notice of the time of their embarking, the place from whence, and the parts they are designed to land in, that quarters may be provided for them. Some of the captains are represented to be very unfit for the commands they have I doubt. *Copy.*

#### CHARLES ASFORDBY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 17. Cranford near Hounslow.—Concerning a charter for Leighlin. He says that they have a fair there on Monday every year, as considerable a one as any in the country round about, and conceives if they had a market one day a week, it would be of great advantage to the place. The very situation of the town and form of the streets, being both broad and long, not only seem to invite but to bespeak it. The houses repaired and set up by the Earl of Arran might serve with a small addition. *Abstract.*

#### LADY MARY CAVENDISH to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, June 19. London.—I am very glad, dear Brother, to hear by my cousin Purcell you are well. When she came first

I was at Windsor, so had not your letter till within a day or two. You are informed, as well as he cares you should, by my Uncle Fitzpatrick how affairs are here. It makes some noise with us, and therefore I think it must more in Ireland, the project he is gone about; I understand no more of the thing than that it has the assurance of reflecting upon the King if it takes. There is a thing a libel of the nature of that which my Lord Feversham has got a grant of from the Queen, but her counsel will show the disadvantage it may be to her, and if it be any my Lord Feversham says he will quit the promise he has of it. I advised Sir James Butler to consider the Queen always in the first place. He has a share in this grant because it must be followed by one that knows something of the law. For that reason my Lord Feversham lets him have part.

Your children are well. There is now little company in town and consequently little news. If in the removes in the Army you could consider Mr. Moore, who has I think been long an ensign, I should be glad. His mother has long desired me to put my father and you in mind. I am glad Sir John Dillon has the employment he desired, and thank you for your kindness when I recommend. My nephew I hear is sent for over. It would have been, I think, for his advantage to have stayed a little longer abroad, but nothing of that kind has yet happened him. Farewell, dear Brother.

*Postscript.*—There is a report my cousin, John Hamilton, is killed, but there is yet no certainty.

#### EARL OF ARRAN TO ORMOND.

1684, June 23. Dublin.—My Lady Conway, Mr. Seymour, &c., and their train, went on board the yacht yesterday. I am sorry I could not make their adversions more discreet, but I have prevented mischief. The fault Capt. Rawdon committed was not great enough to deserve being turned out, else I had done it, though his relations are my great friends. Mr. Seymour has been extraordinary respectful to me, and the lady I am told is gone away very well pleased with my carriage towards her. She intends for London, and he for Windsor, which makes me conclude that he intends to appear at Court. I doubt not but he will wait upon your Grace, and compliment me to you. If he does, pray let him know what I have said of his carriage here. I design to go to-morrow to Kilkenny to see your stud, and the park at Dunmore, having never seen it since there were deer in it; but I shall be back on Friday or Saturday next, by which time I hope to have satisfactory answers to my letter relating to the regiments.

Nick. Armorer is very uneasy to himself, and troublesome to me, upon this new regimenting, and, by way of expedient, propounded once the selling his company, which favour might perhaps be granted him, he being much in debt, for the government without it is considerable enough for his successor. But now he is off of that, and would fain have leave

to sell all, and that I suppose the King and your Grace will not consent to, neither will I allow the other without your leave. Soon after my return my Uncle Fitzpatrick intends for England, and will give your Grace a particular of our proceedings upon the Commission for Defective Titles.

**SAME to SAME.**

1684, June 24. Dublin.—My Uncle Fitzpatrick's affairs it seems require his going over sooner than he intended, or else I might have writ more at large by him, but he can inform your Grace of matters here so well that my writing is the less necessary. This is only to recommend a business to your Grace on the behalf of Capt. Richard Butler. I was not able to serve him here as you desired, and though what he desires in his petition to his Majesty is very remote, there being many before him, yet it is better than nothing. I am also desired by the Commissioners of the Revenue to recommend unto you one Mr. Thompson, who is their solicitor here, and has done his Majesty good service in that employment. He, it seems, is an officer under your Grace in the household. His desire is that he may not suffer by having any hardship put upon him in his absence.

**SAME to SAME.**

1684, June 28. Chapelizod.—I had yesterday upon the road your Grace's letters of the 17th, 19th and 21st, and must confess that I was very much surprised after the letters I had by the former packets from my Uncle Mathew, to find that your Grace has resolved to return hither this summer. I hope my mother and you will find satisfaction in it, and that it is at your own desire. For my own part, if your Grace finds your account in it, it shall content me, though all my measures are broken by it to so great a degree that it is impossible for me to make a speedy and withal a steady and prudent resolution. These kind of disappointments are not new to me, and therefore I can bear them the better; but I despair of ever having a regular family, since there are always fresh occasions given for probable pretences to keep it divided. In the mind I am in, I am for sending directions to my wife not to prepare for coming over, not knowing where to live with her; my Lord Longford's house, though bad, being the only place you can with any convenience live in, the offices in the Castle lying so near; but I will discourse about this with Robinson, and defer resolving upon anything as to my domestic affairs until I have better considered of matters. If I might keep the house I am in, it would serve my family, and in that case I think I should live in it with my wife this winter. There is one apartment I have fitted up in the Castle which I believe your Grace will be pleased with, and with the help of the Constable's lodgings, my Lord and Lady Ossory

may make a shift to lodge there also for the short time your Grace intends to stay in town.

I am sorry your Grace has made no better provision for the corporals of the guards that are to be disbanded, their pay being greater now than that of adjutant or quarter-master. Whenever you please to send over the new men, upon intimation sufficient quarters shall be provided for them; but for changing the quarters of the rest of the Army I shall leave that to be done by your Grace, and will alter my design of a progress to see the forts and Army this season.

The horses and stud you were pleased to bestow upon me I found in a sad condition. Some of the colts might have proved good horses if they had not been starved; but as they are I would be glad to give them all for one such horse as Gray Hill is now, which you gave me five year agone. Kilkenney is in pretty good order, or may be soon made so; but your bowling-green at Dunmore is quite spoiled, and must be new-sodded before it can be good for anything.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, June 30. Dublin.—I have this morning discoursed with Mr. Robinson, according to your directions, about the model for a new seat for the Chief Governor, and a place for your Grace to be in for the present, and Mr. Solicitor being by chance with me, I have given him directions to draw up such a letter as your Grace desires which shall be transmitted with Mr. Robinson's scheme when perfected. He is of opinion with me that the apartment remaining in the Castle with the Constable's lodgings, and those adjoining to them, is the convenientest place for your Grace to be in for the present. This inconvenience your Grace must bear with not to have your gentlemen attendants about you, and that you must be without, whatever house you can take. This can be no obstruction to the building a seat for the government, for it is but a sad shift, and your Grace need not declare where you will be, but may leave the choice of a place to me, which you may alter as you see cause.

I long to know the reasons why your Grace comes so soon, for I am jealous that somebody has done me ill offices with the King, because I hear it is by his command your Grace comes before spring. It will trouble me much if it proves so, for then I shall not know how to dispose of myself; but if, on the contrary, he is pleased with my administration for these two years past, I shall cheerfully endure any hardships and it will make me the easier bear any other misfortunes.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 3.—I suppose you have, or will soon receive, the King's pleasure for taking off the halfpenny in the pound imposed in Ireland upon tobacco coming thither out of England

whereunto obedience must be given. The resolution was taken upon the last paper given in by the Commissioners of the Customs here to refute whatever had been represented from the Council and the Commissioners of the Revenue for the keeping it on, or for suspending the execution of some statute by way of compensation to Ireland. I was able to say little in the case, but I got a copy of the paper and send it you herewith, that it may be considered by the Commissioners of the Revenue there, and by the King's learned counsel, and if the paper will admit of any clear reply it may be prepared, the rather that at the same time the order was resolved upon it was declared that if any inconvenience to the King's revenue should come of it, that is, if upon trial it should be found his Majesty should lose more in Ireland by taking off the halfpenny than he got in England, he might again establish it. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1684, July 3. St. James's Square.—I have yours of the 23rd of the last month. I know not whether you could by that time have received mine that gave you notice of the King's pleasure that I should pass into Ireland. I cannot yet fix upon a certain day for my setting forth, nor can till our young man arrives from his adventures, and that I hope may be so soon that I may have the benefit of the first of the new moon in August. If I miss that I must stay for the full, and that will be about the middle of the month.

The lady and Mr. Seymour are yet upon their way. If they are landed perhaps they make some stay at my Lord Conway's house in Warwickshire, not far out of the road. If that gentleman come to see me, I shall observe your advice. I do not think he aims at returning to Court till he can show that he is fit to be invited thither for the good or hurt he can do. Till then those that do not care for his company will be able to keep him out, and his stomach is too big to make those applications and retractions that must open his way.

The nine Tangier companies are now filling up at Plymouth, Pendennis and Portsmouth. It will rest how to dispose of them till I come into Ireland. Colgrave will have authority to raise one hundred and twenty men about Chester, and credit shall be gotten for him there for their sustenance and transportation; but it is necessary that a lieutenant and two sergeants be sent over out of the companies to be recruited, or out of your regiment, if the other be too far off, to help to conduct them, and it may be the fitter to send sergeants out of the regiment of guards for that; there are forty men to be raised to make up the ninety grenadiers that are to attend it. I fear it is impossible to make poor Nick Armorer easy as long as he lives, but it is as unreasonable to give him liberty to sell any of his commands. The allowance given him already has in the example of it brought much inconvenience and importunity with it.

It is reported here that you have been fain to make up some quarrels of Fitzpatrick's with my Lord Granard and my Lord Mountjoy, but your saying nothing of it makes me give the less credit to it, though that with my Lord Granard was told me as a certain truth by my Lord Burlington yesterday.

Just now Capt. Colgrave was with me and proposes rather to raise the hundred and twenty men here or at Bristol than Chester. The hazard of those men running away, and the charge that that may induce, must be upon him. But still the forty men for the grenadiers must be had at Chester, but you will not need to send any officer for them, till I send again for them. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 5. Dublin.—I have your Grace's letter of the 26th of the last month, and upon the receipt of it I sent for my Lord Granard to come to town, and when he comes I shall advise with him and the Master of the Ordnance about the quartering the Army so as to make it most serviceable upon any occasion. Before they went out of town we had some discourse about it. Some officers will meet with their convenience in the stations I designed to place them, which I think can be of no ill consequence, but that may be altered upon occasion. I doubt not but my Lord Granard will be glad to have his expedient take effect as soon as may be, and I must confess I have some variety in it, when I desire I may have the settling and forming the Army by granting commissions. All matters as I gather by your Grace's several letters upon that subject being settled only the majors of horse, I desire your Grace would name them. I mean your own and my nephew's, for by my Lord Granard's expedient, his son Arthur is to be the third.

Since none of the powder intended for this kingdom can be sent to this port, Mr. Robinson thinks Kinsale is the best place to have it sent to, for a proportion of it may from thence be better shipped hither than at Cork. I am glad Capt. Colgrave is employed about the recruits, for he is a very good officer. The Tangier companies shall be taken care of when they land, in order to which I hope I shall have notice when they are shipped.

#### DUCHESS OF ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1648, July 5. Hampton Court.—By your letter of the 22nd of the last month, I understand that by some account you had received from my Lady Longford of your lady's intent to go into Ireland, and what she had written unto yourself unto the same effect, that you find cause to believe that she intends it, but that you are in doubt what to do in the disposing of the children, which in your father's opinion and mine is that they should be all brought over with herself,

unless she does defer her going longer than whilst the ways and weather continues good, for in a winter season I would, by no means, advise the hazarding of them. I do not doubt but you have before this time been made acquainted with my lord's going into Ireland, who intends to begin his journey before the end of this month, but where to be I know not when we land until we do hear from you, who I fear will find as great a trouble in your particular affairs as we shall do to accommodate ourselves, but necessity must be obeyed. Your nephew Ossory is not as yet come, but is daily expected.

JAMES DOUGLAS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 5.—Last evening I came to London and this morning waited on my Lady Arran, who, with my Lord Tullow and Mr. James, who is the finest child I ever see, is very well. My Lady Betty is discomposed with a rheum in her ladyship's eye. My Lord Duke and Lady Duchess are both at Hampton Court, where I am now going to receive their commands. . . .

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 7. Dublin.—The bearer, Col. Cary Dillon, has been unfortunate in many of his just pretensions, and especially in this last about his 600*l. per annum*, for after almost two years' solicitation, by reason of my care that no person in possession should be prejudiced, I passed a fiant for a patent to supply the remainder of the sum of 600*l.*, for which he had the King's letter dated the 12th September, 1682; but the Commission of Grace, as it is now styled, coming over just as I had signed it, my Lord Chancellor has stopped it at the seal, as thinking it might thwart with that Commission, of which I am no proper judge; neither is it proper for me being yet one of that Commission to desire any order from the King that might seem to be against that Commission; but I think his case is very hard, and so do the rest of my brethren in commission. But they will not join with me in writing, at least yet, on his behalf, and he thinks his case is pressing, and therefore I would not refuse him either leave to go over, or my particular recommendation of his business.

HENRY GUY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 8.—Commending the bearer, Mr. Osborne. His worth and abilities are generally known in England, and to very many of the best gentry in Ireland. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 9. Dublin.—This bearer intending to go as fast as the packet, I choose to write by him. I send him to take a particular account of mine and my wife's debts, and though his abilities are not great, yet I think him the properest body

I could send because he is privy to most of mine, and though I believe we may owe more than we guess, I am not afraid to look into them, and doubt not but to get the better of them within a twelve months' time.

I have your Grace's letter of the 3rd, and shall say nothing about the men that are to be raised or the recruits until I hear again, only this, that we shall want fifty men to make up the company of grenadiers for the regiment, there being by the establishment but forty taken out of it and the complement is ninety. It is very true that my Lord Granard very foolishly sent a challenge to Fitzpatrick by his son Arthur; but my Lord Mountjoy was not engaged in that, or any other. My Lord Granard was so sensible of his fault, and the occasion that this had given his sons of running a madding, that having made the business up I was unwilling to take any notice of it to your Grace or anybody else. I hear Capt. Rawdon, notwithstanding all the caution given him, has been playing pranks again with some of his troopers, so that I find he is incorrigible. Therefore I believe I shall be forced to suspend him until your Grace comes over, but the troopers shall be cashiered, and to that end I have sent for them up hither in custody.

The Solicitor General, who I believe has got the gout, sent me this draft of a letter this morning. The short letter he sent me with it gives the reasons for the wording it as he has done. Pray hasten an answer to that part of my letter which relates to the regimenting the horse. Major Russell landed yesterday. I do not find him so well pleased as I expected with his preferment, his talent lying chiefly in a command of horse. Toby Purcell is not yet landed though he intended to be here before the packet, as he writes [from] Lichfield, having had an accident by the way. He said he had letters from your Grace to me which he thought might be of concern, and therefore would not send them by the post. I hope Robinson will be ready with his scheme for the new building to send away by the next post. I hope your Grace has given order for the buying colours for your own regiment, which I suppose will be blue.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, July 16. Dublin.—I had no sooner than yesterday your Grace's letter of the 1st by Capt. Purcell. He got a fall upon the road which hindered his speed. I shall return no answer to it this way, but reserve that subject to be discoursed on when we meet, which I hope will be suddenly. My Lord Granard and my Lord Mountjoy are come to town, and I have given them their commissions, and have already formed the foot; the horse I shall not be so hasty in forming, though I should be glad to have the possession of the regiment the King consents I should have, and since his Majesty has been so kind I shall not expect an allowance as marshal; but

if by way of expedient his Majesty would sign this letter which my Lord of Granard and I have agreed on, it would hinder my being commanded by those who are much younger officers, and it is what they do not desire. The model for the Castle is not yet finished, though Mr. Robinson has been at work day and night upon it.

JAMES DOUGLAS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 19.—My Lady Arran and family are very well. My Lady Duchess has been very bad for three days past, but now, thank God, much better. I am very uneasy here, and chiefly because your Excellency commanded my short return, for which I am daily soliciting Capt. Mathew, and I hope her Grace's recovery will hasten him to the place where his duty obliges him who am, &c.

COUNTESS OF ARRAN to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 22.—Since I writ I have had one from you by Harry, and your last by the post, and I might have several things to say in answer to both these, but I suppose that business must be a very improper subject to you this post, which will bring you the ill news of your mother's death on Saturday. She was thought past danger, so the sudden change that happened to her was surprising to us, and so it may well be to you; but her often illnesses and age, I hope, have so prepared you for this loss, that though I know you to be one of the dutifulest sons in the world, and she extremely deserving of it from you, yet you will bear this affliction with the temper you ought. But you need not be taught this, and I think those that are never so capable are most wise to say little on these occasions. The greatest comfort I can give you is telling you your other good friend, I mean your father, is well and my sister Cavendish. I will believe you will have a more particular account from others, so I will bid my dear lord good night.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1684, July 24. Dublin.—This day I set out for the northern circuit and accompany Sir William Franklin and my wife as far as Belfast, where I shall leave my wife till my return from Londonderry. But before I leave Belfast I have a fair prospect of ending the dispute at law with my Lord Donegal. All parties concerned seeming very inclinable to an accommodation, which I shall never decline upon reasonable terms, and to that purpose meet there together the next week.

The collectors of the revenue have been so slow in returning us the last quarter's accounts, that I cannot give your Grace so exact and perfect an account of the produce of the revenue for the half year ending the 24th of June last as possibly your Grace may expect, but yet from the inspection I have already

made into them I dare venture to assure your Grace that the quantum of it, I mean of the gross produce, exceeds the same half year's produce of the last year by 13,000*l.*, and if the failing of tobacco this year in the Plantations and the hardships put upon Irish merchants by the Governors there do not disappoint us, I hope the next half year's produce will equally gratify your Grace's and our expectations. Most of the ships which have hitherto arrived from the Plantations have but half their loading and instead of a full freight of tobacco, which pays a great duty, have been necessitated to make up their voyage with sugars, which pay but a small duty. And yet, if some unlucky and unforeseen accident do not prevent it, I hope the close of this year will evidence to your Grace that this revenue is improving and further improvable.

The Receiver General has paid off all that is due to the civil list, and has issued to the Army their March pay, and as soon as the Muster-Master's return is ready, is to issue the June pay, so that your Grace, upon your arrival here, will find no complaint from the establishment. I intend to be back here again by the time of your Grace's arrival, and hope then to give your Grace a more exact prospect of the revenue.

#### EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, July 25. Dublin.—I did not intend to trouble your Grace with any more of my letters in expectation of your sudden coming over, but I find by yours of 19th that your Grace has put off your coming for a fortnight longer and I am very sorry for the occasion of it, for though the doctors think the danger of this late sickness of my mother's is over, yet I am so often alarmed with hers or your Grace's being desperately ill, or with the like in my own small family, that I am sure to have but little satisfaction, and though I am desirous to hear often from that side, I am more afraid generally to hear of bad, than I have reason to expect good news from thence.

I have given the enclosed paper to my Lord Mountjoy, it relating wholly to the employment he now has, and I doubt not but he will give rational answers to it. Indeed your Grace has already done it in that letter, and in my judgment it is plain that it is only to find out a place to gratify some person that depends upon the office of the ordnance there for preferment, for the Master of the Ordnance here is bound to give an account from time to time to the Chief Governor of all things belonging to his charge, and my Lord Mountjoy is going soon a progress in order to the better doing it, and that when given in may be transmitted whenever his Majesty shall think fit, and the account placed where his Majesty shall think fit. The sending over such an officer as is named in that paper I look upon more sent in the nature of spy upon the Chief Governor, than any check upon the ordnance office, since the Master of the Ordnance is so immediately depending upon

his Majesty's Governor here. The Master of the Ordnance's patent, of which your Grace shall have a copy by the next post, will show upon what terms he receives his charge. As for his accounts there are commissioners appointed to take them without any limited time, but because they have no salary they have hitherto seldom called those to an account, and for the third he is to obey the Chief Governor's order for the issuing anything out of the stores, and those are vouchers to the Commissioners of his accounts.

I wish your Grace had answered the several letters you mention to have received.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, July 28. Belfast.—Since my coming hither I understand that your Excellency has granted a patent for my Lord Mountjoy's company, which is now at Carrickfergus, to march immediately to Londonderry. But I do not hear of any order your Excellency has given to another company to march thither to guard the Castle, where there is a considerable store, and where it has hitherto been thought necessary to have a garrison, in which case I hope your Excellency will pardon me for minding you of it, I being governor and concerned to see the place secured. And being to visit the place to-morrow, I shall look out of countenance to find it with[out] a guard in the Castle, and therefore have presumed to interpose with the officer, who was formerly my own lieutenant, to stop his march a few days, till your Excellency is pleased to order another company to march into it at the time the present company marches out of it, which presumption I hope your Excellency will forgive me, since it is intended only for the King's service, and no contradiction to your Excellency's commands.

I received this day a very odd letter, and as extravagant a proposition in it, from Sir John Cole, who if he designs an accommodation mistakes extremely his way towards it. But I am much more surprised in the summons Mr. Dickenson has received to repair into England, the mystery whereof will be vanished when I know who is his successor. For two or three days before I left Dublin Mr. Kingdon rallied him with what has now happened. Sir William Franklin, who constantly three times every day drinks your health, presents his most humble service to your Excellency. My wife presents her humble service to your Excellency, and begs your pardon for crowding her letters in your Excellency's packet.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1684, July 29. Dublin.—You have now shot the gulf, and have passed the greatest difficulty of your life. Your have lost the noblest person, the wisest friend, and the best of wives that ever lived; one of such an universal goodness that her death doth worthily challenge not only your Grace's, but the

kingdom's lamentation. But all the glories of this world must have an end, and God in his divine wisdom hath [thought] fit to put a determination unto this. The news thereof was a surprise and indeed of great astonishment ; but I hope it may not be unseasonable for your Grace on this occasion to consider how long God hath been pleased to afford you the enjoyment of this great blessing. If my computation fails me not, it is about fifty-five years that you have been happy in each other. What an age of mercies have you possessed together ! How have you supported each other through all the changes and varieties of fortune, and have made even your sufferings easy to you both by your mutual assistances ! God hath been infinitely kind and indulgent to you both all those past years of your life, and I know your Grace to be so much a Christian as not to repine that now, at the latter end of your days, he should make that separation which mortality cannot avoid. Pardon me, my Lord, that I presume to become your Grace's remembrancer in this great matter, though I cannot in the least doubt but that your great and good thoughts have fully discoursed more than I am able to write on this occasion. I can think a thousand things more which may not be improper for your Grace upon this subject, but really, my Lord, I cannot speak them, *vox faucibus haeret.* I shall not therefore any further press upon your Grace's retirements, but shall heartily pray that all the methods of God's providence may be so sweetened unto you by a free resignation of yourself to his good pleasure, that you may be ever happy to yourself and yours in this world, until he shall think fit to translate you from this vain being of mortality to an eternal and an immortal one in Heaven.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, August 8.—Blessington.—According to your Excellency's directions I have sounded the Bishop of Cork about the bishopric of Elphin, and I find by him that he is inclinable enough thereunto if it be your Excellency's pleasure. I hear nothing yet of any prefixed time for my Lord Lieutenant's arrival. I could wish it were put off for one year.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, August 8. Blessington.—Your Excellency are very expeditious in your concerns for your servants. I did not expect your Excellency's letter by Mr. Cuffe until the later end of the next week at soonest, for only time can digest things of that nature ; but I know not how to dispute the least of your Excellency's commands. What you think agreeable, I must, being in all things imaginable, &c.

#### COUNTESS OF CLANRICARDE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, August 10.—Enclosing a petition for the reprieve of a criminal and thanking his Excellency for his letters to the

Judges concerning the bridge of Portumna, which met with a happy success in the county of Mayo and she hopes will also be successful in the King's County. It is hard to speak with his Excellency at his own house, and she has not the confidence to desire him to come to her. *Abstract.*

REPORT from SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL upon SIR WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM'S PAPERS.

1684, August 12.—A list of letters and papers set apart by Sir Robert Southwell at Milton on the 11th and 12th of August, 1684, he being then, by direction of the Duke of Ormond, with the Right Honourable the Lord FitzWilliam who, at his Grace's request, intends to send the said letters and, papers to his Grace as relating to the government of Ireland in the time when his lordship's ancestor, Sir William Fitz-William, knight, served Queen Elizabeth either as Treasurer at War, or as one of the Lords Justices, or as Lord Deputy of the said kingdom :—

1. One bundle of letters from the Queen to Sir William Fitz-William from the year 1561 to 1576. They are in number ninety-two, but some few of them are only copies.

2. One bundle of letters from the Lords of the Council of England which bear date from 1561 to 1575. They are in number eighty-four, all directed to the said Sir William, and there are two letters to him from the Council of Ireland of 1562.

3. One large bundle of letters from the Ministers and great men in the Court of England as the Earl of Leicester, Sir William Cecil and Lord Burleigh, from the two secretaries, Walsingham and Smith, from Mr. Windebank, from the Earls of Essex, Sussex, and Bedford, from Sir Henry Sidney, Sir John Perrot, Sir Thomas Knolles, Sir Walter Mildmay, Mr. Heneage and others. They are in number two hundred and six, and bear date from 1561 to 1577.

4. A large bundle of letters and various addresses to the said Sir William from all sorts and conditions of people in Ireland during his government there, being in number two hundred and fifty-nine.

5. One large bundle of copies of letters from the said Sir William to the Ministers in England, with various copies of letters, orders and directions to those who were under his government in Ireland, which make four hundred and seven papers.

6. One large parcel of promiscuous papers during the times aforementioned. There is among them papers touching O'Neil and other the great families of the north. They are in all two hundred and eighty-five.

7. One bundle with two parcels, being orders from the Queen and Council to inquire into the miscarriages of the Earl of Kildare, and the other, the representations of the Lord Deputy thereupon, in all sixty-four papers.

8. Complaints of the President of Connaught against the Earl of Clanricarde with the said Earl's defence, being one long bundle, but consisting only of five several papers and parcels.

9. A copy of some instructions given by the Queen to the Lord Deputy Sidney, together with twelve warrants and letters signed by the said Lord Deputy during his government.

*Memorandum.*—That besides the letters and papers above-mentioned (which are intended for his Grace the Duke of Ormond) my Lord FitzWilliam has in his custody the books and papers following :—

1. The state of the Treasury of Ireland from 1560 to 157[ ].

2. An Account of all receipts and payments which passed [Sir William Fitz]William as Treasurer at War from 1559 to 1568.

3. Receipts of the said Treasurer from 1569 to 1571.

4. A Survey of the Queen's lands in the county of Monaghan on the attainder of Hugh Roe MacMahon in the 18th of the Queen.

5. The said Treasurer's accounts stated and passed from 1558 to 1568. A large parchment book of the said Treasurer's accounts from 1569 to 1573.

6. The state of the Army and charges thereof, 1573.

7. Assessment for soldiers in the barony of Farbell from 1569 to 1572. Receipts and rent of the Baron of Skein's lands, 1562.

8. The said Treasurer's accounts from 1562 to 1563.

9. A list of some in Munster who were to pay several fines to her Majesty for their respective pardons.

10. The state of the Army and garrisons and of the pay in November, 1752.

11. Several broken accounts for victualling and furnishing the Army in their marches.

12. A perfect state made up of the Vice-Treasurer's accounts in the 13th of the Queen, with about thirty-five thin books, some stitched and some bound, which seem to be vouchers of the said accounts.

13. There are also several books, papers, and parchment rolls, containing large and distinct accounts of the state of the Army and charges thereof, and together with them several muster rolls, the listing of men in many of the counties, assignment of quarters and other matters relating to war.

14. There are also several short accounts and statements of the revenue of the kingdom as it then stood.

15. One large bundle of papers showing great pains taken about the year 1588 for the making a map of Ireland, wherein the Lord Deputy employed one John Brown, a mathematician, who had drawn forth with his pen several of the counties.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1684, August 12. Whitehall.—The Brussels letters dated August 15th represent the truce with more uncertainty than formerly, as being confident that neither the Emperor nor

Spain would agree to it without the inclusion of their allies, which France, it seems, will not suffer especially to the Venetian, at least without great submission. Of Buda they say nothing more than that the Duke of Lorraine looking upon it as assured that in a few days they will be necessitated to surrender the place and give up themselves at discretion, would hazard no more of his men upon storms, and that they expected from the letters which they were to receive the next day, that they should have an account that he was master of it. They look upon Leige as designed to be presently attacked and that Marshal Schombergh marching to Hayes is only in order to join the Elector's forces who are gone from Zous to reduce it.

The Holland letters of the 15th speak of the determination of the month granted by the French King to the Emperor and Spain to ratify the truce according to the proposals, but that was not doubted since so fair a process had been made, but the French King may be prevailed with to grant some farther time for the procuring it; and that Geneva rather than run the hazard of a war might be brought to such sort of submission as might give the French King satisfaction.

There is a discourse about town of a bold attempt of some Whigs in Scotland, who knowing of some criminals who for refusing the test and other misdemeanours were condemned to a banishment, watched the time and with a party of about eighty armed men set upon about forty who were appointed to guard them to the sea-port, and after a sharp dispute in which there were slain on both sides, rescued the prisoners.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton is now said to be in so good condition that his physicians have left him as having no further need of their assistance.

On the 12th his Royal Highness the Prince of Denmark with the Lord Dartmouth, Mr. Pepys &c. went from Whitehall for Sheerness and thence to Chatham to see in what condition his Majesty's ship and stores are in those places.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1684, August 16. Whitehall.—On the 10th the *Constant Warwick* arrived at Portsmouth from the Straits, with, as is said, a considerable quantity of silver, and the *Swan* and *Mary Rose* are daily expected there.

The Whigs have no cause to boast of their enterprise in rescuing their brethren in Scotland, for besides that some of the prisoners were killed in the dispute, their party, which was twice the number of the guard, were forced to fly, and though some of the prisoners made their escape others were still kept, and the number more than made up again, ten of those who made the attempt being taken and served to answer the law.

The time for the Emperor and Empire to sign the truce being determined, the French King, with regard to the

progress that had already been made, granted by his Ambassador five days more for the doing it, with order that if then it were not done, he should despatch an express to Marshal Schomberg to give him notice of it, that he might march with his army to bring them to reason. The courier reached the Ambassador at Ratisbon on the 7th, and, whether the plenipotentiaries smelt it or not, they were from that time more assiduous and every day held very long conferences with the Ambassador till the 11th, when at midnight, say the Brussels letters dated the 17th, the Emperor's plenipotentiaries signed the truce, but could not tell whether the Allies' [men did]; and which indeed had been the main cause of the delay and raised the disputes, Geneva was included in it.

But it comes from a more certain hand that as the truce was signed for Spain on the 10th, so it was for the Emperor on the 11th, but so that the Emperor should not stand obliged by it if the Empire (whose plenipotentiaries yet expected couriers) did not likewise agree to it, and as for Geneva that stands also included but in a separate article, and with a reserve that the French King shall have satisfaction in some points.

On the 7th died the Lord Delamere at his house at Dunham Massey in Cheshire.

His Majesty having advanced Sir John Buckworth to be one of the Commissioners of the Customs, has disposed of his place in the Mint to Thomas Neale, Esqr., who is now to be joined in the Commission with Charles Duncumbe and James Hoare, Esqrs., for executing the office of Master and Worker of all his Majesty's moneys in the Mint in the Tower of London and elsewhere in England.

From Geneva dated July the 29th they complain that the passage of the English letters have been interrupted in France, so that they have wanted them for five weeks. Their galleys, they say, were still in port to the admiration of several, the cause of which is generally imputed to a disagreement among the chief commanders. Some ships arrived there lately gave them an account that they met a squadron of French ships bound for Catalonia, which they feared would not be able to make any further resistance.

His Royal Highness, all along as he passed the river, received the shouts and the great guns from the ships and the forts on the 12th. About six in the evening he arrived with Prince George at Chatham accompanied with very many of the nobility . . . and took a view of several of the ships, which done he was pleased to take an entertainment at Sir John Godwin's, the Commissioner in that place, to such great satisfaction that he continued there till nigh ten and then went aboard the yacht and fell down the river, the bells all the while ringing and the guns firing, and indeed no circumstance of respect and honour was omitted which might declare a general joy. On the 13th they returned hither, and this day

his Royal Highness and his Duchess, the Prince and Princess, went to Windsor.

The Brussels letters dated 22nd tell us the French troops continued still in their territories, Monsieur Monbrun encamped at Deyuse with horse and dragoons who forage almost to the walls of Ghent and another camp at Goare who forage betwixt that, Ghent and Alost. No place free from rain, and whilst the French live so at their fill, the Spanish soldiers who are but of Flanders are starving. Those that are able to go abroad, rob, and the others lie sick in their barracks. The town of Liege, as their letters of the 19th say, expected their Elector's troops the next day at their gates, where matters were likely to be brought to extremity, the burghers preparing for their defence. From Ratisbon and Frankfort they heard of a courier passed through those places with news that Buda was taken by general assault on the 9th, though with the loss of many officers; but in regard the Marquis de Grana had received no express or otherway advice of it, they could not give credit to the report.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, August 26. Whitehall.—It must have been very troublesome to your Grace to have been receiving letters while you were upon your journey, which hath been the reason I have not troubled your Grace with mine all this while, besides, that till this very post nothing hath happened worthy your notice; but the great news that will go over at this time is likely to find you at your journey's end, and at a little leisure to reflect upon the alterations that have been made here, upon all which I have nothing to say, but that the King hath given me a great deal of ease, and a great deal of honour, and I am very well content, not so much with the feather in my cap, as with the being rid of a great burden too heavy for any one to bear when he is not eminently supported by the master. One advantage I propose to myself by it, to correct myself of a great deal of passion and choler, which I was not guilty of before I came into the Treasury, and intend to leave it all there for the perpetual inheritance of those that shall at any time be there. I shall not now have occasion to trouble your Grace with many things in relation to the revenue, and the troops and other measures we were upon when you parted from hence, it not being now my particular business, and it not being my temper to meddle with what is not, though whenever your Grace hath any particular either of public or private to command me in, I will always give you the best account I can of it, and upon the faith of a Christian, always very honestly. And I hope your Grace will so take care of everything, and particularly of the improvement of the revenue, and the well government of the Army, that anybody whosoever may have little to recommend to you. When Mr. Culliford goes over, I will by him send a cypher, that

hereafter, if there be occasion, one may say anything the more freely, and I hope your Grace will always use me as one that is entirely, &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, August 26. Windsor.—His Majesty was pleased on Sunday last to declare in Council that he had given my Lord Radnor leave to retire in consideration of his great age, but that, being well satisfied with his services, he did intend to continue his pension to him, that he had resolved to make my Lord Rochester Lord President of the Council, and put Mr. Godolphin at the head of the Treasury as First Commissioner, and to make my Lord Middleton Secretary of State, who was sworn accordingly. His Majesty did also declare that he was perfectly well pleased with the good service my Lord Rochester had done him, and has directed me to assure your Grace that he does not intend by these changes to alter the method of his affairs, or the measures he has taken which have had hitherto all the success he could wish for.

I have received your letter of the 7th from Warwick in favour of Mr. Southwell upon which I have moved his Majesty, who was pleased to say that having some time since taken a resolution to grant no reversions he was not willing upon any consideration to break that rule. The King is gone this day to Winchester.

ORMOND to SIR STEPHEN FOX.

1684, August 29. Dublin.—I made a shift to get hither on the 19th of this month, just the day fortnight I left Windsor, with all the luggage I had with me and with little more trouble than [with] that I carry about me. I found things relating to the Army, which is my chief care, well prepared for me, and when once the Tangier companies are arrived and distributed to regiments and quarters I shall be more at ease, and the kingdom in more security than ever it was in all the times of my government, God Almighty having provided that when age makes me less active I have then least to do, but what may be done in a closet. Yet my remaining strength shall not be spared if the King's service call for it.

It has been a long difficulty how to order the filling up of companies betwixt musters when soldiers happen to die or to run away, either of which accidents may happen presently after a muster. To allow the captain to take in a man is to put it into his power to have a dead pay from one muster, or a great part of it to another, and not to allow him to take in a man is to put him to keep a man, or the man to serve for nothing in the interval. I desire you would let me know what is done in England in this case.

I am shortly going to Kildare, about twenty miles off, which must serve for our Winchester and Newmarket both. I would be glad to hear some comfortable news of the poor servants

below stairs, who brought me a very reasonable, though an unseasonable, petition the night before I took my leave of the King. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, September 2. Whitehall.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 21st of the last month on Saturday night late when I was newly returned from Tunbridge, and so desired my daughter to make my excuse to your Grace for not acknowledging it by that post. I am very glad the ceremonious part that she was to perform is so well over with so much satisfaction, and I hope she will endeavour to acquit herself as well of any other matters that you may think fit to commit to her.

As to the other parts of your Grace's letter you will find by one I had the honour to write to you on this day sennight, that I am, in a great measure, released from the opportunity of giving you any answer to them, not that I will ever hold myself released from doing my Lord Arran right, or either him or yourself any service that you shall command me, and, while I am in the King's Council, it will not be altogether unfit for me to say anything that you shall judge fit to commit to me in relation to that government, and particularly at my coming to Winchester, which I design the next week, I will acquaint both his Majesty and the Duke with what you say concerning the Army. As to the halfpenny a pound on tobacco, I cannot agree with the opinion of the Commissioners of the Revenue there, that the King will lose so much by it in Ireland, and get nothing in England. On the contrary, by all I can possibly learn, the more I have looked into that point, I am convinced it is extremely necessary for the King's service in both kingdoms, that the order of Council here should stand, and I believe ere it be long there will be something offered from the Treasury here, that will convince the Commissioners themselves that we have been in the right, and I must tell you that Mr. Dickenson hath already acquiesced, though he came over very full of the mind of his brethren.

There was a son of Sir Edward Deering's, my late companion in the Treasury, with me yesterday, to desire me to recommend him to your Grace, that he may have your leave to buy a company, one of the nine that is going over into Ireland, having agreed with the captain, whose name is Culliford. If your Grace will give your consent, and though it is not my business, nor shall not be my practice to meddle with things of this nature, I could not refuse this gentleman, both because his father lived very well with me several years, and because it was my fortune, some years ago, to get him to be captain of one of the King's men-of-war much against the grain of a great many of the seamen, and yet he behaved himself so well that he hath overcome all that ill-will, and is now well esteemed amongst them. This is the best excuse I can

make for giving your Grace this trouble, and I hope is no ill character of the gentleman.

**EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1684, September 4. Winchester.—I am commanded by his Majesty to transmit unto your Grace the enclosed letter and to acquaint you that his Majesty considering that the persons he therein recommends to you have all served him abroad he would have them provided for upon the first vacancies, and that your Grace give such order in the matter accordingly as shall be requisite in that behalf.

**EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.**

1684, September 4. Whitehall.—I have the honour of two of your Grace's letters at a time of the 26th and 27th of the last, and do very well remember the complaint made that customs was taken for plate carried out of England into Ireland, and your Grace sent once by Sir Stephen Fox to the Treasury to desire they would inform themselves whether in truth, by the letter of the law, customs were due for plate wrought and fashioned here, and upon advice with counsel it was found strictly that it was due, and thereupon what further should have been done, which was to have moved the King that that duty should have been dispensed with, was omitted. I am still of the opinion that it is for the advantage of England that the plate that is made use of there should be manufactured here, and I think likewise that the custom of it in any year, if it be taken, would not come to much to the King, and yet might be uneasy to the particulars, and I will charge myself to lay this matter so before some of the Treasury, that if they will enter into my thoughts of it, there will be speedy order in it.

I think the matter the Lords of the Treasury recommended to your Grace concerning the satisfaction of the late inhabitants is a particular case, and therefore without the rules, that your Grace may take yourself to be prescribed concerning the payment of the military list in Ireland. All I shall say is that it did seem to us to be a case of an extraordinary nature, that companies who had been trusted for divers months in Tangier should come to receive the greatest part, or perhaps their whole pay, and that it should not be distributed to such of the inhabitants of Tangier as had trusted them, and therefore I hope still, though I have nothing more to do in that affair, that your Grace will find a means to stop the money due to these companies, and that it may be returned hither to their creditors who are extraordinarily clamorous here, and who seem to have some reason, since their debtors are paid their arrears, and themselves not considered in it.

What your Grace hath sent me concerning Mrs. Celliers' piety, I know no use that is to be made of it, but as of news,

when I hear anything of it from other hands, that you had sent me. I am going to-morrow to take a little turn to Cornbury, and thence to Winchester, and shall not return hither in a fortnight.

**EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1684, September 4. Winchester.—I received your Grace's letter of the 21st of August, with great satisfaction, with the news it brought of your safe arrival at Dublin. I have offered to the King what you commanded me concerning Capt. Lundie, and his Majesty's pleasure upon it is that he should have the first company which shall be vacant in Ireland and expect that without making the exchange you propose. All the Royal Family is in good health and extremely pleased with this place.

**SIR STEPHEN FOX to ORMOND.**

1684, September 15. Winchester. . . . The King goes to London the 22nd of this month, and on the 1st of next month will have a view of the two regiments of guards, the Scotch regiment, and the Duke's regiment of foot, also the three troops of guards, the regiments of horse and dragoons with the grenadiers belonging to them at Blackheath, in all sixty-eight companies of foot and fifteen hundred and sixty horse, soon after which the King will go to Newmarket. And I hope before your Grace comes from that place you call Newmarket in Ireland, namely Kildare, that my Lord Cornwallis's hounds will be come to you, that your Grace may have a trial of them, which hath been retarded by this accident when they were near setting forward [that] the huntsman's wife so prevailed with him that he would not go for Ireland, so that my Lord Cornwallis was to seek out for a new huntsman, which as soon as he got one, they set forward about ten days since and the man that is new huntsman hath been a keeper and is a good man fit for both employments. . . .

**SIR CHARLES FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, September 17. Dublin.—Concerning the mills at Islandbridge. There is to be next week in the new Court of Claims a trial between the King and Sir Maurice Eustace for them, and he is credibly informed the King is like to recover them. He proposes that he may have a grant for the mills. He will lay the remaining part of the park wall in lime in a twelve-month's time, which according to computation will cost him 700*l.* The mills are now set to Plummer for 100*l.* a year.  
*Abstract.*

**EARL OF PERTH to ORMOND.**

1684, September 20. Drummond Castle.—About ten days ago my Lord Lanesborough brought me the letter your Grace

did me the very great honour to write to me, for which I can make no sufficient acknowledgment; but your Grace has your eyes so universally upon his Majesty's service, that it is but suitable to that noble character your great parts and virtue has framed of you in the minds of all good men to see you not only do excellent things yourself, but excite others to imitate so fair a copy, and if we be so happy as to serve the King here as your Grace has ever done where your great employments have carried you, all who are in the government of this nation may be proud to have what is in your Grace alone shared amongst them. I do exceedingly rejoice at your Grace's safe arrival at Dublin. Long may his Majesty be happy in so faithful a servant, and Ireland in so just, so great (every way), and so good a governor.

Your Grace should have had the list of fugitives sent to you from Edinburgh, but we thought it more proper to let it once be full, for his Majesty has commanded committees of his Privy Council here to go into four divisions of the southern and western shires, and when they have examined in their respective districts who is guilty of the several crimes they are to inquire into, it is probable that we may find guilt in very many who are now in Ireland. There are only two that I would wish to have at present—one Montgomery of Lenshaw who is as deep in the conspiracy, according to his quality and capacity, as any Scottish man; and that rogue Campbell with the lame foot. Another humble suit I have to make to your Grace, which is that you would be pleased to suffer no Scottish men to go over into Ireland without passes during the committees of Council their circuit, which will last until the 10th of November, and that all kind of connivance at conventicles and such meetings may be withdrawn from our fanatics, and the laws vigorously put in execution against all such, for they are a sort of people to whom no favour is to be allowed, and whose very principles lead to all villainy and confusion. We, in this country, owe all possible gratitude to your Grace for your care of us in remembering us so very early after your arrival as that the very next day after you should give out orders about our matters. I gave a very speedy account of it to his Royal Highness, having that very night the occasion of a flying packet. Your Grace may wonder that I delayed so long to give you my acknowledgments for the honour I had from you, but except to the Duke I had not a moment to write in since my Lord Lanesborough came hither, for we were so in the road of making discoveries that we allowed ourselves no rest until we got the length we are now at, which, though my letter should swell beyond what were fit for me to trouble your Grace with upon any other account, I shall give your Grace some account of.

The late Chancellor, though urged by the Cabinet Council here to do it, would never put Earl Argyle's servant, Spence, nor the fanatic minister, Carstairs, to the question, though our

law is very express in the case, and though they were both taken when the conspiracy was first discovered at London, where your Grace knows how they both carried themselves before you in the Council. So soon as my Lord Treasurer and I arrived at Edinburgh we began with Spence. He endured the torture to admiration for some days, for we repeated it often, and I must tell your Grace, to let you see how reasonable it is as we use it here, that if they will swear they know nothing of what is asked at them, that moment their torture ceases, and though they confess, it is declared to them, by his Majesty's Advocate that it cannot hurt themselves, nor can it reach further than perpetual imprisonment against any they discover. At last he said he would read the letter we showed him under Argyle's hand, and teach us the way of it; but he little knew what was in it. When he read it we found the whole conspiracy in it; but none of my lord's Scotch complices named, only we saw he must have had great correspondence. Next we took Carstairs to task, and he suffered more than Spence did for one trial. But next morning he came to a confession, and we saw the matter lay altogether in the west and south. Argyleshire was but very little concerned, but still nobody was named save such as we knew to have been guilty before.

There was one commissary, Monroe, who had spent his whole life in serving the King, from Dr. Hamilton's being beat at Preston to the Duke of Lauderdale's running to too much extravagancy in the government here. By him Monroe was highly disengaged, for he turned him out of an employment worth 400*l.* a year. Since that time he has kept very bad company, but nobody suspected him to be capable of anything like what he has been led to. I called for him from the close imprisonment he had been sometime kept in, and so represented his former honesty, the shame of having fallen from it, and his confessing freely what he knew as the only means to procure him pardon, and repairing his misfortune, that he confessed all, which was that under pretence of buying properties in Carolina all the gentlemen your Grace saw before the Council at Whitehall went up to London to carry on this damned conspiracy, that they sent down one Mr. Martin to the gentlemen in the south to appoint a day for a general rising, and the day was to be concerted with the English conspirators, but Algernon Sidney had no mind to meddle with Scotchmen as being general fond of their Kings. The gentlemen of the south parts who were the chief managers of the matter were the Earl of Tarras, his name is Scott, Sir Patrick Hume of Poluart, Pringle of Torwoodlee, Scott of Galasheels, Hume of Bessanden, and Sir William Scott of Harden. They have been all this while waiting to bring on the matter again, their measures having been broke by the discovery in England. We have got Earl Tarras, and, who I forgot to mention, Morray of Philiphaugh, a man of good sense and

very rich, as indeed many of them are much at ease in their affairs, Galasheels and a minister, but all the rest are fled.

Thus I left matters at Edinburgh when I came from it two days ago, and the continual toil I had in prosecuting this matter must plead for your Grace's pardon, that I did not sooner give an account of having had the honour of your letter. Forgive me also that now I have made it such as it must needs be a trouble to your Grace; besides I fear you do not read my hand, it is so bad. But I thought myself bound to give your Grace this account of a matter which might have cost us all very dear; but we have reason to thank God it is now so fully laid open to us, after having lain so long over by the ill management of the Earl of Aberdeen, who might have known most of this eleven months ago. If I were capable of doing your Grace any service I should be very proud of an occasion to prove how much I am, &c.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, September 20. Winchester.—I am to acknowledge three of your Grace's letters to me of the 5th, the 7th and the 10th of this month, which I did receive all in two days' time. The King has commanded me to transmit to you the copy of one of our new charters, which I will do as soon as I have spoken to my Lord Keeper about it, for though they are much alike, I will have his opinion. He did at the same time order me to give the draft concerning an addition to a lodge\* to my Lord Godolphin, who will take care of it. His Majesty has agreed to Mr. Samuel Gorges being judge. The letter in his behalf and some other things your Grace hath writ about shall be all sent to you at the King's return to London, which will be next Thursday. All the Royal Family are well and pleased with this place.

#### PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684, September 21. London.—Though I have cause enough to write of other matters, especially the Bishop of Winchester's late resolution under his hand never to have any more correspondence with me either by letter or otherwise, yet this letter of mine hath not a word more but what I think concerns yourself, both immediately and highly too, at least if you will continue with content in that station of highest trust you are in at present.

My Lord, you may remember that on your departure hence my last words to your Grace were about Colonel Fitzpatrick, and so must now my first after your arrival there, not that I am any way concerned in him, but that I am mightily in you. To be short, my Lord, I must run the hazard of presuming either to advise you or at least to let you know that I humbly think it necessary you should engage that gentleman your

\* This letter is endorsed "Leave for building at Chapelizod."

own ally, to serve you once more as heartily as ever he did. That if you do not this timely, I fear you will too late repent it. That besides what has been already, and this immediately too after your departure hence, there is much more a-brewing still, and much even of it relating mightily to your government, and whole kingdom of Ireland. That although I know another, and he a faithful sincere man, that would be willingly engaged by you to stay here, yet I know withal he has neither knowledge enough of intrigues nor interest enough with persons able to serve you in the present conjuncture. As for the rest, no man knows better than yourself what will effectually engage Colonel Fitzpatrick, though I suppose he will not much hereafter depend on bare ineffectual words, and yet I do not know what a kind letter from you, as reposing your greatest confidence in him, may work, until you can give other assurance than that of promises. However, this happen, or my apprehensions of matters and designs here be well or ill grounded, I was glad to see the bearer hereof, Mr. Bulkeley, desire my letter to your Grace if I had anything to write, and that himself might be the carrier and deliverer of it, for I was for some days before very solicitously thinking by whom I should write, which is all at present from, &c.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, September 25. Whitehall.—I think I have two of your Grace's letters of the 5th and 10th instant, which have lain a long time by me unanswered, by reason of my having been a-rambling, and though I was at Winchester part of that time that I was out of town, I confess the time I stayed there was both so short, and so fully taken up by the King's hunting and hawking, and the French plays at night, that I did not find a good opportunity to entertain him of any sort of business, and not finding his Majesty much disposed to be drawn from his diversions I thought there was no so great haste in what your Grace had committed to me, as to be very pressing in it, and therefore I chose rather not to trouble him there, but to reserve the communication of your Grace's intentions concerning the course you intend to hold with the Army till the return from Winchester, and now I shall take myself obliged by the next time I write, to give you an account of those commands, for the King and Queen are returned this evening, as the other part of the Court did the last night.

The question your Grace puts to me concerning Mr. Sheridan's letter for his pension is certainly a very pertinent one, for your Grace is restrained by a particular instruction, as I take it, not to dispose of any of the King's money without the letter be first entered here at the Signet; but upon search here I am told it was so entered, and I should have wondered very much if a man that is so knowing in business should omit so material a part in his own, and therefore I suppose it hath

all the necessary forms, but if it should not perhaps it would be as well for him as for your Grace, that he should be advertised to procure them, and if it be done in that way it will not sure give any offence, as I should be sorry truly it should, for fear he may be provoked to bear you as much ill will as he did me. I hear your Grace is now at your Newmarket at the Curragh of Kildare, where I wish you all entertainment to your mind, and all manner of satisfaction and happiness there and everywhere.

**COL. JOHN JEFFREYS TO EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, September 25. Dublin.—Lest your lordship should be wounded through my sides as seeming to have encouraged Hillman to, and countenanced him in, an employment, I have taken the liberty to trouble your lordship [with] the bearer, our purveyor, to give your lordship an account of what orders I left with him when I went for England, and to show your lordship how far he hath pursued those orders. There was then but the aid-major and the chaplain upon the place, and the directions I gave were that they should have always two or three dishes of good meat as decently served as if I had been there, and that according as he saw company increase, that had a right or came by accident, the table should be proportionable; having told him [I] was resolved he should not spare anything of my allowance whatever he did more. What he hath done in order to these directions in three minutes time he will show you, having brought his books with him. He may have been more provident one day that, according to our company, we may appear better upon another, nor is it barely the noon-day table that is the expense of a house. When the company is quadrupled, as in all probability it constantly will be, I can be no rich man by my table at long run. As your lordship finds me and the bearer, upon his demonstration, be pleased to represent us to my Lord Lieutenant.

I humbly beg your lordship's pardon for so soon making use of the generous freedom you were pleased to favour me with, my Lord, though I know how to bear poverty, having experimented it upon an honest account, yet I cannot sleep under an unjust scandal. I have had the honour to serve his Grace above these twenty years, and by —— I have done it honestly. I would gladly die in his good opinion, for I will endeavour to deserve it; nor shall I ever be other than, &c.

**ACCOUNT OF THE ARMS AND CLOTHES OF NINE COMPANIES.**

1684, September 27.—An account of the arms and clothes of nine companies come out of England, taken by the Commissary on their landing at Cork on that date, which sets forth that the captains were Charles Collier, John Jeffrey, Anthony Rodney, Robert Purcell, Daniel Dering, George Talbot, Francis Chantrell, John Burgess, and James Gay, and

that the condition of the accoutrements was as follows :—  
 halberds, 18 serviceable ; drums, 9 serviceable ; muskets, 333 serviceable, 89 unserviceable, 14 wanting ; collars of bandoliers, 227 serviceable, 209 wanting ; pikes, 121 serviceable, 9 unserviceable ; swords, belts, clothes, shirts, hats and stockings wanting to all the companies. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN DAVYS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, September 30. Dublin.—I have received the honour of your lordship's by Sir Nicholas Armorer this day, and I shall send an account to Trevor Lloyd of your lordship's great favour expressed in it towards him by this night's packet, which I am confident must prove a better cordial to him than all the things besides his physicians can give him, when he shall find himself to be thus continued in your lordship's good grace, and will, I hope, so far contribute to his recovery and preservation as he may yet live in his own person to repeat to your lordship those his acknowledgments which by me for him are here humbly laid at your lordship's feet. In the meantime I am to acquaint your lordship that since his and my late addresses to your lordship, here came over one Mr. Crofton, an ensign of this Army, with fresh despatches to me from him, and wherein is contained an agreement betwixt him and that ensign for his company, separate from his majorship, which I am empowered to see perfected, in case my Lord Lieutenant and your lordship consent to his disposition of it, so as he making no mention of his major's place in his instructions to me, I do not think he intended it to be any part of his desires to your lordship, and therefore I do humbly conceive it effectual to answer his end, and to be most serviceable to him in his present circumstances. That your lordship will be pleased for despatch sake to apply your interposition with his Grace to that particular of the company for liberty to sell it, which your lordship is of opinion will be easily gained, and to let fall the matter of the major's place to be otherwise disposed of as his Grace shall think fit, seeing it is your lordship's sense as if that is not likely to be obtained wherein I am certain Trevor will very cheerfully and very thankfully acquiesce. God reward your lordship for all your lordship's kindnesses to me and my friends, and continue your lordship to us, and in the belief of this great truth that I am with all sincerity and respect, &c. My wife presents her very humble duty and services to your lordship.

ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684, October 1. Kilkenny.—Though I have not your lordship's several letters by me wherein are several of the King's commands, yet I think I shall remember them. Capt. Lundie shall have the first company that falls, and the three Tangier ensigns, for whom there could be no room

made according to the new model of the Army, shall have the first colours, with preference to Farrell. Mr. Maurice Roche upon the first opportunity shall be provided for according to the King's pleasure, and he shall find the advantage of your lordship's care of him, as it shall come in my way to let him see it, and I think I have made such a report upon Mr. Darcy's petition as will, I hope, satisfy him and not displease his Majesty. The nine Tangier companies are landed at Cork, and shall be distributed into regiments and quarters as soon as the muster-rolls and the date of their several commissions shall be returned to me. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684, October 4. Whitehall.—I can now send your Grace word that I have read to the King those parts of your letters that relate to the good government of the Army, and the course your Grace intended to hold with it, and his Majesty seemed well pleased with what you said on that subject, and said it was all well done, and yet I must tell your Grace that the King did not seem to me well satisfied with all the officers of his Army there. I know not whether he be rightly informed, nor who hath informed him, but it seems to me that his Majesty thinks all the officers there are not to be depended on for his service; and I protest to you I know not who he means, but I think your Grace may do well to see whether there be any that may possibly be suspected, and if you think there are, upon reflecting upon any of their relations or principles, that you may lay their names before his Majesty, to do therewith as he shall think fit. I do in this more than I am commanded, but I do it with a good intention, and hope I need not to add that what reports soever your Grace may hear, and it is impossible but you should hear a great many, there is no ground for them that I know, and you shall always find me, &c.

*Postscript.*—The King is gone this morning to Newmarket, and I suppose will stay till the beginning of the term.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, October 10. Kildare.—My Lord Granard is advised by several of his friends to pass into England to obviate the prejudice some reports raised on him may do him. He was early, I think at sixteen years of age, in the late King's service under my command, and I never heard but that he has continued ever since to seek out all places and opportunities to serve his Majesty that now is. It is true he owns a very particular friendship with my Lord Argyle, contracted when they both served the King in Scotland and confirmed by signal obligations he then in his imprisonment and great distress received from that lord. From the knowledge of this, perhaps it is, that misrepresentations may be made of him

by some that may envy the rewards he has received. If it come in your lordship's way to befriend him you will oblige me in it. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to LORD MIDDLETON.**

1684, October 10. Kildare.—The time I have lost in congratulating your lordship's remove to a station wherein you will be of so great use to the King's service, as well in his three kingdoms as in the provinces assigned you abroad, is in some measure recompensed by this opportunity of doing it by my Lord Granard, whose private occasions have put him upon a voyage into England. He has been longer known to me than I think to any man alive who commanded anywhere under his late Majesty, and I think also there are few living that with more fidelity and courage contended to restore his Majesty to his rights than he did. Your lordship's father, my very particular and worthy friend, could and did give that testimony of him in his service under him, and my Lord Granard must acknowledge that the King has been very graciously and liberally mindful of his services, and it seems to me incredible that a man, of less sense and looser principles than he can be imagined to be, should in the evening of his life, overthrow all the labour of his youth, and go to his grave with infamy.

I hope all I have said on this subject is to no purpose beyond the giving your lordship my opinion of the gentleman, and that the alarms he receives from some of his friends are but the effects of impotent envy, and of a licentious age given to detraction and calumny. However, it gives me this opportunity of assuring your lordship that I am, &c. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.**

1684, October 11. Whitehall.—Though I have nothing worth troubling your Grace with, yet, being about to go again into the country, where I may probably stay near a fortnight, and that I shall not have the opportunity of writing all that while, I would not go out of town without letting you hear what becomes of me, lest you should think me either lost myself or forgetful of your Grace. We hear your Grace is entertaining yourself with the like divertissements that the King is at Newmarket, but if you have not better weather you cannot have much entertainment, for we have had the terriblest storms, both of winds and rain, that ever were known, which may possibly hasten the return of his Majesty to town, though as yet we hear it not from thence.

A young lord, the Lord Gerard of Bromley, died last night of a drinking match, and fell down upon the spot. I cannot refuse the desires, nor indeed the merit, of poor Duke Darcy, to recommend his business, which I think lies at this time before you, to your particular favour and consideration.

I think truly there are few men of his rank have deserved better, nor none that hath had less of the King's bounty, and, if I may presume to say so to your Grace, I think you will not do yourself harm in doing him a good turn. I have no more to trouble you with but that I am, &c.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.**

1684, October 14. Kildare.—I have received your lordship's of the 4th of this month, and am glad his Majesty seemed to be well pleased with what is done and designed to be done in relation to his Army here. My son Arran who purposes to pass into England the next week will carry with him a list of all the officers, for every one of whose fidelity or principles I think it hard I should be answerable, but I am confident the generality of them may be as much depended upon as any so many men in the King's dominions. I give little credit to reports, and have lived long enough not to be much surprised with any events. None I am sure can lessen the reality with which I am, &c. *Copy.*

**EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1684, October 20. Newmarket.—I have received your Grace's letter of the 1st of October from Kilkenny. The King and Duke are both very well, which as it is the best, so it is the only news I have to send you, for all that comes from abroad, you will have fresher in the Gazette than from hence. His Majesty commanded me to convey to your Grace the enclosed letter, I am, &c.

**LORD MIDDLETON to ORMOND.**

1684, October 22. Whitehall.—I received the honour of your Grace's letter from my Lord Granard, who is very happy in being so well known to a person of so much honour and justice as your Grace, who can give so authentic a testimony of his loyalty, which, for my own part, I never heard questioned, and that which increased my esteem of him was that I knew him to be a very faithful servant of your Grace's, of which character I am very ambitious, and have only delayed giving you this trouble in hopes of having some occasion of doing you any service that might vouch this protestation of my being with all the respect imaginable, &c.

**ORMOND to EARL OF PERTH.**

1684, October 22. Dublin Castle.—I have with much satisfaction received your lordship's obliging letter of the 20th of the last month. It came to my hands the 10th of this when I was in the country [taking a view] of some part of his Majesty's Army and to look into [some] domestic affairs of my own. By the computation your lordship gave me of the time that would be spent by those employed to make

further discovery of conspirators in that kingdom I thought that about this time it would be fittest to take care of the ports and creeks in the North of Ireland and to make stop of all that should land there, except such as were known to be constant traffickers or such as should have passes, and to make stay even of the latter where there might be any ground to suspect the persons, or that the passes might be counterfeit or surreptitiously obtained. These orders being directed to several officers of the Customs and Justices of Peace [in Ireland], if they went out sooner, it might [give the] guilty too much time and put them upon more [care] how to [restrain] themselves. I remember all the persons your lordship mentions who have made discoveries, and I remember . . . in his letter to Mr. Secretary Jenkins saying that plot or conspiracy was very broadspread, which is much verified by your lordship's great industry and vigilance and by the disposition the rest of the King's ministers are in to serve him. Whatever may be in my power to do to render your pains effectual, and to prevent the mischief of so restless and unreclaimable a generation shall not be wanting, nor any opportunity neglected whereby I may manifest that I am, &c. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER TO ORMOND.

1684, October 23. Whitehall.—Having been made acquainted that the King had written, or is about to write to your Grace upon a subject that concerns yourself, though it be a very tender point for me to say anything upon, I had rather do that which is decent and natural for a man in my circumstances to do upon such an occasion, let the consequence of it be what it will to me, than seem to have been privy to designs which I would not own. I must confess that I have suspected something of this kind coming on almost ever since you went from hence, and you may remember that not long ago, when I gave your Grace an account of some letters of yours that I had laid before the King, I hinted to you that his Majesty was not satisfied with several of the officers of the Army, though I told you at the same time I was not directed to say so much to you, but I did not believe that what was then in the King's mind would have gone so far, and upon my word from the moment that I found it did, I have done all that was in me to hinder it, and at last to delay it, and would yet contribute anything I could think of to keep the government there in the same hands it is. I am not unsensible how hard a construction it may bear in the world, that a man, as much concerned as I am to support all your interests, should appear, as it were, undermining you in one of your most eminent stations, neither am I ignorant that if you are not well satisfied to leave your employment, no man that is to succeed you will find great comfort to himself or be able to do the King great service in it. These two considerations, I hope, will serve to convince your Grace that I have not been the

adviser of this matter, and when you shall be satisfied that the King had determined it before he resolved who should succeed you, I will flatter myself that you will not be displeased if you must have a successor, that he should be one that can never have an interest different from your Grace's; but as he must ever depend upon your assistance, protection, and advice, so he will make it his whole business to let you see that he is most faithfully and entirely your Grace's, &c.

**GERARD BORR TO EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, October 31. Dublin.—Seven English packets arrived here this day with which came the six letters for your lordship that go herewith. There is one John Campbell apprehended in the county of Antrim, who having a club-foot, it is hoped he may be the same that hath been long sought for.

**CAPTAIN WILLIAM HAMILTON TO EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, November 2. Dublin.—Concerning his failure to accompany his lordship to Chester. He had thought his lordship would not go so soon as he did, and although he followed in a wherry beyond the Hill of Howth, he could not overtake the yacht, and went so far without the bay that the boatman had much ado to get back and were in great disorder. He is tormented with a scandalous report that his compliment was only a sham. *Abstract.*

**COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX TO EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, November 2. Cork.—It was no surprise to me in receiving one from your lordship before you went to London, for you never did an unkind thing in your life, and I hope I may have liberty to say I have experienced it as much as any man living; so much for that. I hope your lordship will give James Halsall a right understanding of his affair. My major being dead, they say I am to have Sir Nicholas, so that will be out of the frying pan into the fire, though I should be well content to bear the fatigue of the regiment, if there were any hopes of succeeding him in his employment; but I must say nothing for myself for fear of being too partial, only I think it would be as well for the King's service since some of my companies are to man that place as in other hands. If your lordship has occasion to bring this at any time upon the carpet, I hope [your] lordship will not forget me either to my Lord Lieutenant or the King or Duke. If I could have had the happiness to have been your lordship's steward this journey I should have been half out of my wits for joy; but I am tied to teach school whenever the weather gives me leave. God send your lordship all success in what you undertake. I hope when your lordship see the good secretary you will have a thought of &c.

## ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 3. Dublin.—We are daily in expectation to hear of the safety of your lordship at London, though the arrival of seven packets two days ago could not afford us any account of your landing, and now the breath of the frost and a strong westerly wind may keep us longer. I have persecuted Mrs. Baily to very little purpose, neither getting a bill or the prospect of a bill at short sight, whence the clamour of hungry folks is like to rise higher, but that will speedily be appeased and satisfied, and I am not very apprehensive that the threatened storm from within doors will immerge the head, since it will lie in your lordship's breast to make it fall short of my feet. Mr. Burke, in the most enigmatical method the weakness of his head would serve to, gave me to understand he had surmounted the malice of his enemies ; but others that had high thoughts might find themselves wholy disappointed and sent a packing when they least expected it. I think I should be very injurious both to his Grace and your lordship to believe either of you will have other thoughts of such projects than that they are as weak as the vessels whence they are drawn.

Your lordship hath left the key of your closet with James Dalton, who I hope is a very faithful servant, and I dare say will not embezzle your papers ; but the mind of man is naturally curious, and if your house have those that are inquisitive, and he be subject to be influenced, for the turning out of one station, when he knows not how to come by another, nor bread, is a strong argument, you may think Ned as proper as he who knows them already.

My Lord Duke hath got a little cold, but it is not very troublesome to him. I am endeavouring to contract the stables but have not done it yet. I am &c.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, November 3. Dublin.—The subject of your lordship's of the 23rd of October is in my opinion as tender for me to write upon as it was for you, and I can truly say I am much concerned for the construction that may be made by those that are not well acquainted with either of us upon this occasion. The greatest satisfaction I can have in this point is that, like other things of this nature, a little time may wear it off and the less will serve when it shall appear how much we support each other's interest, and how unanimously we shall promote the King's service in our several employments, mine indeed will afford me fewer opportunities, but I shall omit none that shall be offered. It was unhappy, but I must impute it to my own dulness, that it did not enter into my imagination that this change would happen so soon ; if it had I fancy I could have given the King's good nature and tenderness for my concerns and satisfaction some ease, and prevented

some inconvenient discourses upon the matter, for which, as I shall not give the least ground, so I hope none of them shall be put upon my account.

His Majesty having given me liberty to propose what I could wish in the manner of performing his pleasure, I have presumed to desire that my remove may not be during the winter, if the delay may consist with his service; that his resolution may be kept such a secret as it is till your lordship shall be ready to prepare for your journey; and his Majesty having given me my choice to stay here or go into England, I have chosen the latter. I have served the two Kings, my masters, in this government at times about twenty years, and never yet personally gave up the sword to any successor; but to save the King's charge, and to distinguish betwixt your lordship and others, I shall not move the King to have it done by a Deputy or Justices. Till I have his Majesty's pleasure upon what I have humbly proposed I think I shall have no more to trouble your lordship with. *Copy.*

#### SIR NICHOLAS ARMORER to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 8. Dublin.—Concerning his misfortune in displeasing the Lord Lieutenant. It has almost broke his heart and made him wish the hand that signed the paper had been cut off. He begs his lordship to stop Capt. Hewson from proceeding any further till he return here, since the Lord Lieutenant has absolutely refused to let the writer sell.  
*Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, November 11. Whitehall.—I received last night your Grace's of the 3rd instant, and am glad to perceive in it that your Grace is not apt to misunderstand my part in this late matter, and when you come over hither you will have so much better opportunities of being informed of the truth of it, that I am confident you will be satisfied I have been just to you, and that I did not undertake this employment till I saw that whatever other method I had taken I might have lost it for myself, but could not have preserved it for your Grace. My Lord Sunderland, I suppose, will give your Grace an account of the King's mind as to the two things you have proposed, and I am very sorry both of them were not agreed to just as you desired, but he will let you see how one of them was become indeed impracticable. This evening the King hath acquainted the Lords that meet at the Secretary's office, with his intention, with such expressions of your Grace, and of his sense of your long and eminent services, as may encourage others to follow your example in them as far as they are able. I am extremely obliged to your Grace for the great compliment you make me, in the distinction you are willing to put between me and any other successor you have yet had in giving up

the sword, and as I take it to be an honour that you would not have offered to another, with which I am inwardly more pleased than with any other circumstance that attends this matter, because it looks as coming from a good will in you towards me, which I infinitely value, so I look upon myself already as having had the effect of it, and if between this and the time of your coming away you should find the least convenience to yourself in doing otherwise, I shall ever esteem the offer you have made me, as so great a difference made by your judgment, doth deserve, and your Grace, I hope will give me leave to boast so much of it, as to let both your enemies and mine see that your Grace is kinder to me than you have been yet to any of your successors. I hope I may put your Grace's enemies and mine together, for I am sure none shall be so to you, that I will ever count other to myself, and I hope everybody shall be satisfied, and yourself too, that I am &c.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, November 13. Whitehall.—The King has commanded me to let your Grace know that he has received your letter of the 3rd of this month, that he does readily consent to what you desire concerning your remove not to be in winter, and that he would as willingly agree to keep the whole matter secret if it could be done, but having told my Lord of Arran at his arrival here what he had resolved and writ to you, and he having spoke of it to several persons, it is no longer in his Majesty's power, who was so tender of speaking of it because he had writ to you that he would not make it public, till he heard from you, that he would tell it to nobody before he had received your letter, though all the town talked of it. His Majesty has likewise commanded me to assure your Grace that in all places and on all occasions you shall have the same share of his favour you have hitherto so well deserved. I am &c.

#### JAMES CLARKE to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1684, November 13.—As soon as you went I sent for the huntsman's boy, who it seems was at Finglas; instead of the boy comes the huntsman that I thought had been gone into England, for he seemed so sturdy that he would serve nobody if not his Grace and if I mistake not he is not fit for anybody, but it seems he went to Blessington, and the lord of that title has entertained him and sent him with the dogs to Finglas where he hunts them, and told me my Lord Blessington was surprised when I sent to the boy to send him in the country, so I acquainted his Grace who told me he would write to you about it, and that I tell the man that since he stayed there with the hounds and with Lord Blessington, his lordship should keep them. . . . This day his Grace was nobly entertained by the city at the Tholsel and his Grace has dubbed

the Lord Mayor, so now you must direct to the Right Honourable Sir Abel ————— &c. I hope you will soon have dispatched your business that you may be here to divert my lord. I thank God he is much better to-day of his gout than he was yesterday. The talk of the town increases and talks much of ingratitude. . . .

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, November 15. Whitehall.—Soon after your Grace went last for Ireland, his Majesty sent you an order for the seizing and sending over into Scotland all such rebels and fugitives whose names should be transmitted to you from the Privy Council there, and his Majesty having now received information that one Campbell a Scotchman, nicknamed “Bolt-foot” or “Club-foot,” who stands accused of very great crimes, is lately taken in Ireland by Major Forbes, his Majesty directs me to acquaint your Grace that he would have you forthwith send the said Campbell in safe custody into Scotland, to be delivered into the hands of such persons as the Privy Council there shall appoint.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to signify to your Grace that his pleasure is that no officer of the Army, nor Governor of any place in Ireland be permitted to sell or resign his command without having first obtained his Majesty’s leave to be signified to your Grace in writing. I am &c.

#### SAME to SAME.

1684, November 18. Whitehall.—Your Grace having some weeks past directed one of your secretaries to send Mr. Bridge-  
man a copy of Col. Henry Owen’s petition, desiring to be set at liberty, I have acquainted his Majesty therewith, who commands me to tell you that he would have the said Col. Owen strictly examined upon the two points mentioned in the enclosed paper, and his examination sent over hither, and that he should be continued in prison till you shall have received his Majesty’s further pleasure.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—I have yours of the 8th by the post and that of the 12th by Lause; in the latter I expected some account of what passed betwixt you and the Duke upon his commanding you to wait upon him. On the 11th his Majesty declared his resolution concerning my successor and me at the Council that meet at the Secretary’s chamber, and I had a fine letter from my Lord Rochester of that night’s date, and I find by a letter of the 13th of this month from my Lord Sunderland, by the King’s command, that the publishing the resolution is imputed to your making it public, and that thereupon his Majesty declared it at the Council which is something more than the town talk would amount unto,

and can be to no other end than so long beforehand to rivet the matter and engage his Majesty further in it. All that seem to be offended on this occasion, and with my Lord Rochester upon it, are not therefore to be concluded my friends. They may safely be taken for his enemies. I am still at liberty to go on with the compliment, or to retract it as I shall find to be most for my conveniency ; but being resolved as I am, to live in England and not be incumbered with the young couple, I am in doubt how I can fairly leave them here, but under the care of her parents, and to take them with me and send them back the same moment upon the matter will be an odd way of proceeding. Of this I gave you a touch in my last. There will be besides no small difficulty in the choice of a Deputy or Justices especially for me to recommend them since there is such scarcity of fit persons, and that I may fall upon some that may be degraded of some other employment as soon as they shall have delivered up the sword.

1684, November 20.—Yours of the 13th of this month by the post came after I had written thus far, and I hope by this time Mr. Kingdon has given you a packet from me. It contains all that I can send you for your information. The reasons given for my removal certainly are not the King's, at least if he gave himself the time to revolve them. If they had come from another hand, be it whose it will, I should have taken the liberty to return some remarks upon them. As the case stands I am and will be silent according to my duty, and the respect I owe to anything that bears his stamp. I would be glad to be assured that his Majesty did at all hesitate upon the proposition of my removal. If he did, what I am told by others is not true. You will observe in some of the copies I sent you that it is said the King resolved I should be removed before he had designed my successor. This acquits my Lord of Rochester of begging the employment over my head ; but it is, at the same time, no small mortification to me that it was laid as a foundation that I was the unfittest man in the three kingdoms for the place. I have known when it was otherwise thought, and I am extremely flattered by others as well as by myself if I am fallen into dotage. It is reported, and Col. Fitzpatrick is said to be the author, that the King should say I was grown old and peevish, and that nothing could content me, and I must doubtless be so to a great degree if his Majesty had discovered it by me all the while I was last in England, for I do not remember that I had the least occasion to be so much as out of humour till it pleased God to take away my wife, and I take it grief and peevishness are not the same things, though the one may produce the other, but there was not time for it to work that effect in me before I came for Ireland. In short, I take the story to be an entire fiction and so I leave it. *Copy.*

## ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—This last packet brings us the account that your lordship continues in the mind to return hither before Christmas, which makes me take this earliest opportunity to beg leave, if there be no thoughts of my lady's removal, to go into Cumberland to my friends there. I have some small concerns that lie at random, and a fortnight's being there will settle what six years absence hath entangled.

My Lord Duke's present intentions are to leave this kingdom the beginning of May, and your lordship in the same station he did three years ago, until you are superseded. If this account be authentic, I imagine your lordship will find work enough to keep you in England till then. However it is, I shall at all times apply myself to be of most use, being &c.

*Postscript.*—My Lady Arran hath a swelled face with a cold which must come to a boil before she be well, and seems to threaten her with a three weeks' confinement in her chamber.

## WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 19. Dublin.—Concerning the agency of the Army. He humbly applies himself to his lordship to secure and continue it to him. He knows the projectors are now at work and many of them will have an eye to this employment. He most suspects Mr. Price and Mr. Muschamp, both of whom will find Col. Fitzpatrick willing to assist them against the writer's interest. Sir Cyril Wyche does not in this conjuncture think it proper to use the liberty which his lordship obtained for him to go see his lady, to whom he was married only four days before he left England. The writer presumes to propose his lordship should give the Lord Lieutenant a hint to bid him go. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, November 20. Whitehall.—I received by Mr. Kingdon the honour of your Grace's letter of the 7th instant, which I am the more obliged to your Grace for, because you did not intend to have writ any more till you had had the King's answer to your Grace's letter; but in consideration of the present conjuncture, you would not let him come without a letter from you to me. It is indeed, my Lord, a very great comfort to me to see what care your Grace doth take that nobody may think there is anything amiss between us at this time, which, if there were no other reason for it, would engage me to observe all manner of things that may be of consequence to your Grace, with a great deal more of exactness and tenderness to all your interests. You will long before this have received the King's answer, and upon it, it is possible, you may think fit to enter into many particulars with me, which, whether they relate to the public, or to your own private affairs, you may reckon will be received with all

regard to what you shall say upon them, and you shall ever find me with all duty &c.

**EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1684, November 20. Whitehall.—I have your Grace's of the 12th instant with an enclosed petition of the Lord Viscount Clare's, upon which his Majesty directs me to acquaint you that he thinks fit the said Lord Clare should be prosecuted with all expedition and vigour, and that he would have you give the necessary orders therein accordingly.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to let your Grace know that he intends the late Earl of Castlehaven's pension of 500*l.* *per annum* should be continued to the present Earl, and that in the meantime, till a letter be sent in form for it, he would have you give directions that nothing may pass to the contrary, or for applying the said pension any other way.

**SIR CHARLES FEILDING TO EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684, November 21. Dublin.—I have lately received a letter from my brother Denbigh who tells me of your lordship's favour from Coventry, promising to find the major for my relief that I might obey my brother's summons this Christmas; without your lordship's commands to the contrary, in this alteration of government, I writ to the major my intention but nothing in answer to my satisfaction. I find towards his charges he intends to be an agent for the Tangier forces here, for their arrears. I have brought the grenadiers upon duty, and since their clothing are in a good condition, [they] only want of arms, which I expect your lordship orders. Capt. Flower has been in a desperate condition, but recovered. Ned Brabazon has sold his troop to Harry Brenn, Wentie Harman his command. Capt. Stanley has sold his troop to my Lord Donegal.

**EARL OF PERTH to ORMOND.**

1684, November 24.—It is now eight or ten days since I had the honour of your Grace's letter by which you tell me that you have got Campbell with the lame foot, and some others of which I gave the Secret Council an account, and your Grace will receive their humble acknowledgments from the Board very soon. Now that your Grace has been pleased to excuse yourself from the trouble and fatigue of the government of the kingdom where you now are, I must beg to have your measures—if I be worthy of so much of your favor as such an honour must say I am, if you bestow it upon me, for I am sure your Grace can find ways to direct others here who can serve the King better, if your goodness to me did not move you to be so kind to me as to pitch upon me in it—how I shall do to keep the correspondence betwixt us and Ireland so as that we may assist one another and not harbour the rogues

that run up and down misleading and ruining so many poor ignorant creatures. This I beg from your Grace. I pray God that the King, seeing your Grace chooses a retreat from this toil, may find such as may proceed in your Grace's methods of true honour, justice, and virtue, of fidelity to him and kindness and care towards the people, and such as may take things, that may grow to excess, in the very bud, and there crush them, and may your Grace find all the contentment a long course of true worth and such actions as suit a noble mind bring to such great men as you are, when they look back upon the generosity and virtue of a well spent life, and if the necessity of his Majesty's affairs force you out of your quiet to launch forth again into the dreadful sea of business, may it appear by what you do that the excuse of age was used not that your Grace feels the effects of it, but because your Grace believed you could be spared, and had a mind to rest awhile. Give me leave to assure your Grace that, though I cannot serve you, I have a reverence and humble respect for you, much beyond what I can say, and such as if I could express it would be an argument to prove that I do not flatter when I profess myself.

#### WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 26. Dublin Castle.—Concerning some reflections made on him. He humbly prays his lordship's assistance. *Abstract.*

#### ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, November 26. Whitefriars, Dublin.—We have three packets now due which raiseth perplexed thoughts in us what will be your lordship's resolution as to staying where you are or coming hither this winter. Great is the noise here of the removal of your foot regiment of guards, and I confess myself one of those that intend not to wonder at it if it be so, for there cannot be anything so strange but in these days may be seen. It is privately said too, you yourself are very solicitous the King would make use of it and yourself for the reducing his rebellious subjects in New England, if he would make you admiral on that side the world, and viceroy of it—the authority of the one being upheld with a good squadron of ships, and seconded with ten thousand men for the support of the other. There might be a contentment and peace of mind found that is hard to be had here, but an inferior post is surely less valuable there than that of a volunteer in Hungary. I had thoughts of begging your lordship's helping hand towards my gaining a civil employment, but I will hold my hand until this matter be settled, and if your lordship be for that part of the world my affection to this shall cease, and think of no other place but at your cabin door with quilt or hammock. I am still in disfavour here,

but am not told why or wherefore, and my choice friend Cowdery lets not a day pass without some invention to strengthen it. I pay my duty with the nicest care I am capable of, as well out of the unalterable veneration I have for your lordship's service as for the justification of my own understanding.

Your house, I dare aver, is as frugally kept as possible, for we cannot consume above a cob a week each head. My lady's face is almost perfectly well and the settled cold drawn away.

*Postscript.*—Lady Charlotte is much better, looks as she used, and [is] in great favour with his Grace and Lady Ossory.

#### PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684, November 27. London.—Mere compassion of a poor, unfortunate, but, I think, honest gentleman, Captain Tuite, who has at least these eighteen years continually relied on the hopes given him from time to time by your Grace, who has in that expectation crossed the seas often backward and forward, and who at this present has the very last of his hopes depending from one just report under your hand against his powerful adversaries that are plentifully rich, and he and all his relatives an ancient family in extreme want, is it, besides your own gracious goodness, that emboldens me to write these few lines of intercession for him, and I hope your Grace will neither be offended with me for minding you of him in this ultimate concern of his, nor frustrate the expectation he has to find some benefit thereby, which that you will not, I humbly beg the rather that perhaps this may be the last opportunity your Grace can have under your own government to do him that justice, favour, good, which you have so often given him to cause hope. Whatever you do, my prayers shall be ever for you to God, that it be entirely sorting with the inward dictates of your own conscience, and such as may, according to the righteous principles of Christian justice, be pleasing to God and rewardable by Him with that crown of justice, which I hope is prepared for you in a better life among all the just.

#### BILL FOR A KETTLE-DRUM, ETC.

	l.    s.    d.
kettle-drummer of your Grace's troop, with stirrups to their girths and bridle, breastplate, crupper and cover, and covers for the kettle- drums and braces to hang with and irons for a portemantle	05    00    00
For a hose embroidered with silk suitable to the corporals	00    05    00
	02    00    00

The sum is ..      07    05    00

For one pair of new kettle-drums with irons,  
screws and all other necessary for the said drums      11 00 00

For one dozen of skins for the kettle drums  
and twelve pair of kettle-drum sticks      .. 04 00 00

*Endorsed.*—These for his Grace James, Duke of Ormond,  
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,  
his bill, November the 28th, 1684.

#### EARL OF CASTLEHAVEN to ORMOND.

1684, November 30.—Concerning the King's promise to continue to him what his brother enjoyed in Ireland from the King's bounty. He begs his Grace to write to Lord Sunderland as soon as his Grace's convenience will permit, his condition being such as that he has three poor children totally unprovided for. *Abstract.*

#### ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 2. Whitefriars.—Concerning his lordship's private affairs. He is glad of his lordship's approbation of what he has done in the stables, and shall still follow his instructions to reduce them as near the wind as possible. Lord Kingston is coming London-ward with his uncle Sir Robert; most think to enter into the bonds of matrimony, in order to prevent his brother's coming to either his honour or fortune, that neither may fall to the issue of a strumpet. The yacht with Col. Beversham and some few other passengers was coming from Chester hither from the 18th to the 29th of November, beating some time upon the sands below Carlingford, then getting to the Isle of Man, then slipping her anchor with much ado saved herself at Whitehaven; a junk perished by her side, and other vessels were blown to Kilrooby in Scotland. He was in strong hopes his lordship would have condescended to let him know whether the report of the removal of his lordship's regiment of guards was groundless. He doubts his lordship has melancholy enough to wish himself and it under sail for New England, where the service seems in all likelihood to be hot. If his lordship is that way bound he can think of no other place, being sure the glory of dying at his foot will be the surest argument and fairest demonstration that he lived to good purpose. He refers to his northern friends whom he would be glad to have leave to visit. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 3. Whitehall.—I cannot but write to your Grace at the return of this person by whom you were pleased to send to me. I hope he will be satisfied with the good offices I was ready to have done him in obedience to your Grace's commands upon the imputation that Walcot endeavoured to have laid upon him, though I must confess there was very little need of anything of that kind to be

done with the King, his Majesty being so very well satisfied with his long and eminent services, and, for a fuller declaration that he is so, hath sent him back into Ireland, with the additional honour of an Earl of that kingdom.

I think his journey is a little hastened by the news out of Scotland of some desperate fellows got together in little bodies, that have done some outrages, and committed barbarous murders upon some of the King's guards, which one does not know what may be the further consequences of ; and I think the King gave my Lord Sunderland order the last week to give your Grace notice of this, that you might have an eye towards those parts in Ireland that are nearest to Scotland, and particularly to watch if any of these rogues, to fly from justice, should land in Ireland, that they may be secured there till the King's pleasure should be known. I have nothing more to add, but that I wish for opportunities by which your Grace may be satisfied, that in all my actions I will have regard to the duty I owe you, and the professions I have made you, and if I may at any time be honoured with your particular commands, it will then be more clear to you, that I can never be other than &c.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684, December 3. Dublin.—When it has heretofore pleased the King to give me successors in this government, I have endeavoured to let them see the respect I bore to his Majesty's choice, and as far as they gave me leave, corresponded with them and gave them all the light I could of persons and things relating to the King's service here, and sure your lordship may well expect all that at least at my hands. But the plain truth is I have been suffered so long to mistake what was or was not for the King's service, or what he thought was or was not, so that I wonder how the impertinence of the things I still proposed and pressed was so long borne with, and I confess I am at this time more confounded in my notions than ever I was, not from the reports we have of almost a total change in all the changeable parts of the government of this kingdom, but from what the King himself was pleased to intimate to me to the same purpose, for which alterations I must say, let the consequence of saying it be what it will to me, there neither is, nor can be, any necessity or good reason at this time, and this upon inquiry into particulars might manifestly appear, and therefore for the honour of the King's justice, and for his service, I hope that intention will at least be again considered before it be put in execution. I take the liberty to interest the King's justice in this case, not but that I know his Majesty may justly change servants and give no reason for it, but if he gives any, that reason should be well grounded, especially if it be such as fixes a mark of incapacity or infidelity. If I were not out of the case by the declarations his Majesty has made in the Secretary's chamber and to

myself so much in my favour and to my advantage, I should not say thus much, but by the darkness I am in of what is really intended, your lordship sees how incapable I am of communicating any useful thoughts of mine to you, to which your lordship invites me in yours of the 20th of the last month.

As to my private concerns the most difficult part will be how to dispose of your daughter and my grandson. I am satisfied that the fittest place for him to live in will be in this kingdom, where, if he pleases, he may employ himself in looking to the command your lordship procured him, and in acquainting himself with my fortune and with people he must have use of. In England I fear he will not bestow his time so well, and to deal freely with your lordship I desire to spend the few years I have to live, or rather the little time I am to be in this world, with as little possibility of disquiet or constraint as I can. I will contribute what I can to their living at ease, but am resolved if I can to do so myself. I doubt I must beg the King to appoint to whom to deliver the sword before your lordship comes, because there must be some time to fit this place for you, and I know not where to be the while. *Copy.*

#### ISRAEL FEILDING to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 7. Dublin.—Concerning his lordship's affairs. He hopes to make use of his lordship's letter granting him leave of absence if he can get a vessel. There is newly such an imposition upon the colliers at Newhaven they in sullenness have laid up most of their vessels. The discourse runs high here of my Lord G[ranard's] favour and the reverse drawn to his lordship's centre. He hath heard untoward things of Mr. Ellis, and mentions Phil Savage's earnestness in his lordship's business: *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684, December 10. Dublin Castle.—Having had several informations about treasonable designs which some disaffected persons are now carrying on in the North of this kingdom, I think it necessary to transmit them to your lordship.

On the 12th of November I had advice from Belfast that one James Caldwell, bookbinder, was promoting a very seditious subscription, that John Cobron and John Robinson, both coopers, with others had signed it, and Patrick Adare, a Presbyterian parson, and Thomas Smyth were both privy to it. And further that Caldwell was fled, and that Cobron and Robinson, having been examined, were let go upon bail for their appearance.

The 13th I sent down orders for diligent search to be made after Caldwell, for there examining all the rest, and for the recommitting Cobron and Robinson, and others if there should be cause, and that the examinations might be the better

taken I sent order not only to the Sovereign of Belfast, who had sent me the said advice, but to Sir Robert Colvill, a Privy Councillor, and to Mr. Hamilton of Comber to assist in that service, and directed my secretary besides to write to each of them, and also to Mr. Forward, another justice, to use their utmost diligence in searching this business to the bottom.

The 17th an account was returned from the Sovereign of Belfast and another, that Cobron and Robinson were accordingly recommitted, and Adare was excused by them as having been the author of the discovery, and forward to impart anything of such practices as might come to his knowledge.

The 19th I got a description of Caldwell, and sent it to such as I thought proper and likely to apprehend him.

The 24th the examinations of Adare and of one John Adams were brought me from Sir Robert Colvill, together with an account of those who had been required to give bail.

The same day I likewise received the further examinations of Cobron and Robinson from Sir Robert Colvill with his opinion of the men, and thereupon I returned orders for continuing Cobron in prison, and taking bail for Robinson.

On Monday last I received the examination of Alexander Finiston of Downpatrick, taken first before Capt. Brett, and then again before Sir Robert Colvill, in which one Robert Camlin is charged, out of his own mouth, with being active in a design, which the Presbyterians are therein said to have of rising up in arms, and with being a rider up and down the country, among others, to give notice of the time. And one Lieutenant Gawen Hamilton is charged, by hearsay from Camlin, to be designed for their commander. But not thinking that this Finiston had been carefully enough examined, and finding no examination of Hamilton returned to me, I sent down order yesterday for both, and withal further inquiries to be made, and that Camlin, who is fled, should be diligently sought after.

Thus, my Lord, you have by way of diary the sum of what informations I have received of this nature, and of my proceedings upon them, but I have herewith sent you for fuller satisfaction copies of all the papers which I have recited, to which this abstract may serve as a key for your lordship's ease. I have caused them to be figured in order of time, and the several days herein set down are those on which I either received or sent them.

I did not, till now, take the first part of this discovery about the subscription to be of that moment as to think it worth giving his Majesty any trouble, yet I have used all the means I could to see the utmost of it. But upon the account I have had, and herewith send you, of a design of rising in arms, I believe there may be more in it than at first I apprehended, and have therefore transmitted the whole for I cannot but look upon it as one damnable conspiracy,

and each part of it confirms to me the danger of the other. Caldwell seems to me to have been employed in listing the men, and Camlin in giving them notice of the place and time of rendezvous. I have already given out what orders I yet think necessary.

Your lordship may be pleased to let me know his Majesty's pleasure, and what other or further course I am to take, and his commands shall be carefully obeyed. In the meantime nothing shall be omitted that is for his service.

*Postscript.*—Since the above-written, I received from Major Forbes an examination of one Young, lately come out of Scotland, concerning the tumults there, of which I have likewise sent you a copy.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 10. Dublin.—It run in my head that not long since, that is no longer than when the Popish Plot was in its vigour, I had received a letter from the King in another style and of another complexion than that of the 19th of October last, and upon search I found it, and herewith I send you a copy of it and of my answer to it, not that I would have you make any other use of it than to keep it by you, to teach you or rather to mind you that Kings have no better memories than other men, for if the King had remembered the one I believe he would not have written the other, but it seems I was one of those that was fit to be employed then and not now. My defects and failings were then covered, but now they are conspicuous and mustered up. My age, my sloth, my aversion to Roman Catholics, my negligence in the choice of such as I have recommended to or placed in the King's service, Mr. Ellis's corruptions, manifested in his purchasing of places and land, with his vast and extravagant undertakings, and his offer upon matches to settle 20,000*l.* when it is known he was not worth the twentieth part of it when he came into play, all which could not be got fairly or without the countenance, at least connivance, of the Chief Governor.

These are my faults, and now you must be content to hear your own. They say Ellis was countenanced and caressed by you to that degree that he rid in the coach with you, that he was admitted to sit at table with you, and into your debauchs, which were frequent, and in lower company than suited with your quality, if you had not been in the government, and that you let fall your own and the dignity of the place you were in, by your way of living and too often taking meals abroad. If these things are believed of us, we are not to wonder that we are not taken into consultations of moment, but rather how we come to be so civilly treated as we are, and I hope you have not given nor will give countenance and credit to your part of the calumny; but let me tell you if you do not break off the track of goodfellowship, one meeting will produce another, and one glass another, and it is an ill

habit and reputation a man has got when it is believed he cannot be well or gratefully entertained, unless he be sent drunk away. I have had experience in the case, and it was with difficulty I was able to persuade people I desired to be otherwise treated. I pray make your use of what I write, and resolve to do anything rather than to suffer yourself to be overcome by so weak and yet so treacherous an enemy.

*Copy.*

[EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.]

1684, December 10. Dublin.—Concerning his private affairs, Sir Joshua Allen told him Col. Halsall has got possession of Charlewood, in Surrey. Mr. Arthur is in possession of Whitefriars. The Commissioners have detected great villanies among the revenue officers in Cork, and he believes they shall do no less in Galway. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 13. Whitehall.—There were several things in your Grace's letter of the 3rd that seemed to me to deserve some thought before they were answered, which made me defer the acknowledging it till I had a little considered of them, and I confess what your Grace says as to the darkness you are in, which makes you incapable of communicating such useful thoughts to me as would be extreme necessary and desirable, is without reply even in my own judgment, and if I should tell your Grace that I, who am going, am not much more in the light, it might be some matter of greater wonder to you. I say not much more, for I have not yet the honour to be trusted with the secret upon my word. I have waited on the King three or four times, with other company, to discourse and receive his Majesty's instructions in relation to Ireland, but it hath never gone further yet than discourse in general—that several officers in the Army must be removed, that the Council must be changed, and some powers of the Lieutenant himself to be restrained, but the particulars, as much as I know, are not yet regulated nor ascertained. I can guess, and but guess, at what your Grace means by interesting the King's justice in the case of making some of the changes spoken of, or reported to be intended, but I believe there will no such marks of incapacity or infidelity be fixed as your Grace seems to apprehend; and yet I do not wonder you do apprehend it, because there have gone reports pretty generally abroad of something of such a nature as might give ground for such an apprehension. When I tell you there is nothing as to particular men yet resolved on that I know, you will easily judge I cannot be plainer on this point than I am, and yet I may venture to tell you that there are one or two gentlemen that are perhaps under a very distinct character, I mean in the Army, that I see more broadly aimed

at in those discourses I have mentioned than any others whosoever. When I know more of this matter, I believe I shall have the King's leave to communicate it to your Grace, and I believe too, if there should be anything designed of that nature, that may call the King's justice in question, that you may be heard upon it, if you think it worth your pains.

As to what your Grace mentions concerning the disposition of my Lord of Ossory and his wife when you come from thence I have nothing to say, but that whatever you order will be, must be well. You know I have never offered anything of my wishes or thoughts upon this subject, knowing very well that your Grace hath kindness enough for them, besides the concern of your honour and justice, to design the best for them. I see by what your Grace says and particularly as to your disposition to quietness and ease to yourself, what you incline to, and I confess I think you say what is very reasonable for you to design for yourself and with very great judgment concerning what is fit for my Lord of Ossory. On the other hand, if my daughter hath had the good fortune to behave herself so as to please you, and that her company or service in any kind may be useful to you, she is your child now, and I know her duty to you is such that she will be very glad to be with you and she will be content to do anything else that you will have her. I will add no more than that if you shall resolve to leave them there, as you seemed to incline in your letter, I shall be as much concerned for them both, as for one, and as long as I am there myself no part of care or service that I can do them shall ever be wanting, and that as much upon the account of what they are to you as any other consideration.

Concerning your desiring the King to appoint some to receive the sword from you before I come; you know I am wholly without any wish than what is most convenient to you, but what for the present recurs to me upon it is, that if I have not the honour to see you just then I believe it may be a long time before I have another opportunity for it. It might possibly be for both our good, both in relation to the public, and even to the settlement of my Lord of Ossory and my lady, that we should speak to one another, and if there be nothing wanting but a place for you to be in, sure Chapelizod may serve you, and having said this, I end as I began. I wish nothing but what is most convenient to your Grace, and am &c.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 14. Dublin.—I have yours of the 2nd by the post, and of the 4th of this month by my Lord Granard. He is very ignorant of the things designed, or very reserved.

You tell me in one of your letters that you write constantly not to appear negligent, but writing will not free you from

the imputation, if you are negligent to inform yourself and me. We hear the Duke is to go to hold a parliament in Scotland by the 10th of March, that the Duke of Monmouth hath been some time in England, and some say, has privately seen the King, and I am so little obliged to any of my Court friends, that I know not whether anything of all this be true or no. Things of this nature, and of less weight, if they are not useful may be diverting to so great a stranger as I am made.

You tell me that the word "spring," the time I desire to stay for to be transported into England, may be thought too uncertain as taking in too large a space of time. My almanac tells me the spring begins the 10th of March, and summer the 10th of June, and I think it may be a fair interpretation of my meaning and desire to embark from hence about the middle of April, or if I should desire ten days or a fortnight longer stay for the coming in of my rents and the greater probability of good weather, I think his Majesty would not refuse it, and it is very like I shall try.

I had a letter from my Lord of Perth, but no intimation whither or how to send Campbell, so that he remains still in Carrickfergus gaol, and will do till I shall give order to dispose of him. I offered to send him guarded as far as Edinburgh if it was desired, but now by reason of the fellows that are said to be in arms in Scotland, I know not what guard will be sufficient nor which way to send him safely. I have written of this matter at large to my Lord Sunderland.

*Copy.*

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND TO ORMOND.

1684, December 16. Whitehall.—His Majesty having been humbly informed by Captain Christopher Hales that your Grace having given him leave in July last to dispose of his company to his lieutenant, Richard Farley, he accordingly did so, but that he kept his commission for the security of his money before the payment, whereof his Majesty having thought fit to order that no commands should be sold or resigned without his own approbation, his Majesty directs me to let your Grace know that he consents to the said change as being a thing begun and agreed upon before he had sent any orders to the contrary, and therefore his Majesty is pleased that your Grace should give Lieutenant Farley a commission for the said company, notwithstanding the orders which have been sent you.

#### WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 17. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the agency of the Army. The Lord Lieutenant had been pleased to give the officers leave to appoint their own agents. He is endeavouring to pick up out of this wreck of the general agency what he can properly save. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF ARRAN to ORMOND.

1684, December 18. London.—At the desire of my Lady Armstrong, who was with me and brought with her this morning three daughters, I send your Grace the enclosed and recommend her case to you, for certainly it is a very hard one, especially considering how that base husband of hers used her in his lifetime. I think a *caveat* lies only at the Hanaper Office, and I question whether or no Scott can be hindered to take the King's title, and by that means put the widow and orphans to trouble and charge; but if it can be avoided I think it ought, and your Grace may see the Lords of the Treasury are of that mind by their report in the matter.

If your Grace gave leave to Capt. Cary to part with his command, you must so certify or else he will not have the benefit of it, as Kitt Hales has had by my certificate.

## Petition of CAPTAIN TOBY CAULFIELD to THE KING.

1684, December 20.—Sheweth that in the year 1680 your petitioner bought of Capt. Chidley Coote his command of a company in your Majesty's Army in Ireland, which company was one of the four commanded for Tangier before your petitioner purchased the said employ of captain.

That your petitioner did serve your Majesty four years in Tangier, and being at last two years in arrear for himself and company, and necessaries very scarce there, he, to supply the wants of himself and officers, was forced to contract many debts amounting to above 400*l.*, for part of which, viz. the sum of 100*l.*, your petitioner stands engaged for his present lieutenant, 50*l.* more for his first lieutenant, who was there slain, and most of the remainder for several other of the officers and soldiers slain also in the said service.

That your petitioner, being visited with much sickness, a month before the arrival of the Lord Dartmouth, was forced to come to England to gain his health, in whose absence, an account of the debts of the whole garrison being taken and returned to the Lords Commissioners of your Majesty's Treasury, the officers and soldiers have since received their arrears, and your petitioner by reason of his absence hath not been in the least satisfied, or discharged from any of the aforesaid debts; but your petitioner's pay hath been stopped for the same above six months past, and will be so yet these three years until the same be fully satisfied.

That your petitioner cannot expect to receive from his lieutenant the 100*l.* he stands so engaged for, his pay being also stopped for other debts by him contracted amounting also to above 400*l.*, which will not be satisfied in four years time, nor one farthing from any other person for whom he stands engaged as aforesaid, so that he is destitute of a maintenance to support him until the said debts be fully paid.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your sacred Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the premises into your Royal consideration, and for his support during the stop of his pay to grant him such sum out of your Majesty's bounty-money of Ireland, or some small pension or otherwise as your sacred Majesty in your royal clemency shall think fit. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray &c.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are pleased to refer this petition to William Hewet, Esqr. to examine the contents thereof, and to certify their lordships a true state together with his opinion thereupon.

HENRY GUY.

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 20. Whitehall.—Since I writ last to your Grace, I have acquainted the King with some part of your letter of the 3rd instant, particularly with that which you mentioned concerning the alterations your Grace apprehended were designed to be made in Ireland, and which you wished might be considered again before they were put in execution for the ill consequences you thought they might be attended with ; upon which the King commanded me to tell your Grace that he doth design to reduce the number of the Council, and likewise to change some of the officers of the Army, but hath not yet resolved what persons he will particularly exclude or remove out of either, but he hath in his thoughts to make such a rule that whosoever hath in their own persons borne arms either against him or his Royal Father shall not be continued in his service, and whosoever this may touch his Majesty seems to be of opinion it cannot be ill resented by his friends, but at the same time doth command me to desire your Grace's opinion freely as to this one point, which is the only one that as yet is digested ready for a resolution. Your Grace will presently see who can be concerned in this designed regulation, and I hope you will let me know your thoughts upon it, and I assure you that as fast as I can come to be further acquainted with what is intended, I will desire the King's leave to communicate it to your Grace. There is nothing more at present to trouble you with, one particular only excepted concerning my Lord Chancellor, of whom there was here a report as if he might likewise be concerned in these alterations, which made me directly ask the King about it, and I can assure you there is no intention of that kind, which I thought your Grace might be glad to know, especially if any rumours of that kind have been spread there as well as here.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684, December 20. Whitehall.—I have your Grace's of the 5th and 10th instant to acknowledge. In the former

you give an account, amongst other matters, that the Sheriffs of Cork had by violence served a writ upon Col. Owen, who is the King's prisoner there, upon which his Majesty directs me to tell your Grace that he thinks that matter ought to be inquired into, and the Sheriffs punished for their misdemeanour.

With yours of the 10th I received several informations about some treasonable designs in Ireland, which I have laid before his Majesty, who commands me to tell your Grace that he is well assured of your care and vigilance in giving such orders as shall be requisite for the discovery of that matter and the preventing the ill consequences thereof, and therefore he does not now send you any particular directions, only he would not have you give leave to any officer of the Army to come out of Ireland.

#### LADY ARMSTRONG to ORMOND.

1684, December 23.—Concerning her husband's estate. Contrary to his promise his Majesty has granted it to Sir Edward Scott. The estate, which was worth 150*l.* a year, was given to her husband's father for 9,000*l.* arrears for his service in Ireland, and settled about twelve years ago in consideration of her marriage portion by her husband on Sir Walter Plunkett and other trustees to the use of herself and her three daughters. She refers to the state of her case drawn up by Pollexfen, a lawyer of the Temple, and begs his Grace for the sake of her dear father-in-law, old Sir Thomas Armstrong, not to suffer her and her children to beg their bread. She encloses copy of a report from the Lords of the Treasury, and of the opinion of Mr. Henry Pollexfen. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684, December 23. Whitehall.—I writ so lately to your Grace that you may well wonder I am troubling you again so soon, having had no commands from you in the meantime, but in truth, my Lord, I am mightily concerned at what I have heard and seen since that of copies of your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant to me scattered up and down the town, and become the discourse as general as any in the coffee-houses. I confess to you that I had some tenderness of communicating it even to the King, for the reason of some expressions in it, that seemed to me a little harsh, and but that I thought if it were not writ with a design in you, that the King should know it there was no use at all of writing in that manner to me, I had in my own thoughts rather suppressed it than have showed it to anybody living; but after all these, it seems, very unnecessary considerations in me, to find your letter to me copied out, word for word, not only what concerned the public, but even your private thoughts concerning my Lord and Lady Ossory, I own to you was extremely surprising to me, and an accident that I do not know ever yet

happened to any other. This I am sure of, that I never repeated my letter to anybody living but the King, and if your Grace had never communicated it to anybody but me, it had been still a secret, which I think had been more convenient to the subject of it.

**WILLIAM HEWET to THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.**

1684, December 23.—Concerning Capt. Toby Caulfield's petition. In consideration of Caulfield's generous action in purchasing the command from Captain Chidley Coote, who declined the service, he recommends compliance with the prayer of Caulfield's petition. *Abstract.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF AERRAN.**

1684, December 24. Dublin.—Yours of the 6th, 11th and 16th are in my hands since yesterday, and then also I received the original of the enclosed copy from my Lord Rochester that whilst you stay there you may have all that passes upon the subject of my remove. I will take time to make my reply till I know whether the King will allow him to give me further and more certain information of his pleasure and intentions concerning this kingdom, which I confess I did once think I should not live long enough to see made a question.

I thought all I writ in my letter of the 3rd had been rather too plain than in anything obscure. If it be mysterious it is according to the style of the time, and so let it rest. I know not what Maxwell, the minister, may be in his morals, but he writes so pertinently of the state of Ulster in relation to the present conjuncture and the danger threatened to the government by the missionaries out of Scotland, that I have thought it worth the sending to my Lord of Sunderland to be laid before the King.

I cannot yet believe that what you write of Justin, and what he expects will come to pass, because I see no possible advantage it can bring to the party or serve to any end. Nicholas Armorer shall be tried, and by the next post you shall know his resolution, but I hope William Legge has more powerful friends than I am. I have power to give Farley a commission when Hales has resigned his. This is enough for Christmas Eve.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.**

1684, December 28. Dublin.—I received your lordship's of the 13th when some use to prepare for the next day's festival, and finding that in my letter of the 3rd I had said at least enough unless I knew more, I think it not necessary to pursue the argument of that letter any further than to assure your lordship I am in no impatience to know more or sooner than it is thought fit I should; nor have any ambition to be

heard till I shall be commanded to speak, though I would be glad at all times to do good offices and justice to any who I shall think to be under misrepresentation. That I might have the opportunity of speaking with your lordship at some leisure was the reason why I thought of desiring his Majesty to appoint some person or persons to receive the [swor]d and keep it till your arrival, because that all the time it will be fit for me to stay after your lordship's landing will be taken up with the ceremony of your reception and my departure. I am now to assure your lordship I am infinitely satisfied with your daughter's conduct and kindness to me, and yet I must persist in my opinion that it will be best she and her husband should live in this kingdom so long as you shall be in the government. How and where is only to be thought of, wherein I shall give my advice and assistance. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684, December 28. Dublin.—By the last post I sent you a copy of my Lord Rochester's answer to that letter of mine that you liked. I now send you a copy of mine to him which is short and yet perhaps may be called peevish, as they say some letter of mine to you since this change has been thought, though I do not remember any I writ to you, and which you could think fit to show, that could be so thought. If they have opened my letters and find I have discharged my thoughts with more freedom than they like, I cannot help it. I would be content you would enter into discourse with my Lord Rochester about his daughter and my grandson's way of living. They shall have the use of my furniture and of any house of mine, and I think for all the summer they could not do better than to be at Dunmore, and if my Lord Rochester will be in the country for that season and whilst this place will be rubbish, Kilkenny furnished and my parks are at his service, and there I think he may do his business as well as here. This offer if you think fit you may make him. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 6. Whitehall.—I have the honour of your Grace's of the 28th of the last month come to my hands yesterday, and have nothing to say upon it, but only to acknowledge it, for all that it contains carries nothing of dispute in it. It must be and ought to be in everything as your Grace will have it. I have now received the warrant for my commission, and, as I told your Grace, amongst the alterations that were to be made the power of the Lieutenant was likewise to be restrained. The King doth reserve in it to himself the granting of all commissions to the officers of the Army. This particular, and that I sent your Grace word of concerning the incapacitating of such as had in their own persons borne arms against the King, is all that I know of that

is yet resolved on, save only the reducing of the number of the councillors, which I find the King will bring to thirty, so that a great many must of necessity be left out; but upon whom the lot will fall is not yet determined.

Since your Grace seems resolved my Lord of Ossory and his wife shall remain in Ireland, I am very glad you say you will give your assistance as well as advice how and where it shall be. I am sure they will want both, and your Grace, who, I doubt not, doth not reckon that out of the allowance you have given them they are grown bankers, even in the time they have lived with you, will consider that they will have a great deal more need of your help now than ever.

**ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.**

1684-5, January 7.—Few things could have happened to me more surprising, or more to my trouble, than the publishing of my letter to your lordship of the 3rd of the last month, and I am so out of countenance at the indiscretion, or breach of trust, by which it came to be copied and made the subject of ordinary discourse that I scarce know what to say, but I resolve to tell the truth as far as I know it whatever it may bring upon me or anybody else. My son Arran being in the place where my chief and last concerns of that nature are transacted, I thought it needful he should be informed of all that had passed, or should pass, relating to my remove from this government, and therefore sent him a copy of that letter, not with the least imagination that he could possibly think it fit for him to impart it or the contents of it to any man, or so much as to own to your lordship that he had it. What he can say for himself I know not, having heard nothing from him of it, nor anybody else that I can hear of having written of it, though there are letters come of four days fresher date than your lordship's of the 23rd, and that it is very unlikely such a piece of intelligence could escape observation if it was become as public as coffee-house discourse. Your lordship observes very rightly that in that letter of mine there are some expressions that might have been mollified and that may be thought too positive. Those, I confess, fell from me by inadvertency, but my passion for the King's service may justly bear a share of the error, and I thought, as I do still, it highly concerned (and my own reputation in some degree), that more than half the officers of the Army, and a like proportion of the Privy Council, Judges and Magistrates should, at one blow, be removed and changed, and such an interpretation, I conceive, the making of almost a total alteration in the civil and military parts of the government must bear. This is all I can say to excuse the rashness or hardness of my expressions in that letter, saving that I writ to your lordship with less caution, weighing and choosing my words than to others, and might believe you might acquaint

the King with the contents and leave out any expression like to offend him. *Copy.*

COL. EDWARD VERNON to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 8.—Yesterday I met Mr. Knowles, my Lord Strafford's agent, whom I would have had to have gone with me this or the next week, or sent one with me, but he desires me to stay till after my lord's steward comes up, which he expects the next week in town, and then he will acquaint me with the whole, and appoint a time. He showed me your Grace's letter and Mr. Wentworth's to my Lord Strafford, and my lord's to him. I find by my lord's letter to him my lord will let it but from year to year, and that there is a countryman hath taken it for this next year to enter in April for 200*l.* a year, and the tenant to have ten load of wood for firing out of the woods, for Stowell is worth no more; but my lord hath other lands in that country, and my lord hath sent to put off the tenant, which Knowles saith he can do if your Grace and his lordship agree.

I now remember the place, but never took notice of the house, but it is a very little one; one Mr. Stevens dwelt in it, and I fear much too little for your Grace. It is a very fine site, and in a fine country, and stands as by the enclosed paper, which I had from Mr. Knowles, which he will better when the steward comes. The rooms are very little, all but the parlour and hall, which are fit for a country gentleman, and the cellar not big enough for a wine cellar for your Grace, but it is upon a rock and may easily be enlarged. I wish it were your Grace's inheritance, for it is a very fine country and a very fine site to build upon. But in the interim I have sent this day to my brother Mildmay, and a couple of workmen to view the house, and to take the dimensions, and send them me with speed, and when the steward will go with me I will go myself.

If your Grace design to live so far from London, Tudsbury, in which your Grace hath ninety-three years besides my patent, will make, with 500*l.* or 1,000*l.*, a very fine site and noble rooms, besides all other conveniences you may have of your own.

And now I have given your Excellency as good an account of Stowell as I can at present. Be pleased to give me leave to acquaint your Excellency that though that be a good site and a fine country, yet your Grace hath an offer of a finer site with a finer country, and a very good house and gardens and outhouses in good repair at your own terms, and what land you please at the country rates, and this is Stanwell, the site of the late Sir John Tracy, now his wife's and infant son's, of about four years old, for whose nonage, or from year to year or seven years, your Grace may have it, my cousin Vernon of Worcestershire and Sir John Tracy marrying two daughters of Mr. Keeke, the lawyer, who, with his son-in-law, courts your Grace to live there at your own terms. Mr. Keeke hath

a good 100*l.* per annum of his own joining to it. And as my Lord Traey's house of Tedington, three miles from it, whieh maybe your Grace may have seen, being in the Vale, is accounted one of the worst sites in England, so this is esteeemed, I think justly, the best site in England, for it is very dry, yet wants no water nor fishponds, and stands upon the foot of the Cotswold hills, and out of the garden you go up the hill to the downs. The gardens and orchards are extraordinary good, with great store of the best fruit. The garden wall not many years since cost 500*l.* You have very large royalties and woods stored with all sorts of game, whieh will cost you nothing, and from the house you have the Cotswold hills and downs for thirty miles together, and certainly the best hunting and hawking place in England.

It is about twelve miles from Stowell. It is nearer London or Oxford, it is fourteen miles from Gloucester, two miles from Broadway, four miles from Stow in the Wold, and that that I like it well for but sixteen miles from Northaston, which is likewise at your Grace's commands. The house is all in very good repair, most of it not many years since built. It was designed to be a quadrangle, but one piecee of a side is not finished within, but may be with ease. But I believe you will not need it. I have given your Grace some account of it in another paper, but there is more room than that paper gives an account of, for I only mention the large rooms and apartments, to which are backstairs and convenient houses to each. The lesser rooms I trouble you not with unless I have your Grace's orders. The dining-room hath hangings and good chimneypieees, and most of the best rooms beds; but whether they will be parted with I cannot certainly tell, but by the next week I will give your Grace an account, and believe they will be at your Grace's service.

#### PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 10. London.—Though by Mr. Molyneux's letter of the 4th of December, I understood your sense of the offensive passage, yet forasmuch as in the same letter he withal signified that your Grace told him yourself would write to me, I forbore hitherto returning an answer. Besides there was this other cause of my delay, that for my life I could no sooner have the copy of my answer to the Lord Bishop of Winchester fairly transcribed for your Grace, being fifteen sheets of the transcriber's draft. And yet now that I have it some would dissuade me from sending it by post, not only because of the bulk, but that they say your Grace will be here yourself in February, which is the reason I have some thoughts of staying it till next packet.

In the meanwhile, beside that of accounting it my greatest unhappiness to have printed a word that by any, though unjust, construction might reflect on your Grace, what I can and ought to say farther is, that, after your Grace has read my

apology for that passage, if you shall think it either necessary or expedient to be done, I will declare that neither his Grace the Duke of Ormond nor the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, was the illustrious person that had that discourse with me of an intention then, viz. in '61, of repealing the Penal Statutes, which is related by me in the said passage. But how or in what manner to do this, by word of mouth, or by writing, or to whom directed, or by whom attested, or whether in print, or were it advisable to print my apologetical answer and this short declaration of mine as an appendix to it, I can say nothing till I hear again from your Grace, for albeit I fear that publishing anything, especially in print, to that purpose, with such particular mention either of your Grace or the said Lord Chancellor, may give occasion to many of thinking what they never did nor would of you in reference to that matter ; yet, if your Grace be of another opinion, I shall be ready to obey your commands when I receive them as to that form of declaration, because what I shall so declare will be nothing but very truth, nor anything more than justice itself requires, if you judge it either necessary or expedient to be done.

Neither would I have been hitherto so shy of declaring so much in answer to the several queries of others, especially my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury's, had I not justly feared I should be further pressed to declare more than I could or ought to do, and I hope your Grace will not in any contingency think fit I should be urged to anything that would prove of no other use than to render me unworthy of the opinion, which I believe your Grace has had of me, by your own experience these six and thirty years, I mean that of my being an honest man. For my own part, I think it too late, now in the sixty-sixth year of my age, wittingly or by any act of my own to forfeit that opinion. But whether I have the other of a prudent man in this occasion I shall be willing to submit it wholly to your Grace's judgment after you have thoroughly considered my reasons, which you will find at length in my answer to my good Lord Bishop of Winchester, whose soul be in peace among the just, and therefore I humbly beg that, so soon as you can have leisure, you will read through that answer attentively, though it may perhaps take up four or five hours of your time, and then honour me once more with a line or two of your own hand, that I may know your judgment in the whole, especially whether you think me so imprudent in my expressions, as perhaps you take me yet to have been in the debated passages. I am sure that answer has given so much satisfaction here already, even to several of those that most exclaimed against it, that they profess publicly they thought it impossible so much could be said for it, nay, that others of them keep the copy on their hands, whether I will or no, till they transcribe it for themselves,

The rest is that if any man knows himself, I can assure your Grace that before I would be wanting to right, or to clear you above all mortal men, wherever I could in anything, I would certainly choose to lose my life, were it more worth the keeping than it is now, for as ever since I had first the honour of being known to your Grace in the castle of Kilkenny, which was anno 1648, I have by all the strongest ties not only of gratitude but inclination and sympathy been obliged to you, so, by the permission of God, I will continue while I have breath on my lips no less truly and unchangeably than professedly &c.

*Postscript.*—After ending this letter I thought fit on better thoughts to shorten the debate by drawing and sending this other annexed paper, which is a rough draft of the declaration which I can, and will, and think myself in conscience bound to own by putting to it both my hand and seal, even before his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury himself and my Lord of Clarendon too, if you judge it necessary or expedient I should by such a public act do you the justice which I understand you seem to think me bound to do both to yourself and my Lord Chancellor. I have also made up those fifteen sheets of the fair copy into one packet directed to yourself by the post, but under another cover to Henry Gascoigne, your secretary. The sheets are marked with figures in the marginal bottom of each sheet as they follow in order, 1, 2, 3 &c.

In the very first page, towards the end of it, where you meet this expression : “ Nay truly in effect my almost all in this world these many years past until this present,” your Grace may suppose my meaning was no other than to acknowledge to the Bishop his being so instrumental in passing and paying so carefully and precisely your great bounty to me, which is all I have to say now.

*Encloses—*

Whereas in my late book entitled *Causa Valesiana* there is an incidental account (p. 126) of a discourse that a certain nameless person had with me at London in the year 1661, concerning an intention, said to have been then, of repealing the Penal Statutes, and that by reason or occasion of these Latin words, *a viro quodam tunc inter magnates Regni illustrissimo* which I made use of therein to signify only in general that person’s being an illustrious man then among the great ones of the realm, without signifying him at all determinately, or indeed otherwise by any more special epithet or adjunct than that of *illustrissimo*, which in that language is both due and common to all not only the temporal peers, but the spiritual or bishops, some readers notwithstanding have even so determinately construed that indeterminate expression of mine as if it imported and signified that either the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England then, or his Grace the Duke of Ormond was the said illustrious person that

had that discourse with me concerning the foresaid intention of repealing the Penal Statutes ; and forasmuch as both very truth and justice itself does require it of me, to clear that no less injurious than ill-founded mistake and misconstruction, nay, rather indeed mere vain divination, of my meaning in the foresaid or any other words either of that whole discourse or of any following in pursuance of it :—

Therefore I do by these presents declare, in my conscience, that neither his Grace the Duke of Ormond, nor the late Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England, was or is the said illustrious man that had that discourse with me, concerning an intention then of repealing the Penal Statutes against religion, which begins in the foresaid one hundred and twenty sixth page of my *Causa Valesiana* and continues to the one and thirtieth page inclusively, where it ends. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed at London this 13th of January, 1684 old style,

PETER WALSH.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 10. Whitehall.—My Lord of Arran did not tell me the favour your Grace had offered me, in your letter to him, time enough to give you thanks for it the last post ; I mean the offer of being sometimes at your house at Kilkenny, which certainly is a very great obligation, and besides will make me appear in Ireland to be in your Grace's favour, for which I value it more than upon any other consideration, and therefore, if it be not inconvenient to you, I shall certainly go thither sometimes to show that I have so much kindness from you. The other point that my Lord of Arran mentioned to me, I am as ready for on my part as your Grace can desire, I mean to make my Lord of Ossory's habitation to be with me while I am at Dublin. There is no objection that I can think of to it, if it be possible, of which at this time I can be no judge. But in order to be informed I have directed a servant of mine to write this day to Mr. Clarke to desire a particular account of every room in the Castle, what uses they are put now to, and to have Mr. Clarke's advice how to make room for my Lord of Ossory in case you would have it so, and then my wife, who I am sure is as willing as I am to make this accommodation, will see how practicable it will be. This is all I can at present say to your Grace upon this subject, and have no other at present to trouble you with.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 15. Whitehall.—According to what I writ to your Grace in my last, I have moved his Majesty for

his farther pleasure about Col. Owen and Andrew Ramsey, the Scotchman. As to Owen, his Majesty has rejected a petition in his behalf for his enlargement and thinks fit he should continue as he is ; but if Andrew Ramsey can find good security to leave Ireland, and not return into any of his Majesty's dominions, his Majesty would have him released ; otherwise he is to remain committed for want of such security.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, January 16. Dublin.—According to my promise I send your lordship a list of those few who were in the Army of Ireland in the year 1659 and are now in this, with some remarks upon the most considerable of them. It may be fit his Majesty should know that when the King his father's forces were totally subdued by the rebels in England, divers as loyal officers as any he had came into Ireland to avoid the persecution that threatened them, and being here, took conditions in the rebels' Army for bread, but not till the King's authority was withdrawn or rather driven out of the kingdom by repeated perfidious breaches of the public faith of the Irish nation, in a manner forced upon the Supreme Council and the General Assembly by the Romish Clergy, and such as they had bigotted to their party, consisting principally of those whose crimes were by the Articles of Peace to be inquired into and punished, and such whose understanding and loyalty was corrupted and extinguished by their zeal for the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in splendour. In consequence of so unexampled, and as they might think so unpardonable a treachery, the prevailing party of the Irish clergy and their adherents took the government upon them, and not only affronted the King's authority, but bent their united force against me and this place, where it only resided, and left all the other parts of the kingdom, where it was thrown off or not obeyed, at rest.

This little part of the history of those times, and the infamous proceedings of that party, is intended only to show that a very loyal subject might think it lawful for him to fight against such a sort of people, especially if he had no other way to be safe and to eat, and this was the case of many who came out of England, and of others who remained here and were witnesses of and sufferers by the forementioned infidelities. Of these I am sorry there are so few alive, and I wish his Majesty's Army here and forces everywhere were composed of such, and I am confident, if any of this kind be found upon the muster rolls, his Majesty will not think fit to turn them out to disgrace and beggary. And yet if the Army shall be new-modelled in England, and the officers not permitted to go thither to tell their own stories, and to answer what may be laid to their charge, as good men may be turned out as will be taken in, to the absolute ruin of them and many

families. Sir William King and Col. Fairfax had their licences before I received the King's pleasure by my Lord Sunderland to give none.

Though I believe your lordship may have a list of the Privy Council, my Lord Ranelagh having sent for it a good while since, yet I now send your lordship one, noting the time of every councillor's being sworn, and with a mark upon such as are not like to attend the service, and will therefore suffer least by being left out. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.**

1684-5, January 16.—The Archbishop of Dublin having in the presence of the Lord Primate left a letter with me which he received from a clergyman in Connaught, I hold it my duty to send it to your lordship to be laid before his Majesty when a fit opportunity shall be offered. I shall only add I have lately had informations from other persons and to the same effect, but those being only verbal and by way of discourse I did not hold it necessary to trouble his Majesty with them. But this coming from so eminent a prelate I thought it not fit it should rest with me. I am further informed, and believe it to be true, that there are now in this kingdom at least as many bishops of the Roman communication as of the Protestant. I say at least, because some bishoprics that are united in one Protestant bishop are separated and divided betwixt two of the other. To this it is added that friars and other regulars do abound in all the parts of the kingdom, whereof very many take upon them the habit and profession to live lazily, and are far fitter for any mechanic trade, by reason of their ignorance, and are an intolerable surcharge upon the poor people of the Romish religion, which they groan under for want of knowledge and courage. I call it a surcharge because that, besides what these regulars get off them, and besides what they pay to the legal incumbents, they maintain the bishops and a priest in every parish. His Majesty being, I presume, to give instructions to my successor in this government, I thought it seasonable to inform him of the condition of this kingdom in this particular. *Copy.*

*Encloses—*

**DUDLEY PEARCE, Dean of Kilmaeduagh to FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin.**

1684, December 22.—Pursuant to your lordship's desire, I here send a brief account of the matters discoursed of betwixt your Grace and me.

For some time after the late proclamations commanding the regulars &c. out of this kingdom the titular bishops and vicars-general and other the dignified clergy of the Roman communion kept themselves very private, absconding themselves, and at the same time,

though several of that communion did transport themselves, yet many were continued in the country, being harboured by their friends.

That some of the said titulars, and generally most or all of the regulars natives, are still in the country, their bishops holding their visitations and busying themselves, on all accounts, in the ordinations of priests, and confirmations and other episcopal acts.

That several of the monasteries and abbeys which were dissolved are in a hopeful progress of repair, as the abbey of Kilnalehine, which was totally ruined, is now built even to the roof and shingles, and all other necessary materials are a-providing for the roof thereof.

That other monasteries, as Kilconnell, were much ruined, though not totally, and that the friars of the said convents are busy in repairing all the breaches of the walls and the roof.

That the friars of the abbeys of Kilnalehine and Kilconnell reside and live in the said convents and, as I am credibly informed, walk in their habits and solemnly, at all usual hours, chant their offices. They grow into numbers and are daily debauching souls. Now what the issue of this presumption may be I leave to your Grace to consider. I hope this will be kept with all secrecy, lest I may receive some prejudice or incur some danger by reason of this relation.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 17. Whitehall.—I have received two letters from your Grace both of one date, the 7th instant, and do apprehend the reason why they were two, because one of them is an answer to what I writ to you by the King's command, which I have imparted to his Majesty, though it be not so full an answer as you seem to make me yet expect to have from you.

To the other letter, which gives an account how a former letter of your Grace's to me came to be more public than you wished it should have been, I have only this to say, that what I informed your Grace of the reports that were then of it was certainly true and at least to the degree of noise that I represented it; since, as the noise of all other things does decrease, the rumour is less and I am sure I will not contribute to the reviving it by any *éclaircissement* with my Lord Arran, who having never said a word to me of the contents of that letter except of that part that concerned my Lord of Ossory and my daughter, I have not likewise thought fit at any time to mention to him even the noise I heard of it in other places. I do assure you, upon my word, when I did acquaint the King with that letter, I did it in the very manner that you do now seem to have expected I should do it, and did not make

use of any expression that I thought too warm, and that made me the more concerned, that after my caution I should see it in other men's hands in mood and figure, but there is an end of this matter, it being, as I said before, fallen asleep, and the best way, as I think, is not to wake it again.

Col. Fairfax was this morning with the King, and was very kindly received by him. He delivered me your Grace's letter, but the good offices of his friends, before his arrival, had put him out of danger, as I think he is very well satisfied, and I should otherwise have been very willing to have done what lay in me to have served him upon your Grace's recommendation, which, if I have credit, shall always extremely direct wherever I have to do. Though none of your Grace's letters mention it, we hear for certain that Sir Theophilus Jones is dead, and my Lord Roscommon is given over here, so that here is room making for new men, without any violence. I believe you will have orders sent you to forbear the disposing of either of them, because I find the places are designed to be filled from hence.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, January 27. Whitehall.—His Majesty being given to understand that the chapels which were allowed in Dublin to those of the Roman church for the exercise of their religion have been lately shut up by the Lord Archbishop of Dublin's order, his Majesty directs me to tell your Grace that he would have you inform yourself of the matter, and give him an account thereof with the first.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, January 28. Dublin.—If I had had the courage and composure of mind, your lordship should have received the sad cause of your affliction at once; but besides my part of the sorrow that belongs to our common and equal loss, which made me unfit to write, methinks I have something like guilt upon me, our misfortune happening whilst what was so dear to us was under my care and trust. I have had many and some late inflictions of this nature most justly laid upon me, for which I was in hope to receive some reparation by your daughter; God's will be done and humbly [subm]itted to. This is I think the first, I am sure the greatest, you have felt, and I can tell you nothing but time with all other assistances can relieve you, and that I hope you have largely before you. I have caused the body to be deposited where I have two sons laid; but with your lordship's leave it is my purpose to have it removed to the vault of my family when [th]ose of it that lie in Westminster can be gotten hither. If I knew how to express greater kindness and esteem for all that remains of her here below, I would certainly do it. Her marriage to

my grandson did not create our friendship ; it was established before, nor shall her death dissolve or diminish it on my part ; but I will be still as much ever your lordship's &c. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.**

1684-5, January 29. Whitehall.—I have two letters from your Grace, upon my hands, one of the 14th that brought enclosed with it a petition, methinks of a very extraordinary nature, from the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland to your Grace, which concludes with a prayer to me, which I take to be a very unusual method : besides that the matter is so odd, that, unless your Grace expects it, I think it is better to return no answer at all to it ; but if you would have, answer him that I will do him no wrong when I come into the government, and that I will hear everybody what they have to say for themselves, if anything be objected against them, I will do it, though in this case neither my Lord Ranelagh nor any other hath ever said anything to me to the prejudice of this gentleman. Your other letter of the 16th I have communicated to the King and the Duke, who both made this observation, that of the list of the officers that are now in the Army, that were there in '59, there is but one, who is Radburne, that served the late King in the war of England, and there is not above one, or at the most two, of that list that are designed to be put out, and that is Sir Oliver for one, and Fitzgerald, though not absolutely concluded, is in danger of being the other.

I have not heard of Sir William King's arrival here, though I find he may be expected by what your Grace says of his having had leave to come before your Grace received the King's pleasure to the contrary. If he does come, I shall be glad he may have as good success as Col. Fairfax hath had, for I have heard very well of the gentleman, and he will find some friends here of whom the King hath a good opinion. I had seen a list of the Privy Council that was given to the King some time since. It may be for aught I know from my Lord Ranelagh, though I must do him so much right as to assure your Grace that it is not from his influence that the alterations designed are driven on, as you will see yourself when you are nearer.

**FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to ORMOND.**

1684-5, February 3.—Sir Cyril Wyche brought me a letter by your Grace's order from my Lord Sunderland, whereby it appears that some complaint hath been made to his Majesty that the chapels allowed to the Romists here in Dublin have been shut up by me, and desires your Grace to inform yourself and give an account thereof. I know not nor ever heard of any chapels allowed them, though some such public houses have been overlooked and neglected by the

government, by connivance only as I conceive. So have also many of the public meeting-houses of other Dissenters from the legally allowed church, which were openly resorted to and sometimes with ostentation, outbraving the Established Church and consequently the laws of the kingdom and canons of the Church by law established.

My Lord, it was a nice and suspicious season when all his Majesty's loyal subjects were amazed at the horror of that prodigiously impious plot against his sacred Majesty and royal brother, 1683. And his Majesty's Lord Deputy, the Earl of Arran, and Council thought fit at that juncture of time, when the laws in England were awakened against them, to put some check upon them here also, and because without great clamour and obloquy they knew not how to distinguish between one Dissenter and another, they thought fit to restrain all; but because they were unwilling to strain their power, or to hazard the affronts they might receive by their disobedience, they permitted me to deal with them first, to try what I could do upon them by reason and discourse. I sent therefore for the heads of the Romish Communion, and for such reasons as I gave them I must, to their commendation, say they readily complied and shut up their doors where they before publicly met, by which I got this point without afflicting anybody, and a new argument to urge to the fanatics with, by their concession and easy compliance. The next day I sent for the several heads of other Dissenters, who all came to me, and with them I had long arguings and unsuccessful beyond this resolution, that within two or three days when they had chanted upon it they would give me their positive answer; as accordingly they did, that they would forbear their solemn public meetings in those houses which they had built and set apart for that purpose.

Thus they continued a good while, and I believe all the conventicles in Ireland were for a while suppressed. The first I heard of who opened their doors were the Papists, and one Mr. Fitzgerald preached publicly here in Dublin in his cap and surplice, and, as I was told, published indulgences. I sent for him, and he promised to do so no more, and this was no hot persecution. I heard afterwards that several other priests in this town had opened their shops &c. I sent therefore to one Mr. Wesely, a fair and discreet man, and told him, which is truth, that I believed they could do nothing more grateful to the fanatics, who were greedy to catch at any opportunity of railing and calumniating the government, than that they, who are still under their former obligation, should keep close and silent, and the Papists, who had no more liberty than themselves, should be overlooked and indulged, and these are but modest words in their mouths, whilst we poor harmless creatures are kept in awe, persecuted and afflicted, when you are tolerated and indulged. The gentleman was so reasonable to apprehend the case, and whether he did or no

I know not, but if he did give order to forbear their public assemblies, it was voluntarily done without any compulsion of authority or any other force but that of reason and expediency. And this is all, my Lord, that I know of that matter, and is humbly submitted to your Grace's good-will and pleasure by &c.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 3. Whitehall.—The King was taken very ill yesterday by a fit which seized him about eight in the morning ; but he came soon out of it, and continued indifferent well considering his condition all day. Last night he mended so much, and is so much better now, that the physicians think him out of all danger. Upon this occasion I am commanded to take notice to your Grace of a report his Majesty has heard that you intended to come forthwith into England, which, though his Majesty gives no credit to, yet he directs me to tell you he thinks it for his service, especially upon this incident, that your Grace should not leave the government there nor come away till you have further order.

COL. THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, February 3. London.—Though an express went away to-day with the sad account of the King's illness, yet Major Billingsley and I, being together, thought our duty to give your lordship an account of it. On Candelmas Day in the morning the King got up and walked above half an hour alone in his closet, and came out to be shaved ; but as soon as he set down in his chair he immediately fell back in a fit ; and there being by Doctor King, who had a lancet in his pocket, it pleased God to give him both courage and presence of mind to let his Majesty blood, which he did with extraordinary success, though the King's hand shook extremely. After which all the physicians and surgeons, being called in, they thought fit to apply cupping-glasses and blisters to the King's head and other parts, and gave him a vomit, which worked both ways very well, and about two hours after his Majesty came a little to himself and began to speak. All that day was spent in using all means that the art of man thought proper for the King's distemper. They let the King blood in the jugular vein. He did not bleed freely, and so they thought this afternoon to let him blood again, which was done by Mr. Hobbs with very great success, and took four ounces, since which, thanks be to God, his Majesty has been so well that his physicians have declared to the Privy Council there are no symptoms of danger, for all they have done and given the King has operated according to their own wishes. Col. Fitzpatrick told me he had given my Lord Duke an account of all particulars. I hope in God all the danger is over, for which God be praised ; the next to give your

lordship more assurances that his Majesty recovers wholly.  
I am &c.

**EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1684-5, February 3. Whitehall.—I gave your Grace an account this morning by express of the King's indisposition, and cannot omit letting you know now that his Majesty is so much mended since, that the physicians have declared to the Privy Council that they thought him in a condition of safety.

**EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.**

1684-5, February 7. Whitehall.—The death of the King so unexpectedly and suddenly fallen upon us, and the news you will have received of it, by an express sent last night to your Grace, might cause to cease most particular men's griefs; but the loss I have had in my own family is so great and was so surprising too, that I cannot at present be quite so sensible of the public loss, having been quite stunned and astonished at my own, and therefore I shall not at this time say any more to your Grace of the public concern; but in the first place acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 28th of the last month, which contains many kind and sensible expressions of the part you have had yourself of affliction for my irreparable loss, and next I must perpetually acknowledge myself bound to you by the constant kindness you showed to my poor daughter while she lived with you, and for your tenderness and concern for her at her end, which will oblige me to be your servant in all events and all intents and purposes as long as God shall suffer me to live upon the earth, and it is a great comfort to me, that in delivering a child into your family, I did not give you one unworthy of your kindness. God in his infinite mercy reward you for your care.

**SAME to SAME.**

1684-5, February 10. Whitehall.—After the sad news you have had from hence, it is reasonable for you to expect every day some new thing or other. On Monday the King declared at Council that he would summon a Parliament to meet in May, which gives very general satisfaction here, as doth likewise what his Majesty said at Council the first time he came there, after the death of the late King, and, though the time be yet so short that it is not to be bragged of, everything is calm and quiet to a wonder, so that what hath passed seems to be a dream, and one cannot imagine the alteration that hath been made to be true.

The King hath confirmed in their places all the great officers, I mean the Keeper and Privy Seal &c. The great officers of the Household, you know of course, continue till the late King be buried, but I do not find that his Majesty

doth intend to alter them: Though perhaps your Grace be not in pain as to what concerns yourself in this matter, yet it is fit you should know how things are like to go, and perhaps no other body at this time thinks of sending you an account of them. I took the confidence to concern myself early to know the King's mind concerning yourself, and at the same time asked his leave to appear for your interest and that of your family at all times with as much zeal and passion as if that pledge which I gave you of my service had lived still with you, and he having given me leave to do it, if you have anything to command me, particularly upon this revolution, pray be pleased to let me know it.

**EARL of SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.**

1685-6, February 10.—I ought to beg your Grace's pardon for not writing to you by the last post when there was so much occasion for it. Nothing could recompense the loss of our great and good master but our present King's succeeding, who receives the universal applause and submission of his subjects, everyone striving to be as forward as he can to show his zeal, and it is certain that no reign ever began with more marks of prosperity, which I pray may long continue. Your Grace will receive with this, several papers printed by the King's order, which will inform you better than any letter can of the present state of affairs here.

**ORMOND to the KING.**

1684-5, February 11. Dublin.—Nothing in this world but your Majesty's access to the Crown could mitigate the sorrow I feel for the loss of my good King and master, your royal brother. It is now within a few days half an age, full fifty years, since I was first sworn into the service of the blessed King your father, and I thank God I never so much as in thought broke the oaths I took to him and his successor. If I had as many more years to live they should all be laid at your Majesty's feet, and dedicated to your service, as the short space that remains most humbly and most really is. The bearer, Sir Cyril Wyche, has seen here your Majesty's undoubted titles have been this day proclaimed in this city, with all the solemnity [that] time and [our] ability would permit, and with all the joy and acclamations that [could] be expected, and I am now in expectation of your Majesty's further commands, and particularly in what I presumed by my Lord of Sunderland most humbly to move to his late Majesty concerning [my] passing into England a month before the time my Lord of Rochester was to be at the water-side, but still this and all things else relating to me are submitted to your Majesty's pleasure. May the good God direct and always protect you in all difficulties and from all dangers. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February [11]. Dublin. This has been a year of trial and calamity to me. The last the death of our good master is not so peculiar to me as other afflictions have been, and yet it is not the less sensible for the number of sharers I have in it. I quit the subject, and keep my thoughts and trouble to myself. I have held it necessary for me on this occasion to present my duty to his Majesty by the bearer, Sir Cyril Wyche, who will deliver him a letter from me, wherein I take notice that I had by my Lord of Sunderland besought his late Majesty that I might have permission to pass into England about a month before your lordship was to be at the water-side to embark for this place, and if you continue your purpose I must also continue mine, wherein I must beg your lordship's assistance, and that whatever may concern me, you will please freely to impart to Sir Cyril Wyche if you want time or opportunity to inform me yourself. *Copy.*

## EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 14. Whitehall.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 31st of the last month, which mentioned the time you intended to have come out of Ireland, but I suppose that resolution was changed as soon as you had notice of the sad news of the late King's death, besides that upon that occasion, I know your Grace had orders sent to you not to think of stirring from thence till the King's pleasure should be known, and probably some of your friends here may hear something from you upon this sudden and unexpected change before anything new be sent to you. In the meantime I may tell your Grace that I find the King will not pursue the design of sending me into Ireland, but is pleased to command my attendance here, which is all I have to trouble your Grace with at present, because I do really not know what his pleasure will be in relation to your Grace.

## PETITION OF MARY QUATREMAINE to the EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February 16.—Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Doctor Quatremaine died in the year 1667, and left a widow and two daughters; in his sickness he made application by Sir Stephen Fox to the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord High Chancellor of England, for a maintenance for his widow; the Earl desired Sir Stephen Fox to go back to the Doctor and bid him die in quiet, for he would take care for a sufficient maintenance for his widow and two children; but the said Earl soon after departing the kingdom, there was no pension procured till the year 1678, and then, by the favour of Sir Stephen Fox, a pension of 60*l.* per annum was granted, so that for eleven years the

widow was forced to maintain herself and two children out of her own fortune, for what the Doctor had saved was laid out in gaining a piece of land out of the sea, in which was expended three thousand pounds, and turned to no account till these last three years, and now brings in but twenty pounds per annum.

Now the humble petition of the widow to your lordship is that your lordship would be pleased to move his Majesty that your petitioner may have the benefit of the said pension, commencing from the death of the said Doctor to the year 1678, and continued to her and her children as formerly, and your petitioner shall ever pray.

*Endorsed* : The humble petition of Mary Quatremaine, widow and relict of Doctor William Quatremaine, Physician in Ordinary to his late Majesty, and Physician to his present Majesty, King James the Second.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 17. Whitehall.—Sir Cyril Wyche made great haste hither, for he arrived here on Sunday night, and yesterday morning I had from him your Grace's of the 11th, by which I see all things have passed in Ireland upon this great change as quietly as they have done here. The like hath been in Scotland, so that the first entrance that his Majesty hath made upon the throne hath been beyond most men's expectation. I pray God make his continuance upon it happy and long. I told Sir Cyril Wyche this morning that I thought the King would not take any resolution concerning your Grace till to-morrow, but, having been this evening with his Majesty, I find he is resolved upon putting that government for the present into the hands of Justices and those that I think your Grace named to him, my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Granard, which being I had misinformed Sir Cyril this morning, I thought fit to give your Grace this early notice of, and so your Grace may reckon that you will have leave to come away at the time you have desired, which I suppose you would not have asked since you heard of the late King's death, if you had imagined that everything would not be very quiet there.

You will hear by this night's post of a great alteration happened to me, which I mention myself for no other reason but to desire you to believe that whatsoever station I am in I am entirely and without reserve &c.

I desire you to be thinking that in all probability there will be a necessity of more money out of Ireland than the 30,000*l.*

#### VISCOUNT GALMOYE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, February 17. Kilkenny.—Concerning Mr. Hogan, ensign to the Lord Duke of Ormond's company. He has had

lately the misfortune to kill one of my Lord Ossory's troop, but he had so high provocation and did it so fairly that nobody hereabouts, where the thing is known, blames him. *Abstract.*

**COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1684-5, February 17. London.—Concerning an extension of his leave of absence. He had heard from Sir Cyril Wyche of his lordship's safe arrival in Dublin, and had desired Sir Cyril to ask his Grace to dispense with him for three weeks longer, having affairs of his own to attend to, and not having been in England for five years. He mentions the appointment of Lord Rochester as Treasurer, and Lord Godolphin as Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and says that Henry Thynne is their fellow-subject again. They drink his lordship's health at the good secretary's, where he lives for the most part; for the secretary sends a footman before he is out of his bed in the morning to ask him to dine with him. *Abstract.*

**SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.**

1684-5, February 17. Jermyn Street.—I got well to London on Sunday night; but it being late could do nothing till morning. I went early on Monday to wait on my Lord Rochester, who received me very well, and after questions about your Grace's health and my Lord Ossory's, asked me whether before I left Dublin we had heard of the death of his late Majesty, by which I found I was come before the packet, or at least before the letters were delivered. Upon that I gave his lordship an account of what had been done at Dublin from the time that sad news had reached that place till the time I came away, and desired he would be pleased to present me to the King, for whom I had a letter from your Grace. He told me he would do it presently. He was going thither, and bid me go along with him, and withal said, upon reading your Grace's letter to himself, that the resolution of sending him thither was altered before noon. This was somewhat fuller cleared, for, by that time, the King declared him Lord Treasurer, and gave him the white staff. When I had kissed the King's hand, and delivered him your Grace's letter, I gave him a short account of the proceedings at Dublin, and the manner in which your Grace had put his Majesty in quiet possession of that kingdom. His answer was that he could expect no less when so good a man as my Lord of Ormond was at the head of it. My next business was to wait on my Lord Sunderland, and let him know what was necessary to be done for the King's service with all possible expedition about renewing the several commissions and patents which are become void by the demise of the King, and the powers which must be sent to make use of the old seals in the several courts till new ones can be provided. He bid Mr. Bridgeman take memorandums of all, and said he would

before night know the King's pleasure in each particular, and that what could be got ready to be despatched away this post should then be transmitted.

This morning being to compliment my Lord Treasurer upon this new accession of honour, and then speaking to him about the new commissions which would be necessary for Ireland, and that how short a time soever your Grace was to stay there it would be requisite you should have sufficient powers sent you for all you were to act, I took occasion to tell him that while I was there I had heard of some alterations that had been designed in the commission of the lieutenancy of that kingdom, and some unusual diminutions of the government, and that though your Grace would be always ready to serve the King, as you had done the Crown for so many years, in what way his Majesty's wisdom should direct, yet I did believe you would rather choose to serve him in some other capacity than that of Lord Lieutenant, if the constant powers which had so long gone along with the sword, and which yourself had during your whole time enjoyed, should be thought fit to be diminished. His lordship told me the King had not yet taken any resolution in these matters, but that there was to be a Cabinet Council to-morrow night, when his Majesty's pleasure, as he believed, would be known. That he looked upon those lessening of the government to be a hardship intended to have been put upon himself, and that he should endeavour to oppose any such being put upon your Grace, and then in general expressed himself ready, very affectionately, to serve your Grace in all he could.

Every day brings many addresses from several corporations and societies of men to the King, full of duty and loyalty, and most of them in some way or other mention the security of religion and the government of the Church and State as they are by law established. Several companies of the merchants have expressed to the King their willingness to pay the usual customs, and many that have been looked upon as fanatical are as forward as the best in doing it, and some of them give this reason, besides that of supporting the Crown, that the necessity of trade requires that there should be no intermission of payments, for they say if there should, the Dutch, who are always ready to take all advantages of that kind which can be, will immediately pour in upon us that quantity of all sort of commodities, that the trade would not be recovered again in two or three years. However, it seems two of the commissioners of the Customs, being nicer than the rest, the Lord Cheyne and Sir Richard Temple, forbore to attend for some days, and, as I am told, expressed some doubts they had upon them. Sir Richard Temple is put out, and Sir John Warden, lately the Duke's secretary, is in his place, and the Lord Cheyne is suspended.

The King was buried privately on Saturday night in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in a new vault of about twelve foot

square, lined with black marble. All the white staffs were, according to custom, broke and thrown into the ground, but are every one restored to the same hands again. Many of the late Privy Council are new sworn ; but Mr. Seymour, though then in town, was not, and is since gone into the country. The Lord Godolphin is Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Regent, Lord Dartmouth, it is generally said, is to be Master of the Horse, but it is not yet declared, and there are some that say that he has liberty to sell it, and that the Duke of Beaufort is to buy it. Col. Worden is Cofferer. Lord Churchill went yesterday morning for France, being sent by his Majesty to compliment the King, as is usual upon these occasions. Monsieur Overkirk is come from the Prince of Orange to condole and congratulate.

The French Ambassador, pressing in, as he was wont, upon the King, when he thought fit, has been told, as it is credibly reported, that when he desired an audience he might make it known by the Master of the Ceremonies. The Duchess of Portsmouth, desiring protection, as it is said, was answered she should be defended against insolences, but could not be protected against paying her debts, and as well her Grace as Nell Gwyn, has been forbid to put her house in mourning, or to use that sort of nails about her coach and chair which it seems is kept as a distinction for the Royal Family on such occasion, and had else been put on by her command. Mrs. Sidley, too, it is said, has had a message from the King that, reflecting upon the frailty of mankind by the example of his brother, he had resolved to lead another course of life, and therefore, if she would either go out of England or retire privately into the country, she should be competently provided for, but that he would see her no more.

The Parliament is designed, as I hear, to meet the 19th of May, and that the warrant for issuing the writs is with the Lord Keeper, and that in the meantime the King will be crowned in April. The King continues yet in his former apartment, and is served by his former officers, and will be so, it is said, till Our Lady ; so that we do not know yet the full constitution of the family. We are told that he intends to have but six Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, besides a Groom of the Stole. The Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Scotch Lord Arran, it is supposed, will be three of them, and the place of Groom of the Stole is in suspense between my Lord of Bath, who has a patent for life, as the Duke of Somerset and others before have had and enjoyed, and my Lord of Peterborough.

Since my writing what is above, having been at Whitehall to inquire at the Secretary's office what was prepared to be sent for Ireland this post, I learn that they shall not be ready to send till Thursday's post. Col. Fairfax humbly begs that he may have leave to stay here till he can have a return of a letter which he now sends to Dublin, and promises then

immediately to return upon your Grace's late printed commands.

*Postscript.*—I hear it whispered about as if my Lord Clarendon were likely to succeed your Grace.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 19. Jermyn Street.—Yesterday the Earl of Clarendon was declared Lord Privy Seal, so that we find now he is otherwise provided for than was supposed by some when I writ last Tuesday, and Lord Halifax is made Lord President of the Council, and, as everybody observes, makes great court to my Lord Treasurer. This morning I waited on Lord Treasurer to know the result of last night's Cabinet, and by him I am informed that your Grace has leave to come over, and that the King himself writ to your Grace about it last post, and his lordship, if he can possibly find leisure, will this. However, I was told by him I might acquaint you with it, and withal that my Lord Primate and Lord Granard are pitched upon for Lords Justices. There begins already to be great caballing for Parliament men, and many who, as I hear, would otherwise have sat still are incited to endeavour to get in by what has been done already at Whitehall, where the King has been pleased to be, as it is said, every day since Sunday last publicly at Mass in the Queen Regent's Chapel, with the doors open and service sung aloud.

I was yesterday told by Sir William Borman and Sir Stephen Fox that your Grace's staff as Lord Steward, nobody having commission from you, was not broken with the rest at the King's funeral, and that therefore they conceived it might be proper to have it surrendered to the King, that it might be received back again from his hand, as the rest have been. The warrant is already signed, they tell me, for restoring the Green-cloth officers, in which your Grace is first named, and what remains of this sort is but matter of form, and yet such as it were fit, they say, to have something done in it. Whether your Grace will be pleased to depute anybody here to serve you in this case before your coming, or whether you shall think fit to defer this form till your own return to be performed by yourself, is humbly submitted to your prudence.

In the Act for the Excise there is a clause for liberty of letting it for three years, and it falls out very fortunately that the Lords of the Treasury made a contract for that time just the day before the King died, upon which the judges have agreed the bargain good, as well for that part of it which otherwise would have ceased with the King, as that which was given in perpetuity, and thereupon there is a proclamation, which is published in the Gazette, for the payment of the whole for that time. Some say that four of the judges, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Atkins, and Levinge, differed in opinion from their brethren, but the rest were clear in the point and were double the number.

Mr. Bridgeman tells me that powers for your Grace to deliver the seal anew to my Lord Chancellor, for granting new patents to the judges, and to the Attorney and Solicitor General, and a warrant for using the late King's seals in the courts till new ones can be provided, are ready prepared, and if my Lord Sunderland can find time to get them signed will be sent this night.

*Postscript.*—After the warrant for settling all the officers of the Green-cloth had been signed, it was recalled again, and another passed in which the Lord Brouncker was left out, and it was confidently believed by all people I met with that Col. Worden was to succeed him, but now it is said that Sir Peter Apsley is to be Cofferer.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND to ORMOND.

1684–5, February 19. Whitehall.—His Majesty having written to your Grace himself last post to give you leave to come over hither, I am now directed by him to acquaint you that he has ordered a commission to pass for constituting the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and the Earl of Granard Lords Justices of that kingdom during his pleasure, which will be soon despatched and transmitted to your Grace. In the meantime his Majesty has signed several orders about the Lord Chancellor, the judges, and the seals, which Mr. Bridgeman will this night send to your secretary.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684–5, February 21. Dublin.—A despatch from the Council here to his Majesty, the Lords of the Council in England and to your lordship in the forms usual upon such [occasions as this] sad one, has been stayed here by contrary winds, and will hardly get to London sooner than this. But Sir [Cyril Wyche, of] whom I writ to his Majesty and your lordship, who was [able to testify] of the joy wherewith his Majesty was proclaimed in this city, was able to give an account of it, and we have returns already from several other parts of the kingdom that that duty was performed with the same general satisfaction, and with all the demonstrations of loyalty that it was possible to make. Till I receive his Majesty's pleasure concerning his service here I shall have, I think, nothing to trouble you with. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684–5, February 21. Dublin.—If your lordship had not taken the pains and done me the favour to give me some information of what passed and was like to be done at Court, I had been as ignorant as any man that can compass a Gazette or a newsletter.

I hope it is a presage of the prosperity of his Majesty's government that the same alacrity and quietness that appeared

at his proclaiming in England was universally the same here, without any possibility of concerting or of taking any more pains to make it so than what my duty bound me to do in this city. Your early thoughts of me, and the King's consent that you should interest yourself in my concerns, have all the effect upon me that his Majesty can wish, and I am ready to serve him how and where he pleases to command me, with all the vigour time hath left me, and with all the faithfulness no time can take from me. I am already bountifully rewarded for all the service I have endeavoured to do the Crown, and now my only ambition is to end my days with the approbation of my master and the good word of good men. If, in conclusion, I may speak my thoughts in relation to the public, I should think that much of the calm that appears proceeds from the expectation of what will be done in Parliament, and will continue according to the success of that meeting. His late Majesty gained much ground by putting them in the wrong in the opinion of all that were not disloyal factions. The same endeavour I am sure will be used. In this kingdom there are some of all the parties in England, but the loyal are so much superior that nothing is to be feared without a formidable defection in both the other kingdoms.

It will be of great conveniency and satisfaction to me to know as soon as may be how the King will dispose of me, and above all I think it will be for his service. *Copy.*

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 21. Jermyn Street.—I find now that the commission to the Lords Justices is intended to be passed here, and sent over under this Great Seal, and that it shall be limited in the same manner in which my Lord Rochester's was to have been, and perceiving by Mr. Bridgeman that he knew nothing of the form in which it was to run, I acquainted him with that in which all of this kind heretofore were drawn, and where he should find them, but conceived it necessary for your Grace's service to wait on the Ministers, and at least break the case to them, that so what is done may not be unawares done, but out of knowledge and of set purpose. I found an opportunity of speaking with my Lord Treasurer, and opening the case to him. I showed him that unless this whole affair was transacted in the usual way and form, your Grace's commission was immediately superseded upon producing this new one, so that I desired it might be considered whether it were his Majesty's pleasure that your Grace should continue Lord Lieutenant till a successor arrived there, notwithstanding the nomination of Lords Justices in the interim, as always has been the custom, or whether the King intended to determine your government instantly by this commission; for that if this were resolved on they were in the right course, but if not, by going this way that would be done which was not intended. His lordship told me that he understood me aright,

and would know the King's pleasure more particularly. I am forced to apply this way, or must sit still, for the whole stream of affairs is already so turned into his hand, that nothing can be done otherwise. I have attempted my Lord Sunderland two or three times to-day, to have had discourse to the same purpose with him, but could not get access. To-morrow morning I will try again.

My Lord Dartmouth is sworn, as it is said, Constable of the Tower. Col. Worden, instead of being Cofferer as was first believed, is made Treasurer to the Queen. The four judges I named in my last, as it is credibly reported, have their writs of ease.

*Postscript.*—The Court is crowded as much as it was at the Restoration, the Ministers seem to be in as great a hurry of business, and the promoters of the Bill of Exclusion come in as fast as others, and many of them have been told by the King that they should do well to show their repentance by their future actions, and some, it is said, have been refused his hand.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, February 22.—Perhaps your lordship may think mine of yesterday's date in relation to my particular concerns too general after the offer you make me in the end of yours of the 14th, and the commission his Majesty has given you to appear in them. I have since bethought me what I have to wish this conjuncture, and I think I have not so considered myself [but] that my desires may well consist with the King's service; at least I judge so in the light I stand. I take it for granted that his Majesty will immediately give a new commission to somebody for this government, your lordship's and mine being void by his late Majesty's death, and if he sends one to me, I hope it will not be with a clause that it is to continue but till another person, named in my commission, shall arrive, because such a clause would make me to be his deputy, and because such a clause is not needful, since the granting a new commission at any time will supersede mine. I would therefore humbly propose that a new commission should be sent me, [and] that his Majesty in a letter would command my attendance at the meeting of the Parliament, giving me power to constitute the Lord Primate and the Earl of Granard Justices in my absence. By this means nobody will be dissatisfied with the change of a Governor, the King shall be put to no additional charge, and when I come into England it shall be manifest to him that what I project is not to continue myself in this station any longer than till the end of the first session of Parliament, nor so long if his Majesty shall think it for his service to send another sooner. All this is upon a supposition that things continue in the calm they are, of which I think there is little doubt, but still my proposal and myself are submitted to the King's pleasure,

though it should be to continue in this government, which without dissimulation would be the command I should most unwillingly obey. *Copy.*

SAMUEL GORGES, Justice of the Common Pleas, to CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW.

1684-5, February 24. Dublin.—Since the 15th day of January last many have been the vicissitudes and turnings of this mortal life, and now from a gouty body I am almost become firm, so that I have had both ability and opportunity to wait on his Grace two or three times since my recovery, and I cannot but tell you, but whether with joy or grief, that I find his Grace's kindness towards me hath survived my poor wife. This day his Grace went to the Curragh in Kildare, and is supposed to return this day sennight.

We have no packet yet, and consequently no seal, therefore no new commissions, but all is expected in due time. I saw yesterday a Gazette, which came by a private hand from Chester, which gives an account of the solemnizing the late King's funerals, of the Lent circuits in England, and also of the settling the grand officers in the King's household—the Duke of Ormond is again Lord Steward of the King's household, the Lord Arlington, Chamberlain, the Lord Newport, Treasurer, and the Lord Raynard, Comptroller; and divers addresses to the King from the Inns of Court and several corporations; and this takes up the Gazette.

Sir, I told you that I would present you, if you would honour me with the acceptance, with two church pieces or pictures—the one is that of our Saviour, the other is a piece of perspective of the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome. They are pieces that among the learned artists are esteemed pieces of value. My wife's housekeeper, Mrs. Ines, writes me word that old Mrs. Maude hath gotten that of our Blessed Saviour into her custody and intends to keep it, and to make out her title hopes to beg it of you; but I hope you will not part with it so. I would not have anybody but a near relation of my wife's have them. They will be fine ornaments for your chapel, and will last from age to age.

I do think to come to Kilkenny before I go my circuit, if we have any, but when I leave this place I will tell you by my letter. God Almighty keep you; my humble service to all my good cousins.

*Postscript.*—No packet yet, as I hear of, eight at night.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 24. Whitehall.—When I could not write myself I desired Sir Cyril Wyche to let your Grace know all I could have said to you if I had written, and last Saturday particularly, which I suppose he hath communicated to your Grace, and upon that point I know not what more to say than

that since the King is resolved to restrict the Chief Governor from granting the commissions, I think you will not be concerned that there is not a new commission sent to your Grace with such a clause in it. On the other hand the King intends that the commission which is sending over to the Lords Justices, shall not be produced in Ireland, till your Grace be ready to come away, and that, in the meantime, you are to act as Lord Lieutenant by virtue of the proclamation, and if you continue your intention of being upon your journey by the 10th of the next month, this new commission cannot be on the other side the water much sooner.

The King will confirm the Commissioners of the Revenue, and likewise Mr. Price, in their employments, and the letters are preparing for that purpose ; but in the meantime your Grace will receive a letter from me from the Treasury Chamber desiring you to inform me what sum may be proper for Mr. Price and his sureties to enter into, which indeed was hitherto neglected to be taken, but is very necessary to be had, and he is willing to do it. I shall now much long for your Grace's good journey and arrival here, and beg you to believe you shall find me as much your servant as if you had brought all the company with you.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, February 24. Jermyn Street.—My Lord Rochester sent for me yesterday upon what I had before discoursed with him, and told me that the King had resolved that hereafter that government should not be given but with those qualifications of the power which had been designed in the late King's time, and that, if your Grace's commission had been renewed it would have been with those restraints, that therefore it was thought fit that the commission to the Justices, so limited, should pass here, and would be sent from hence by an express some time this week ; but with orders that it should not be opened till your Grace was just ready to go aboard. The discourse now is very hot that my Lord Halifax shall go thither, and is believed by his own family. The politic would-be give two reasons for it, to have him absent from the Parliament, and then to use him there as he intended to have had my Lord Treasurer used, and it is possible my Lord Treasurer may make use of his present influence in all affairs to continue this diminution of the government, that it may be thought that it was not resolved on as a hardship upon himself, but as a necessary change for the King's service, and so fit to last. What I writ in my last about displacing four judges, though confidently reported at Whitehall by all I met with, does not hold true.

*Postscript.*—I find the Court of Grace will not be continued.

SAME to SAME.

1684-5, February 26. Jermyn Street.—I waited this morning on my Lord Treasurer with the address from the

College of Dublin, which I received last night with your Grace's of the 13th instant. My lord read it and approved of it, and told me I might either deliver it myself or carry it to my Lord Sunderland, and when I desired to know of him whether he conceived addresses of that kind from several parts of Ireland, after the example of England, would be acceptable to the King, he said that since addresses were now in fashion, if they were drawn with due prudence and modesty, he believed his Majesty would receive them with the same grace as those from hence. I chose to deliver this to my Lord Sunderland, and to desire his presenting it, and that it might be in the Gazette as the rest are, which he promised should be done. At the end of my discourse with my Lord Treasurer he took occasion to tell me that the commission for constituting Lords Justices was not yet ready, but that it would be, he believed, by Saturday or Tuesday next. Whereupon I thought it not amiss to observe to him that this was the first time that your Grace was called back from that government without returning Lord Lieutenant into the King's presence; that heretofore when it was resolved that a successor should be sent, yet the Crown was pleased to bring you hither vested with the same character you bore there, and that if the same course had been observed now, no measures would have been broken. I told him withal that I had no sort of commission for what I said in this to him, but that only it was an observation of my own, and that I submitted it to his lordship to consider whether it had any weight in it. Upon this his lordship said he would again speak with the King, and bid me attend him in the evening. I did so, and by direction stayed till the King went to bed, when my lord coming out told me that he had spoken with the King about it, but that the King did not look upon it as a matter of any moment to your Grace, and therefore did not think fit to alter his resolutions. I made what haste I could homie to give your Grace this cursory account by this post, but am fain to send it into London to the great office.

#### EARL OF SUNDERLAND TO ORMOND.

1684-5, February 28. Whitehall.—I writ to your Grace this day sennight to acquaint you that his Majesty had given order for a commission to pass here constituting the Lord Chancellor and the Earl of Granard Lords Justices of Ireland, and am now commanded by his Majesty to send the said commission to you with a letter for delivering up the government to them, and to tell you that his Majesty being given to understand your Grace intended to come for England about the 10th of March, he leaves it to you to swear the Lords Justices some days sooner or later, as you shall think fit, and may best consist with your own conveniency. I wish your Grace a good passage and journey hither, and am &c.

## ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1684-5, March 1. Dublin. I do not doubt but your lordship receives many congratulations upon your promotion, some real and some not so, I hope you believe mine is of the better sort, and I shall endeavour to make others believe it too, when I do so the less needs to be said upon the subject.

When I pointed at the time I desired leave to come over to be about the 10th of this month, it was upon a supposition your lordship would be at the water-side about the 10th of April, and that whenever you or anybody else should be sent I might have a month's time to fit myself for transportation, and my family for another way of living ; but if the commission for the Lords Justices shall come as soon as by my Lord of Sunderland's to me of the 19th of the last month may be expected, I shall be somewhat straitened in time unless his Majesty shall allow of my keeping the commission for the Lords Justices for ten days or a fortnight in my hands, or, pardon me if I presume to do it in confidence of his intention to favour me in things of conveniency, and that he will not think his kingdom in the less security for my being in it.

In answer to your lordship's postscript I am to inform you that as soon as I could think of anything after I had received the surprising and amazing news of his late Majesty's death, I considered it possible that upon such a change some endeavours might be used to raise disturbance in opposition to his present Majesty's access to the Crown, and immediately sent for Mr. Price, to know of him what money he had, or could get, into his hands, and keep without retarding or disappointing the payments required by the establishment, and he assured me he had, and could procure, 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, with which sum I computed I could make a good part of the Army and a competent train of artillery march to any part of the kingdom or further if need were, so that if such a sum can be useful and very necessary, I think it may be afforded hence ; but if it be not wanted to a great degree, I think, for many reasons, it should be forborne, at least till some judgment may be made how his Majesty and the Houses of Parliament are like to part, and as to a constant supply from this kingdom, I think he cannot have above 20,000*l.* a year transmitted over and above the 30,000*l.* without nipping the improvement of the country, and consequently the growth of his own as well as all other landed men's revenue : for I suppose trade, especially in Ireland, cannot remain at a stand, but must impair if it do not increase, and even the 20,000*l.* I mention at a guess, and upon supposition that improvement will go on, ought, if it were possible, to be taken out of the commodities and growth of the country, rather than in money, the exchange and interest whereof will make a great gap in the sum, and I should think the English revenue might be so eased this way that the King might find his full account

in it. If what I say be reason, I hope it is not the less so because my estate lies here.

Upon this occasion I think I may properly enough take notice of two things that will help to impoverish this kingdom, and that without any advantage or security to the government, which I may the more freely and unsuspectedly do now that I am leaving it. The one is the restriction that was in your lordship's commission not to give any to the least military officer of the Army, which upon every vacancy must draw competitors into England to the ruin perhaps of him or them that shall not succeed, but to the certain charge of all the pretenders. If his Majesty could possibly himself know the principles and capacities of all candidates nothing could be more reasonable than that he should choose himself, because it is for himself, but if that cannot be supposed, I conceive he will make very ill choice of a Chief Governor, whom he must be presumed to know very well before he appoints him, if he be not better able and more careful to choose fit officers than any other that shall recommend them, and are not so answerable for them as the Lieutenant will be for those he shall place in the King's service. The other is the pretence of the office of the ordnance in England to send all ammunition, arms, and habiliments of war out of the stores there for the service of Ireland, to be paid for out of the Irish revenue, whereby the King pays thirty in the hundred for worse things of most kinds than they may be had for here, and then the country people pay for such as are manufactured in the kingdom, to the discontent of the Army and generally of all the subjects, to see their money unnecessarily and to the King's loss carried away. I know some politic considerations are pretended, but it is plain enough that others are intended. I did not think this letter would have come to half this length. I ask your lordship's pardon for it, and your firm belief that I am your lordship's &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 2. Whitehall.—I hope your Grace will now speedily be here, but I cannot let Major Billingsley go away without writing by him to your Grace. I did not write by the messenger who was despatched yesterday with the commission for the Justices, not thinking it was necessary for me to accompany such a message, which I would at all times rather have prevented, and was truly in expectation to have heard something from yourself as to this point since the death of the late King, but having had nothing of that kind, and you having pressed in your letters to my Lord Sunderland that you might come away at the time you had before desired, I had no ground to move anything that I could not tell how agreeable it might be to you, and, now that there is shortly to be a Parliament here, I believe the King does think upon that account particularly your presence here will be more

necessary, and upon all these considerations I was fain to be very silent in all this transaction, though, if I could have known your mind, I would have used the best means I could to have done that which would have given you most satisfaction, as I hope you will be convinced by all my actions there being nothing that I will study more than to let you know that I am, with the greatest passion and zeal &c.

SAME TO SAME.

1684-5, March 3.—It is certain that your Grace's of the 21st of the last month was too general for me to have known your wishes by it, but that which is worse is that the other of the 22nd, which explains the first, came too late to have the effect that otherwise without doubt it would have had. I cannot say that your Grace could well have answered mine of the 14th sooner than by the 21st or 22nd; but that which hastened the King's resolution in this matter was your reiterated mention of your intention of being desirous to come away on the 10th of this month, even after, and some time after, you had the news of the late King's death, so that, as you will have found before this time, the commission for the Justices was despatched on Sunday last, and, though Sir Cyril Wyche did move on your Grace's behalf that everything which you have now mentioned to me, and which I pressed to the King, I was answered with this question: "Hath my Lord of Ormond desired it? Hath he writ to you to that effect?" And when I could only say no, and that it was Sir Cyril Wyche only, the next answer was: "Why then you are sure my Lord of Ormond did not wish it."

I received neither of your letters of the 21st and 22nd till this morning, and I communicated the substance of them in the same moment to the King, and his Majesty was pleased to say if he had known your mind sooner he would have gratified you in it; but it was now too late, and by what was already done, he expected you would be come away from Dublin before any new letters could reach you there, and it is very possible this may not meet you. However, I take all the care I can that it may, that you may see the ill-luck rather than anything else of this affair, and that I have done what I could to have served you your own way, which I will always endeavour, and if the whole account of this matter be not very intelligible to you, as I am afraid it may not, I will make it more so when I wait upon you, which I offer myself to do as soon as you please, even before your actual coming to town, if you think it may be for your service, and will appoint the time and place, and so I will trouble your Grace with no more, but to wish you a good journey.

SIR C. WYCHE to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 3, Jermyn Street.—I have yours of the 24th February, and had before that given your Grace on

account what warrants were sent over for continuing the course of affairs in that kingdom. When I came to town I found that the multiplicity of business here had made those matters be postponed, and I was told that all magistrates and ministers there might act upon the proclamation; but upon showing the necessity there was of speedy reviving all things there as well as here, those powers were sent over which your Grace, I doubt not, has received before this, and because it seems to be resolved that all future commissions for that government shall be limited, as was lately concerted, and it was not thought fit to restrain your Grace's, another course has been taken, which is, that in the commission to the Justices, which was sent by an express last Sunday, there are clauses put in for confirming your former commission in all respects till such time as that the Justices shall be sworn, and for ratifying and confirming all that your Grace has done or shall do by virtue of it till that time, so that when I move for sufficient powers for your Grace to act during your short stay there as I now did for powers to give the Commissaries of the Musters authority to administer the oaths, I am answered that your Grace has, what by the proclamation, what by particular letters and warrants, which are directed to your Grace as Lord Lieutenant, and what by this new commission which sets all upright, as ample power to do everything which is fit to be done as ever you had; only as to the swearing the Privy Council anew, the resolutions seem not to be yet taken.

My Lord Treasurer sent for me this morning, and told me that he had received two letters of moment from your Grace, which he intended to answer this post, but was afraid it might not reach you before you had left Dublin. I would have sent an express with them, but he directed me to enclose them to Chester to some safe hand there, with orders to deliver them at your landing, and in case your Grace should land at Holyhead to send them forward to you on the road, and I have sent them to Mr. Anderton with these instructions.

I am informed by a good hand that both Kingdon and Bridges will be removed out of the commission for the revenue, and that Sir William Talbot and another, whose name I have not yet learned, will be in their places. It is said, for certain, that the King and the Prince of Orange are heartily reconciled, and that there is created a perfect understanding between them, and that the King has declared that he will henceforward look upon him and treat him as his successor, and concert with him all those things which shall be for the common good of the two nations. The coronation is fixed to be upon the 23rd of April, when the Queen will be crowned with the King; but the most chargeable part of the ceremony, the first day's riding from the Tower, is cut off.

The time of your Grace's coming away is left entirely to yourself, nor does the Justices' commission take place but from the time you shall think fit to admit them by giving

them the oath, which your Grace is thereby particularly empowered to do. In a letter from Sir Richard Ryves, of the 22nd February, he tells me that he will send a letter to be transcribed, if the King shall think fit, for a new charter for the City of Dublin, but having no intimation from your Grace of it, I have sent him word that without your Grace's commands I cannot make one step.

**ORMOND TO EARL OF ROCHESTER.**

1684-5, March 4.—After acknowledging receipt of his lordship's letter of February 24 concerning the commission for the Lords Justices, Ormond says: When it comes it shall be most welcome to me, the circumstances belonging to it being by his Majesty's favour and your lordship's care of me such as I could wish. With this your lordship will receive in the proper form my opinion of the sum Mr. Price and his sureties should be bound in for the just performance of his duty and trust. I am now as impatient to be in England as I was when our late Majesty was to pass from Holland to take his crown, being heartily weary of this place, which perpetually brings into my memory old and late irreparable losses. Possibly I shall carry those thoughts with me wherever I go, yet there is some pleasure in trying. I am sure one of the greatest satisfactions I can have will be my confidence in your lordship's friendship and the unreservedness with which I mean to open myself to you. *Copy.\**

[**SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL to ORMOND.**]

1684-5, March 5.—I had on the 2nd instant your Grace's of the 21st past. I could not sooner than this day answer to the material point, whether the said lady were elsewhere designed. I can now tell your Grace for certain that she is not, nor any treaty subsisting, so that the field is clear. I have twice since my being in town been, designedly, in long and familiar conversation, and am more and more confirmed in all the virtues and endearments before mentioned. This is all I will say till I have the honour to meet your Grace somewhere upon the road, and then I will deliver all my observations, and I am persuaded they will be to your great content.

. . . His Majesty touched yesterday with the assistance of our Bishops just as before, and waives the being attended to his devotion by the sword or any other the marks of state. His confessor is a Capuchin and a Lorainer, a man of study and devotion, not of business. In Holland the Prince of Orange gets ground apace since the reconciliation, and that his Majesty has declared in his favour. The King was this day on horseback in Hyde Park, to prefer the Duke of Northumberland to his troop and to see the mustering of others. . . . The

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\* The copy is much injured by damp and only a fragment of the copy of the enclosure remains.

family is reducing to a narrow compass. His Majesty is intent to know the distribution of all payments, and, as I am told, keeps a particular account thereof to himself. There is great probability of a well tempered Parliament.

ORMOND to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

1684-5, March 6. Dublin.—Yesterday I received your lordship's of the 28th of the last month, [to]gether with his Majesty's letters and the commission for the Lords [Justices]; it fell out conveniently for me that I am allowed [not] to swear them for some days, those days shall be as few [as all] possible diligence on my part can make them, and I hope that by the 17th of this month I shall be ready to take shipping, the yacht being by that time returned from Chester, where she now is. The Lord Chancellor and all the rest of the judges have new patents and are sworn that they may hasten to their circuits. Since his late Majesty's death there are many robberies committed, more already than in a year before, supposing there would be no circuits and depending upon such a pardon [ei]ther at the coronation or at the meeting of the Parliament as [would] indemnify them, but I have sent orders to part of the [Army] to pursue and take them if it be possible. If they can be [appre]hended, they will find themselves mistaken in their h[ope]. I hope I shall shortly have the happiness to tell you that I am &c. *Copy.*

PATRICK DUN to LADY MICHAELMIE.

1684-5, March 19. Dublin.—When I received your ladyship's present of a fine beaver hat which your husband was pleased to deliver to me at his landing, I hoped to have seen your ladyship in Ireland by this time, and given your ladyship myself my most humble and hearty thanks for so fine a present, which I never deserved or could have expected, for I was so much obliged to your ladyship before, that I did think all the service I could do your ladyship and family far short of what I was bound to do, and I hope I shall always remain of the same opinion. I do not doubt but your ladyship will be well pleased, and I cannot blame you for it, to meet with your husband again, and to see my Lord Duke of Ormond; but I can assure you, Madam, I have not as yet met with one that is pleased with his leaving us. His leaving this kingdom is generally lamented, and all pray for his speedy return again to the government. Madam, I beg your leave to present my most humble service to your niece Mrs. Lin, and to my mistress, Mrs. Katherine Steele. I wish your ladyship all health and happiness. I am &c.

J. BOYS to ORMOND.

1684-5, March 24.—I was just so happy to see your Grace a Thursday morning; but you spoke quick and bid me be

short, so daunted me I could not speak anything. That which I first had to say was to rejoice at your safe recovery, for I am sure no one was more concerned than myself for your illness, then to beg your advice what to do to get my 600*l.* in the Exchequer, to petition the King or Duke you did advise me some years past to try and were pleased to say you [would] speak to it. I am sure it is more charity now, for since I have met so many misfortunes it is in a manner my all. It was an estate we had ere since the Norman Conquest we sold, and my part put into Sir Robert Viner's and Boxwell's hands, which was then looked on as good security. It is a very hard case, and I hope the King will be kind to me, if so great a Prince as your Grace please to appear in it, for who should I address myself to but you. My father served and died under your command. But let his Majesty deal with me as he please, I can boast I inherit my father's loyalty, and am of your Grace a great admirer; praying to God you may long live and be happy what ere becomes of &c.

MRS. ARABELLA STEPHENS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1684-5, March 24.—Expressing her regret that she had not seen him before he left Ireland.

ABSTRACT OF EARL OF CLARENDRON'S ACCOUNT FOR 1684.

The said Earl is charged with—

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Arrears.									
{ Of the Accountant himself	23,692	4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,315	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$			
{ Of divers other persons ..	2,623	14	11						
The charge vitz.	Money received out of the excise of beer and ale .. .. ..	14,262	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{8}$	70,469	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{8}$		
	Money received of the particular Receivers of her Majesty's revenue upon their accounts for the year 1684 ..	29,045	17	4					
	Money received for fines of leases .. .. .. ..	559	10	0					
	Contingent receipts .. .. .. ..	265	17	9					
							Whereof		
The discharge vitz.	The said Accountant is allowed for								
	Money paid to the officers and servants of her Majesty's Household and Revenue for their fees, wages, pensions, and entertainments for one year ended at Michaelmas, 1684, according to her Majesty's establishment in that behalf .. .. .. .. ..	10,822	3	2					
	Money paid to several persons by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 30th of September, 1683 .. .. ..	1,135	11	4					

Wt. 34799.

O 22

The dis- charge viz.			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
			2,626	3	2½		7,200	0	0
	Money paid for sundry wares furnished and work done for her Majesty's service in the Office of the Robes for the year 1684 . . . . .		1,200	0	0		1,446	12	4
	Money delivered to her Majesty's own hands upon several significations . . . . .		4,696	13	0		34,762	18	1
	Money paid to the Countess of Arlington for the use of the Privy Purse . . . . .		3,236	4	10				
	Money paid upon bills signed by the said Countess . . . . .		488	15	0				
	Money paid for pensions &c. by virtue of her Majesty's warrant under her Royal Sign Manual dated the 30th of September, 1683 . . . . .		894	7	6½				
	Money paid upon sundry occasions by virtue of several warrants from her Majesty . . . . .		757	4	4				
	Money paid to several persons as her Majesty's bounty granted by sundry warrants . . . . .		134	13	4				
	Money paid upon orders signed by her Majesty's counsel . . . . .		124	10	0				
	And then remains . . . . .						35,706	11	0½
	To which is to be surcharged cl. l. received of my Lord Cornwallis, both which sums make . . . . .						35,856	11	0½
	Of which there is depending in super upon divers persons for fines due upon contracts made with her Majesty's counsel and otherwise . . . . .						3,173	14	11
	And then remains in the hands of this Honourable Accountant . . . . .						32,682	16	1½

*Endorsed.*—An Abstract of the account of the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Clarendon, Treasurer and Receiver General to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for the year 1684.

#### W. WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 8.— . . . . We have the good news you are got safe to London, but should we credit the flying reports and discourses, viz. that his Grace is out of all favour and all his root and branch &c., it would kill us dead, never to revive again, so terribly would it damp my poor sick soul, did ever that day appear. Mr. Barber, I suppose, writ to you about the chariot, which the Earl of Meath has a fancy to. I cannot tell what offer he made, but of that Mr. Bor has I presume satisfied you; if not, please to send word what the lowest rate will be, for it is impossible to sell it without loss, and keeping it will but prejudice it.

## EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 12. Dublin Castle.—The safe arrival of all your honourable company at London was satisfactory to both your friends and servants here; for my Lord of Ossory's sickness, and the report of your children lying in a dangerous condition, alarmed most people. My Lord, if there be anything I can be useful to your lordship in, command, my Lord &c.

## THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, April 13.—Ordering the swearing and admission of Richard Walker as gentleman and yeoman of the pantry, Richard Thomas as master cook to attend upon the Queen, John Sparrow as chief clerk of the kitchen, Patrick Lamb as second master cook and yeoman of the pastry, Thomas Fox as clerk of the acatry, John Fox as clerk of the spicerie, Richard Flintham as gentleman and yeoman of the cellar, John Clement as second clerk of the kitchen, Claud Fournent as first master cook, Burly Fenn as gentleman and yeoman of the brewery, Charles Toll as clerk of the bakehouse, poultry, woodyard, scullery and pastry, and Edward Carleton as gentleman harbinger.

## LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT LUNDIE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 16. Dublin.—Expressing his indebtedness to him for the trouble he had given himself in his concern. He prays that his humble thanks may be given to his Lord Duke and through his Grace to his Majesty. *Abstract.*

## GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 17. Dublin.— . . . Pray when you write favour me with an account how my good Lord Arran doth. It is said here he is to have 640*l.* per annum on the establishment in lieu of his regiment of horse, but I am inclinable to think it may be in lieu of the Field Marshal's pay which goes to the Earl of Granard. God grant it be true that he hath it either way. . . . *Abstract.*

## RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, April 20. Oxford.—Concerning Thomas Moody of Magdalen Hall, who seeks dispensation for the absence of one term, occasioned by the increase of the small-pox in this place, in order to take his bachelor of arts degree. As an immediate servant of Mr. Vice-Chancellor, the writer makes bold to give this trouble. *Abstract.*

## VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 22. Dublin.—Congratulating his lordship on the favour shown him by his Majesty.

## MAJOR RUPERT BILLINGSLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 23. Dublin.—Concerning his lordship's regiment. He came here on Sunday last, and this day drew out the regiment to solemnize the coronation as on state days. On Monday next he intends to begin frequent exercise comparable to what he saw in England. Marshal Davys is dead. He begs to have commands who is to succeed. Lord Granard is ill of the gout, but limped to church. *Abstract.*

## MRS. STANLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, April 23. Dublin.—Mr. Stanley who went this day to muster commanded me to present his humblest services to your lordship. . . . This day has been kept in great state and formality, but I had not so much as the pleasure of being a spectator, my equipage not at all agreeing with such a solemnity. Everybody is now at the play and extraordinary fine as I am told. Dean Worth preached and made a very good sermon. . . . I saw Bell in great glory to-day. *Abstract.*

## THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, April 28. Whitehall.—Ordering the admission of Philip Lesserteure as master cook in ordinary to attend upon the Queen.

## COL. JOHN JEFFREYS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 1. Brecon.—. . . I shall not see you so soon as I intended, or you might reasonably expect, for this county and town have complimented my Lord Worcester with returning him their representative for both, the King having been told by some over-officious body that his lordship could not be elected upon his own account in any part of South Wales. But he intends on the first sitting of the House to make Gloucestershire his choice, and upon the return of the writs the gentleman that I recommended and I shall be returned, *nemine contradicente*. . . . *Abstract.*

## GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 6. Dublin.—Concerning private business. This morning brought news of the death of old Mr. John Eyre, of Eyre Court.

## WILLIAM ROBINSON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, May 8. Dublin.—Concerning the woods of Newtown. He finds such a general consternation amongst the people of the country occasioned by idle, false reports that not a soul of them will part with a penny, and the humour runs general through the kingdom. *Abstract.*

## WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 10. Dublin.—Concerning money lent on bond. He finds people that have money at interest are drawing in apace.

## GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 15. Dublin.—Acknowledging his letters which flatter the writer into the belief that his Grace is to be sent again to the government, for Gascoigne writes of coming for Ireland, and the writer concludes he will not part from his Grace while alive, nor would any friend advise him to do it. He intreats him to deliver letters which he encloses to Capt. Mathew and James Clarke. *Abstract.*

## SAME to SAME.

1685, May 24. Dublin.—Just now came yours of the 4th; Captain Baggeley and I being together remembering you in a gispin of ale, and may do it in claret before we part, but truth is we are dabbling in the manufacture of the nation. When I writ to you last Friday I thought to leave the town yesterday, but am commanded to stay till to-morrow, so that your next trouble from me will be from the North, whence we hear tidings that Argyle is landed in Scotland. . . . Since I subscribed Humphrey has taken the other pull to Harry Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

## WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 27. Dublin.—Concerning private business. Last Monday Mr. Secretary Bor took his journey after Lord Granard. A brief of more forces ordered to march northwards is enclosed. Mr. Padmore, the clergyman, falling into some despair, attempted to cut his throat, but he happened to miss the pipe, so there is hopes of his life, though he is dangerously ill of a fever. *Abstract.*

## SAME to SAME.

1685, May 29. Dublin.—Announcing arrival on Wednesday last of the yacht which brought Earl Mount-Alexander, Earl Tyrconnell, Sir John Davys, and Mr. Hewson. Mr. Padmore of the College died yesterday morning, by which means there is a fellowship void. *Abstract.*

## DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, May 9.—Concerning Thomas Dickson, bachelor-in-divinity, of Queen's College, who desires dispensation for three terms to enable him to take the degree of doctor in that faculty; and also concerning Thomas Lamplugh, bachelor of arts, of the same College, and son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is designed by his family to travel and desires dispensation of one term to enable him to take the degree of master of arts,

1685, May 14.—Concerning William Street, bachelor of arts, of Hart's Hall, who desires dispensation for one term's absence through employment in the country to enable him to take the degree of master of arts; also concerning Robert Browne of Brazenose College who desires dispensation for one term's absence through sickness in order to enable him to take the degree of bachelor of arts; and concerning Edward Griffith of New Inn Hall, who desires dispensation for one term's absence through his father's sickness to enable him to take the same degree.

1685, May 17.—Concerning John Venn, master of arts and master of Balliol College, who desires to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, and is willing to read his lectures in the Divinity School, and concerning James Croome, bachelor of arts, of Brazenose College, who desires dispensation for absence of three terms through employment in the country to enable him to take the degree of master of arts.

1685, May 19.—Concerning Robert Barnes, bachelor of arts, of Lincoln College, who requires dispensation on the same grounds and for the same purpose.

1685, May 29.—Concerning Thomas Musgrave, Dean of Carlisle and son of Sir Philip Musgrave, a person eminent for his loyalty and sufferings in the cause of King Charles the Martyr, who being of twenty years standing in the University desires to accumulate the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, and owing to long infirmity and distance of his abode to be excused performing the exercise at the coming Act, and also concerning Fitzherbert Adams, bachelor of divinity and Rector of Lincoln College, who desires dispensation of terms to take the degree of doctor in that faculty, and stipulates to perform the exercise before the end of Michaelmas term.

#### ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1685, May 12.—Concerning Mr. Scott, who desires dispensation from performance of exercise for degree of doctor of divinity. They cannot be strangers to his learning and worth.

1685, May 28. St. James's Square.—Concerning Mr. John Ballard, master of arts and fellow of New College, who desires to take degree of bachelor of physic, but who was not able to get anyone to perform the exercise with him as the statute requires. He undertakes to perform the exercise before next Easter term.

#### EARL OF MEATH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 5. Kilruddery.—Concerning a commission to be sped in London for examining witnesses in a cause in the Exchequer Chancery between the Lord Powerscourt, plaintiff, and him and another defendant. He has appointed Mr James Clarke and Gascoigne his commissioners to see fair play in examining the plaintiff's witnesses. *Abstract.*

## INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, June 9. Clonmel.—Concerning a discourse overheard by him between Mr. Stephen Moore and twelve others in Mr. Godfrey Greene's house. It was to the effect that all of them should be ready with their arms and horses at an hour's warning, that no Popish King should reign, that at the breaking up of the Parliament they would arise and join with Argyle and the Duke of Monmouth, that they would lay a train at Whitehall to blow up the King, and that they would be sure to cut off Capt. George Mathew and the Duke of Ormond or any that did belong to them. *Abstract.*

## WILLIAM WOGAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 9. Dublin. . . . I have not heard from Mr. Bor since the 3rd instant, and thus we live in hopes to have them here soon. But instead thereof now; for aught I see, we shall send more forces for them, and it is thought they will for Scotland. This news occasions various discourses and some fears. Trading is strangely dead, no money stirring. The tavern men at their doors, cap in hand, so mannerly are their function grown. . . . *Abstract.*

## GERARD BOR to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, June 20. Lisburn.—Concerning an expedition made on last Monday by the King's ships. They were led by the Arran yacht of Dublin to sound the depth and bring Lord Granard such intelligence as the ships would send. They made towards a small castle called Kinchowne over against Bost. The enclosed copy of letter from Capt. Hamilton will tell their success. *Abstract.*

## INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, June 20. Clonmel.—Supplementing his information of the 9th inst. He adds that when passing by the courthouse of Clonmel towards the end of February in the dusk of the evening he plainly overheard Mr. Stephen Moore and Mr. John Hanbury, mayor of Clonmel, say that before they should be made subject to a Popish King they would themselves murder him. He gives also information with regard to the disposal of a hogshead of powder. *Abstract.*

## PHINEAS PITT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 25. Bath.—My Lord of Ossory is, God be thanked, very well, and presents his most humble duty to my Lord Duke, wherewithal I trouble you with an account how matters go here. We marched from Somerton on Wednesday to Wells and from thence to Pensford last night. By the way we met Col. Oglethorpe with eighty horse, grenadiers and dragoons. The rebels marched out of the town about an hour and half before we came, and

Col. Oglethorpe, marching towards Bristol to his quarters, met with a party of them near Kensham and killed about three score of them. They intended to have quartered in that town, but this being so near them gave them such an alarm that they marched away in the night, it being a miserable rainy night, leaving behind them some horses and arms, and fifteen pair of boots we found under the bed in a room they were going to supper in, for we found the cloth and plates and napkins laid very decently when we came this morning to the town. - In the skirmish my Lord Newbury was shot, a flesh wound through the side, and Mr. Sarsfield cut on the hand, [and] a trooper shot through the leg and two killed. Monmouth marched very hard by this place towards Warminster, but as he went by sent a trumpet to desire that three troops of horse might post quietly through the town, which was denied him by the Mayor, who had here about five hundred militia, whereupon one man came down in a bravado to demand the town, threatening to burn it, whom the sentry shot dead on the place, and not long after we joined with my Lord Feversham, who came from Bristol. We are now twelve hundred horse, dragoons and grenadiers, near three thousand foot and two thousand more we expect to-night with the Duke of Grafton. We shall follow the rogues very closely at the heels and it will not be long, I hope, before we overtake them to their utter confusion, for they tell us that his subjects grow very weary of his reign, and that the last night's business has cruelly frightened them.

DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 6.—Concerning William Johnson, master of arts, of Queen's College of seventeen years' standing, who desires to accumulate degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, and concerning Henry Dod, bachelor of arts, of Alban Hall, who desires dispensation for absence of four terms through employment in the country in order to qualify him for the degree of master of arts.

1685, June 11.—Concerning Matthew Bryan, late of Magdalen Hall of twenty years' standing from his matriculation, who was called away by extraordinary business and detained by deaths of some of his relations, and desires to accumulate degree of bachelor and doctor of laws.

1685, June 12.—Concerning Robert Woodward, bachelor of law and chancellor of Sarum, who desires dispensation to enable him to take the degree of doctor of civil law before performance of exercise.

1685, June 12.—Concerning Matthew Morgan, master of arts; of St. John Baptist College, who desires dispensation to enable him to take the degree of doctor of civil law although not entered in law line.

1685, June 23.—Concerning Samuel Kimberley, master of arts, of Pembroke College, who desires to accumulate degrees

of bachelor and doctor in physie, and undertakes to perform exercise.

1685, June 30.—Concerning John Brookes, bachelor of arts, of Christ Church, who was one term above standing for that degree and desires to transfer it to capacitate him for the degree of master of arts.

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, June 16.—Concerning William Beare, of Magdalen Hall, bachelor of arts, who desires dispensation for one term's absence to capacitate him for degree of master of arts.

ORMOND to DR. JOHN LLOYD.

1685, June 25.—Concerning Mr. Edmund Evans, bachelor of arts, of Jesus College, who, owing to some measures undeservedly received from persons ill inclined to the government in Church and State, was prevented continuing amongst them, and who desires to be admitted to degree of bachelor and doctor of laws.

INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, July 9. Dublin.—Confirming and supplementing his information of the 9th and 20th of June. He gives further information about the hogshead of powder, and details of treasonable conversations overheard by him. Sworn before William Davys, John Keatinge, Henry Hene, John Davys, and Richard Reynell. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM ROBINSON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 11. Dublin.—Acquainting him that Mr. Wogan died that morning. He knows not what his distemper was, but his comrades say he got cold after drinking in the country. The business of Gascoigne's office of chamberlain has been managed by Hutchinson, who is civil, honest and very diligent. He does not know anyone that Gascoigne can better employ therein. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, July 11. St. James's Square.—The rebellion in the West has had a happy conclusion, such as if it be improved with prudence may establish a lasting peace, secure the monarchy in the right line, and recover our reputation, and make the nations bear such a considerable poise in Europe as our situation and strength may naturally challenge. There are as in all governments some things to be done, and other things to be avoided, and I hope God will direct the King in both. It is the fate of all unsuccessful designs of the nature of the [Duke] of Monmouth's that when they are disappointed they are also [charged], besides the wickedness of the attempt, with folly and rashness and with want of vigour and conduct in the execution, but certainly all these could never be more

justly charged upon any rebel than upon that unfortunate man who will not have many days to revolve and repent his crimes, and to consider from what happiness and to what [a fate] he has brought himself and his innocent wife and children ; a sad instance of the uncertainty of things in this world, and of the desperate and deplorable condition of man when abandoned by God and left to the corruption of his own nature and disordinate passions. I believe the latter end of the next week will be the end of his life. His case and the Lord Gray's are not the same, so that some necessary formalities may reprieve him something longer.

A petition of the Earl of Ardglass was yesterday read in Council. The effect was that Mr. Muschamp might be [arrested], and forced to perform the decree of the Chancery here. Upon it some would have had [a sergeant] at arms sent to bring him over in custody [before even] a summons. If that prove ineffectual, I know not but that a sergeant will be sent at last. I shall not trouble your Grace with a relation of what was said upon the subject, and there will be time enough for counsel to consider the irregularity of the proceeding here, and the inconvenience it may unreasonably bring upon all the subjects of Ireland, wherein I am only concerned, for I understand nothing of the merits of the cause, but am prejudiced against Mr. Muschamp's part as far as I can be without hearing both [sides].

MAJOR RUPERT BILLINGSLEY to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, July 13. Chester. This is humbly to acquaint your lordship that I arrived here Saturday last in order to attend your lordship on this expedition, which now being over, Sir Thomas Newcomen has thought fit to command me this evening with some letters to my Lord Sunderland. I will take post about six at night and make what haste I can to you.

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685, July 18. Whitehall.—Directing admission of Sir Peter Apsley as cofferer to the household. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 22. Dublin.—Announcing his return from the North. He finds Mr. Wogan dead and the office in much confusion. Mr. Robinson is lame, having been overturned in his coach last Sunday. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF REV. HUGH ANDERTON, MINISTER OF KILMALLOCK.

1685, July 24.—Concerning his being interrupted and assaulted while reading the service for the burial of the dead. \*

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\* This paper is much injured by damp, and is not decipherable.

## INFORMATION OF JOHN PONSONBY, ESQ.

1685, July 24.—Concerning the assaults on Mr. Anderton.\*

## EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685, July 31. Whitehall.—Though it be not long since I waited on your Grace, and that I hope we shall meet again very soon, I cannot omit till then to tell you the part I take in the satisfaction I know your Grace must have in seeing my Lord of Ossory so well disposed of, and settled in the alliance of so good and great a family. How tender soever this subject may be to me, you know my thoughts very early upon it, and I do as heartily wish you and your family all happiness in this marriage as any man living can do. I pray God make the continuance of it long, and give you health and strength to the same proportion you now enjoy to make your grandchildren the more happy. It is what I always wished for, and what I shall always endeavour to contribute to, and will ever be with the greatest truth and sincerity &c.

## DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, July 1.—Concerning Roger Stephens, bachelor of arts, of Magdalen Hall, who was one term above standing for that degree and desires to transfer it to capacitate him for degree of master of arts.

1685, July 2.—Concerning Mr. Godolphin, who desires to accumulate degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity.

1685, July 2.—Concerning Ralph Bohun, bachelor of laws, of New College, who desires to take a doctor's degree in that faculty, but is hindered by very urgent occasion from performing the exercise.

1685, July 5.—Concerning William Beach, of Balliol College, and of twenty years' standing as master of arts, who desires to take degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity, but was prevented from coming to the University as soon as he intended by reason of the rebellion in the West and is unable to perform the exercise in time.

## EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, August 2. Dublin.—Concerning his command. The senior colonels of the Army are to give a particular account of every commissioned officer in their respective regiments, whether they purchased their employments or had served under Cromwell, and will be expected, he hears, to express their opinion of the capacity of each officer for the discharge of his employment. The fitness of each man to serve the King is a thing that his duty requires him to lay before his Grace. Little as he liked his own troop's condition when he first saw them, in fourteen days they were fit to appear anywhere. *Abstract.*

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\* This paper is much injured by damp, and is not decipherable.

**EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to ORMOND.**

1685, August 3. Cloyne.—Concerning his removal. He had formerly made an address to his Grace for a removal to Kilkenny, but since he understands that the Bishop of Ossory is not earnest to part with that see he presumes to ask his Grace to recommend him for Cashel. *Abstract.*

**EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1685, August 3. Cloyne.—Asking his aid and advice. He mentions a design of mending his fortune, and as he knows not what speed it may require sends his brother, to whom he refers Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

**EDWARD JONES, Bishop of Cloyne, to ORMOND.**

1685, August 4. Cloyne.—Referring to his letter concerning the see of Cashel. He had been informed the good old man was desperately ill, but now he has it confirmed by two of his chaplains that he died about eight of the clock that morning. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.**

1685, August 6. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's directions relating to Quarter-master Thomas. He came to him at Dundalk, and the writer assured him that he would hear him and his accuser face to face. Lord Kingston's agent alleges that Thomas had misbehaved himself to his captain, and that he had stabbed a gentleman at dinner with his knife. One Mr. Tunsdall has come over and is with Lord Kingston in expectation of the place. He is the person Lord Castlehaven moved his Grace for. He thinks his Grace then remembered that he knew his family, and religion to be a Roman Catholic. The writer has been told by Capt. Crofts that King intended Tunsdall a good employment in England, and that he is a man of courage. *Abstract.*

**JOSEPH BAMFIELD to ORMOND.**

1685, August 6. Amsterdam.—Protesting that he has never done anything prejudicial to the King's person, service or interest, and begging a recommendation to the Prince of Orange for payment of his arrears. *Abstract.*

**SIR MAURICE EUSTACE to ORMOND.**

1685, August 7. Dublin.—I am informed that the unsought for honour of being readmitted into the Council is designed for me by a person who has credit enough to effect it, but I confess I had rather place all my debts of that nature in your Grace's hands, because I have already by an immovable resolution resigned myself entirely to your Grace's service;

and if I may be thought worthy of any favour from the Crown, I had rather receive it from your Grace's hands than from any other mediator ; for no man can so fully avouch for my own and my family's loyalty as your Grace, who have been not only a witness but a partaker in a higher degree with my uncle of great and durable sufferings for loyalty, and therefore to obviate the interposition of others for me in this matter, I think it my duty to cast myself upon your Grace's favour, if you shall think fit to move his Majesty therein, which is humbly submitted by &c.

JOHN EYRE to ORMOND.

1685, August 9. Eyrecourt.—Concerning scandalous reports spread by Mr. John Horan, who formerly managed his father's concerns. When he returned hither out of England he met with rumour of his having been hanged there, and soon after that his brother was at the head of three score and ten horse for the Duke of Monmouth's use. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 11.—I have this day received by Mr. Keeffe your Grace's of the 17th of June last, which I doubted had miscarried, by which your Grace has been pleased to let me understand some particulars which I could not have learned here, and which indeed I could not rationally have expected ; but yet I remember that your Grace had some little caution given you of that affair while you were here. Your Grace's particular concerns are too long for a letter. I may perhaps in some short time have the opportunity of transmitting them to your Grace at large for your full information.

The present condition of this kingdom is so well known to everybody here that I shall not trouble your Grace with any particular account thereof. I heartily wish that the disarming of those English of the Militia, who live privately and dispersed in the country, be not the occasion of some great mischief from the Tories this winter when the nights are long, the places which they inhabit [being] desolate and far from neighbourhood, and the Tories many and well armed. I am sufficiently satisfied that several of the Militia are faulty enough, at least in their inclinations, and deserved to be proceeded against as they have been, but I doubt this disarming may be carried too far as circumstances now stand, when there is no possible danger of their doing any mischief, and those who wish heartily his Majesty's service may suffer with the rest, for they are all promiscuously disarmed without distinction, and discontents are blown up to such a height that I dread the consequence, which I fear they are endeavoured rather to be inflamed than lessened. I doubt that the officers of the horse guards and battle-axes who are lately disbanded will make some noise in England, where they are now going ;

but certainly there is no great reason for clamour upon that account. If the King should not have liberty to disband his Army or any part of it when he hath no occasion to employ them, his condition would be worse than any of his subjects in that particular, who can dismiss their servants when they please without giving any account for doing it.

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, August 15. St. James's Square.—I received your lordship's of the 2nd and 6th of this month, and being ready to go to Windsor have but a little time to give you this return. It cannot be expected that having served the King in the station I did I should be able to give a particular account of the lower officers of the Army, nor even of such as are of my own regiment. In general I can say I put none into the Army but such as were either known to myself, or were recommended to me by such as I had reason to believe would not impose unfit officers upon me. The matters of fact, namely, whether any of the officers have purchased their places or had served under Cromwell, your lordship can easily enable yourself to answer, yet give me leave to mind you that there may be found some in the Army who when the King, I mean Charles the First, and, possibly, Charles the Second, after Worcester fight, were together with their party subdued by the rebels, took service in Ireland against the Irish barely for subsistence, and yet had served the Crown as long as it had a foot of ground to fight upon. Such as these if they be represented as having served Cromwell without adding the rest of their story, and should upon such representation be cashiered, I believe it would be hard measure nor would the King be served by better men. This I take to be the case of one Quarter-master Benson in the Lord Blessington's troop and may be of more in the Army. As to the capacity of the officers to perform their duty, I am not willing to name who are so in my own regiment, because that would, or might, imply that such as I do not name are incapable, which is more than I can, but your lordship may know and therefore I must leave that to your representation which I am sure you will impartially do. Your lordship does well, because justly, in hearing what may be charged upon Quarter-master Thomas, and what he can answer, which when you shall please to represent to me you shall have my sense. I do not understand that when the King gives colonels the liberty to make choice of their staff officers that, finding those places full, or filling them once themselves, that it is afterwards in their power to displace them without some fault of the incumbents, and that judged by a court-martial. If it be otherwise, I will presume to say that it is the rule, and not I, that is wrong. I have not time to say more than that I am &c.  
Copy.

ACCOMMODATION for WHITESTAVES and OFFICERS OF THE  
GREEN-CLOTH.

1685, August 15. Windsor.—The tower now possessed by the whitestaves and officers of the Green-cloth are distributed in manner following :—

Lord Steward, four rooms on the ground floor and four rooms in the first story, lately possessed by the cofferer and Sir William Borman, the cofferer now possessing those lodgings in exchange that were the Lord Steward's.

In the second story, where there are but half windows, there are four rooms which are wholly possessed by Sir Stephen Fox and fitted up by him and furnished at a considerable charge.

The third story hath four rooms with whole windows in the possession of the treasurer of the household.

The fourth story hath likewise four rooms in the possession of the comptroller of the household.

Up the same first story there is an entry leads to the Green-cloth office, which is a large room with a chimney, and three lesser rooms belonging to it without chimneys, over which is much the same possessed by the master of the household. The same entry opens at the entrance of it to two rooms and two dark places : over the pastry possessed by Sir Winston Churchill, and the like over them possessed by Sir Henry Firebrace.

OFFICERS OF THE GREEN-CLOTH to ORMOND.

1685, August 17.—Concerning the continuance of William Warren as purveyor of wax during his life, at the same rates and prizes which he hath held for seven years past, and paying the petitioners 120*l.* a year by the Cofferer out of that service. It is not usual, or advisable, to continue places of life, or to make rates for longer than a year, but Warren having so improved the manufacture of whitening wax as he hath done, the petitioners are of opinion that his Grace might fix him in that place by warrant as long as he behaves himself well. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 18. Palmerston.—Although I have for a long time used to be troublesome to your Grace with my letters when I have not had the happiness of waiting upon you, yet I have not often taken upon me to be so, without the pretence at least of something to write about, which, having of late wholly failed me, hath occasioned my silence, and thereby more ease to your Grace since your leaving this place, than you have been formerly accustomed to. This course I might perhaps have longer continued, if what we have lately heard of my Lord of Ossory's marriage had not given me an opportunity of breaking it off. Whereupon I cannot forbear congratulating your Grace, and wishing that you may continue

in the same perfect health and vigour that you carried with you from hence, to see a numerous issue from it, to succeed you in those honours, which I hope you will keep them long in expectation of, and that afterwards they may inherit the reputation and renown that you will leave behind you as well as the estate and titles.

We have continued here in great peace and quiet since your Grace left us. I wish I could say that the kingdom were in as prosperous and flourishing a condition as then it was, and that we had no reason to be sensible of any alteration. But the great deadness of trade, and fall and ill-payment of rents that are now so much complained of have been, I suppose, chiefly occasioned by the late rebellions in England and Scotland, which, being so happily ended, we shall not, I hope, much longer feel the effects of them here. I am &c.

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, August 20. St. James's Square.—Acknowledging the receipt of his Grace's letter of the 11th of that month on the previous day, when he had newly come from Windsor. Until he received it he believed his of the [17th of Ju]ne was lost. He is confirmed in what he then writ, not only on that side of the water, but by what he has heard from [his Grace's side], and believes that there are those on both sides who having gone too [far with] the tide when they thought it would never turn have [mended] their mistakes but by outrunning all others the [opposite way]. [He is] confirmed by the King himself in what [he told his Grace in his] last ; still it is to remain a secret.

He sends his Grace the copy of an information taken in the county of Limerick.\* It came single in a cover to him, by whom sent or to what end he knows not. If the matter mentioned in it be a real truth, he is sorry it is so and that is all he can say on the subject. He is also sorry to hear that the Tories are so increased and so well provided to do mischief. . . .

He refers to the cashiering of the horse guards and battleaxes, which seldom are disbanded in other places, and says the officers bought their places when commerce was allowed, and in conclusion alludes to a small concern of his own which he took in his brother George Mathew's absence. *Abstract.*†

#### GERARD BOR to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, August 23.—Concerning private business. The Primate hath not been in this town till last Friday night and yesterday spared himself from business, except a Council which sat in his house, to enable him, having a touch of the gout, to go to church this thanksgiving day. The death of

\* *Supra*, p. 346.

† This document is greatly injured by damp and only partly decipherable.

the Archbishop of Cashel hath occasioned the recommendation of many removes. Tuam was recommended to Cashel, Cork to Tuam, Ossory to Cork, Cloyne to Ossory, Dean FitzGerald to Cloyne and Dr. Drysdall of Kilkenny to be Bishop of Kilfenora, formerly held with Tuam. Lord Chief Justice Keatinge is at Cork on the circuit and will be here a fortnight hence. *Abstract.*

#### COLONEL THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, August 25. Dublin.—If I had anything of moment to say your lordship would without doubt hear more frequently from me. I am sorry now to tell your lordship there has this morning happened a renounter in the Exchange betwixt Capt. Flower and Capt. Sankey, the latter wounded in the body and left hand, the other in one hand. Mr. Thompson says he hopes no danger in Sankey's wound. How the difference came I suppose others will give your lordship a particular account, only in the whole matter as the business was related to me, Tom Flower had some reason for what he did. Pray, my Lord, be pleased to lay me at my Lord Duke's feet &c.

*Postscript.*—My regiment being removed into the North I am going to Carrickfergus to take up my quarters. If your lordship finds a fit occasion you may be pleased to assure the King of my diligence in my function. If I may have the honour of a line from your lordship, directing to Dublin for me will be enough.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, August 25. Dublin.—I received yesterday your Grace's of the 16th instant, and shall be very well satisfied to resign whensover his Majesty shall think fit. I confess that we met with greater difficulties than we did expect. The particulars are too many to give your Grace an account of; but we have hitherto got through them as well as we could.

I cannot guess by your Grace's letter who is likely to come to us. I am sorry your Grace writes so positively of yourself in negative. I pray God direct his Majesty in his choice; but in case he be a particular friend of your Grace's that is intended, it will not be inconvenient for him to know that the allowance for the Chief Governor is at this time reduced so low that it will in no degree be able to support him. It is only 5,000*l.* per annum without any other considerable advantages, the wool money being otherwise disposed of. But it is not much to be doubted but that whosoever is designed for this government will take care for himself. I shall therefore say no more to your Grace upon that subject.

I doubt not but the representations are various, as your Grace writes concerning the condition of this kingdom, and will be so while variety of interests are contended for and

countenanced. I confess it might have been somewhat better and more agreeable than it is, if some circumstances had not been imposed. However, it is not, I hope, so bad as some would have it to be, for there want not *boîte de feux* on both sides who would make it worse than it is if they were able. I must acknowledge to your Grace that I much dread this winter as to particular persons who live solitary in the country and without arms. And yet there are some amongst us who are at this time pressing for a further disarming of disaffected persons, in which I should willingly join if it were possible to distinguish them from others ; but to find a criterion in this point is very difficult, especially in the three provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, where we have few conventicles and the generality of the Protestants are of the Church of England, and indeed I do not at present see any occasion for a further scrutiny. It will disturb the people mightily and raise, as I apprehend, very unnecessary but very great animosities.

The proposal that was made to his Majesty upon the death of the Archbishop of Cashel was much agreeable to that scheme, which was designed by your Grace on that occasion whensoever it should happen. That which was informed your Grace about the Bishop of Cork was not, as I have reason to suspect, without some mixture of ill will. I hope he did not deserve it. I find there was some difference between him and Sir Nicholas Armorer and Mr. Ellis, which I doubt was some occasion of that report ; but this is certainly true that there is not so much agreement between his lordship and some other gentlemen of that country as could be wished, and therefore the fitter to be removed.

I intended the Bishop of Cloyne for Kilkenny according to your Grace's desires, and so it was represented to the King by our first letters ; but the Bishop of Ossory will not stir. He writes plainly to me that he will not remove from your Grace upon any promotion whatsoever. But as to that whole matter, whatsoever your Grace shall think fit to change or vary in that frame shall fully please me, for I designed no persons by those removals but according to your Grace's sense as I apprehended it before you left us. Mr. Ryder is already provided for in the diocese of Cork as I believe, and, if I mistake not, the Bishop of Cork sent me an account thereof, and I gave him a dispensation ; but I shall further enquire. I am informed out of the North that the titular Archbishop of Armagh doth not agree well with many of his clergy there, and that he lays such arbitrary impositions upon them that there are several appeals already made to the King against him. He thinks the appeals ought to be to the Pope and not to the King, and I hear that the latter sort have already got the name of Whiggish Papists amongst them, the other party being looked upon as the only orthodox and conformable Papists. But I presume that P[eter] W[alsh] will give your

Grace a better account of this than I am able, for it is said that his opinion and difference is revived amongst them and agitated with some heat and controversy, and that the titular Primate, in the justification of himself and of his party, should say that it was evident that the King himself did not pretend to what P[eter] W[alsh's] party doth contend for ; for his Majesty did not demand from any of the officers of his Army but only an oath of fidelity, and had laid aside not only the oath of supremacy but that likewise of allegiance, which for matter of fact I must confess to your Grace to be true, and which I exceedingly admire. The titular Primate went for England some weeks since. Surely he ought not to receive any countenance in this matter, for if what be reported of him be true, he will in all probability employ his utmost interest for his own patron, as Owen Roe and the late Nuncio did before him, and what breaches and disturbances that may produce to his Majesty's government none can better judge than your Grace.

#### SAME to SAME.

1685, August 28. Dublin.—I had yesterday your Grace's of the 20th instant, and by the same packet I received his Majesty's intimation by the Earl of Sunderland of his Majesty's appointing the Lord Privy Seal to be his Lieutenant in this kingdom, and that his Majesty intends to despatch his lordship hither before winter, which I very heartily and cheerfully submit unto, so that we shall have but little business to do in this interval of time.

Your Grace was pleased to send me over the information about Mr. Anderton in the county of Limerick, which will excuse me for giving your Grace the trouble of what my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, who was judge of assizes in that place, writ to me on that occasion. His words are those :—

“ As to the bustle which happened at Kilmallock, and the Popish priest there, I find all sober men of that persuasion, as well the clergy as others, much troubled at it, laying the fault upon some ignorant young priest, newly ordained, who cannot yet be met with, but it is agreed on all hands that Mr. Anderton, the minister of that place, did nothing but what became him in that whole affair.”

Here hath been lately an engagement, but whether to call it a duel or rencounter we cannot yet tell, between Capt. Flower and Capt. Sankey in the public Exchange. Capt. Sankey is severely hurt, and until we can find him in a condition of recovery we cannot proceed in the examination of that matter. The persons who were concerned in that difference were, besides the two principals, Capt. Lacy and Lieut. Meara, all of the regiment of guards, except the last. I doubt it will be of very ill consequence to some of them, there being

not only the present articles of war, but a public proclamation by the King's direction, who strictly prohibits duels under a severe penalty. I have not further to trouble your Grace at present.

#### INFORMATION OF ISAIAH AMOS.

1685, August 30. Clonmel.—Supplementing his former information. He says that he was formerly servant to Cornet Stephen Moore, and when the militia of the county of Tipperary was raised Moore made him trumpeter to Capt. Francis Legge's troop. He names certain persons who assembled at Legge's house at Cappagh on 9 August, 1683, and combined to raise money to buy powder, ball and arms, in order to join with Capt. Walcot in blowing up and destroying his Majesty at Whitehall. He gives details of various other meetings for treasonable purposes, and says that Moore told him he would never be satisfied until he had the blood of Capt. George Mathew, the Duke of Ormond, and Judge Herbert. *Abstract.*

#### RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, August 13.—Concerning the nomination of a succeeding Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Vice-Chancellor has occasions that will speedily call him into Wales.

1685, August 18. Jesus College.—Concerning William Savill, scholar of Corpus Christi College, who desires dispensation for absence of one term caused by his sickness in the country in order to take the degree of bachelor of arts.

1685, August 27.—Concerning Richard Lloyd, bachelor of arts, of New Inn Hall, who is of full standing for the degree of a master of arts, but could not keep such residence as the statute requires from fear of the small-pox. The writer supposes the coming Vice-Chancellor is Dr. Timothy Halton, Provost of Queen's College.

#### EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 1. Dublin.—Concerning his command. Lord Tyrconnell is doubtful that some of the officers who had suffered by the loss of their commands might forcibly represent him with disadvantage to his Grace. Lord Tyrconnell protests that he had not so much as heard they were of his Grace's family until the thing was done. In one case, Lord Tyrconnell had a commission in another regiment for the officer, but it was never called for. The Muster-master has given credit to his Grace's verbal authority to the writer to act in his absence what was necessary for his Grace's regiment, yet the writer has promised him to supplicate a line under his Grace's hand. He reminds his Grace of his promise to be his protector to the King for his 500*l.* on the establishment. *Abstract.*

## JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1685, September 1.—I could not have forborene to lay hold of this opportunity which is now offered by the return of your chaplain, to present my most humble duty to your Grace, although I had no particular business which might excuse the interruption given by such an address. But when I reflect upon the University's omission in not paying their solemn respect to your Grace, as you passed by them in your way to Badminton, or your return from thence, I must be concerned to beg pardon for that default which was occasioned on my part by my want of health, and on the Vice-Chancellor's by his want of notice of your Grace's intended journey. But however deficient we may be in the ceremonious offices of respect, I hope we shall never be faulty in the more real ones of fidelity, esteem and duty. I have communicated to Mr. Hough the little concerns of the University which occur at present, in reference to the succession of a Vice-Chancellor, and the supply of a registrar in your Grace's court, which will probably be vacant in a short time, which, though an employment of little value, is of considerable importance to our affairs, especially at this time, when the sloth and negligence of the late possessor has almost lost the jurisdiction of your court. I add my heartiest prayers for the continuance of health unto your Grace, and the perpetuating to your family wealth and honour and happiness, taking leave to subscribe myself &c.

## EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 3. Dublin.—Concerning the agent to the regiment.

## PHINEAS PITT to ORMOND.

1685, September 5. Badminton.—Concerning displeasure which he had given his Grace by having been so unlucky as to employ Capt. Billop. He had not any other friend in London.  
*Abstract.*

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, September 6.—The enclosed queries are dispersed in Dublin, and I presume throughout the whole kingdom. I send them to your Grace not for any difficulty they contain, but that your Grace may see that all possible endeavours are made use of by some hot-brained incendiaries to raise discontents and jealousies to the highest pitch imaginable; but I hope that all that can be done of that kind will not do the work for which they were designed.

## PRINCE PHILIP WILLIAM, Elector Palatine, to ORMOND.

1685, September 6. Heidelberg.—L'estime particulière que j'ay toujours eue pour vous depuis nostre ancienne connoissance

m'oblige à vous en renouveler les assurances par le Comte d'Hamilton, mon Conseiller Privé et mon Grand Escuyer, que j'envoye à Sa Maj<sup>té</sup> Britanique pour luy donner part de mon arrivée dans les estats de mon Electorat, et pour la feliciter en même tems de l'heureuse defaite des Rebelles dans ses Royaumes. J'ay chargé encore mon Envoyé Extraord<sup>r</sup>e de vous temoigner, combien je souhaite de me conserver vostre amitié, laquelle me fait aussi esperer que vous aurez la bonté de vouloir bien appuyer tousjours mes interests auprés de sa Maj<sup>té</sup>. C'est dequoy je vous prie Monsieur et d'estre persuadé, que je rechercheray avec soin les occasions de vous en faire paroistre ma reconnoissance et que je suis.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, September 7. Dublin.—The bearer hereof, Sir William Tichborne's son, having occasions that draw him to London, I was willing to take this opportunity of acquainting your Grace that from him your Grace may authentically have your account of my Lord Tyrconnell's proceedings with the Mayor and Corporation of Drogheda, and how insolently he treated Dean Pullein there on a Sunday morning before he went to church. He will also tell your Grace what havoc he has made in Sir William's troop, and indeed in most of the troops of his regiment. His lordship was endeavouring to have several of his friends and relations made Sheriffs for the ensuing year, and proceeded so far as to give them promises of it ; but I suppose the declaring of my Lord Clarendon Lord Lieutenant has stopped him in his career, and indeed it was but necessary and seasonable, his haughty carriage having so disanimated the Protestants and elated the Papists, that the former, or many of them whose effects are only in money, were not only withdrawing from trade but also out of the kingdom, but since the confirmation of the Lord Lieutenant they seem now to assume more courage, and I hope will be so far satisfied as to fall to their trade again.

Col. McCarthy's carriage has been so differing from the others that he has by his great civility recommended himself highly to the affections of the people of Cork, though they are notoriously fanatic, and he is as well beloved by the officers of his regiment as it is possible for a man upon so short an acquaintance to be, for he is easy to every one of them and yet keeps them strictly to their duty.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, September 12. Dublin.—By the long delay in returning the letters transmitted for the translation of some bishops here upon the death of the Archbishop of Cashel, I cannot but apprehend that the King is not satisfied with the proposition that was presented from hence in that affair. It may not therefore be unseasonable on that occasion to mind your

Grace how advantageous it would be to this Church and kingdom that the person intended to be sent unto us be of worth and eminency. It is generally reported that the Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Lloyd, is of great piety, an excellent scholar, a great Church of England man, and one very well qualified for any Church promotion ; and besides all this, I understand that our new Lord Lieutenant hath a very particular esteem and kindness for him. It is upon these considerations that I presume to name him thus privately to your Grace. He is a person altogether unknown to me, nor have I discoursed this to anyone whatsoever, but leave it wholly to your Grace, who are perfectly acquainted with the condition of this kingdom and most concerned in its welfare.

WILLIAM SHERIDAN, Bishop of Kilmore, to ORMOND.

1685, September 12. Ardagh.—Concerning his being censured in England and represented here as seditious and disloyal. He asks his Grace to mention him to Lord Clarendon to prevent his lordship harbouring an ill opinion of him. He refers to the Lord Treasurer's misapprehensions of his brother.  
*Abstract.*

JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, to ORMOND.

1685, September 14.—As I am concerned to pay my humblest thanks to Almighty God for your Grace's happy recovery from your late illness, I also beg leave to congratulate it to your Grace, heartily praying that you may long enjoy an uninterrupted health, but if at any time it shall happen to be disturbed that the duration be no longer than the last was, and that the notice of recovery be as sudden as of the being amiss. Whereas your Grace was pleased to communicate my Lord Bishop of Winchester's letter, in which he recommends Doctor Oldysh as a person acceptable to the University and meriting your Grace's recommendation, I doubt his lordship is under a great mistake ; the doctor having lately done a very unpopular thing, to molest and sue in the Court of Common Pleas a master of arts and fellow of Oriel College, contrary to the privileges of the University, and consequently against his own oath. This affront, I guess, the University will not easily forget, and much less will they reward it. My duty to your Grace obliges me to give a true account of what concerns the University, and therefore I mention this matter of fact, which else I should have concealed. I remain &c.

PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to HON. COL.  
JUSTIN McCARTHY.

1685, September 14. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the proclamation requiring the several captains of the Militia troops and companies of the kingdom to call in the arms of the men enlisted under them. *Abstract.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, September 17. St. James's Square.—By one post I received two of your lordship's, one of the 3rd and one of the 1st of this month, but I was then, and have been since, so ill, first of a fever, and now of the gout, that I could not sooner return my answer to what my Lord of Tyrconnell desired you to write to me upon the subject of his lordship's cashiering all those commissioned officers that were found in his regiment who had had their commissions from me, and had long lived in my family in hopes of such preferments. I desire you would be pleased to let my Lord Tyrconnell know from me that those gentlemen have by themselves or other friends given me notice of their usage, which, since his lordship owns himself to be author of, I take the liberty to say was done neither regularly nor justly, but extremely disobligeing to me. To this I desire your lordship to add that before I last left Ireland I had it from several hands that all those who had been taken out of my family and put into commands in the Army would be cashiered soon after my arrival here. This prediction is completely fulfilled in that regiment. Who then can most reasonably be supposed to be the prophet, or by what rule did his lordship go that the lot fell upon them sooner than upon others in their station in the same regiment? As for the gentleman for whom his lordship says he kept a commission, but that he never came at him to call for it, if his lordship told him his intention either that nameless officer did not think it worth the having, or he was to blame. But if he was told nothing of it, he was very excusable in not giving his attendance where he had been so ill treated. If the employment you are fallen into be disagreeable to you, the blame cannot be reasonably laid upon &c. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, September 17. St. James's Square.—Though I should [acquaint] your Grace that I have received four or five of your letters, whereof the last is of the 6th of this month, and that by the mercy of God I am once more recovered from such a kind of sickness as had like to have carried me away about a year and a half since, you would not be displeased if I should end there, since I have no commands of yours to give an account of nor any information that can be of use or satisfaction to you. I had the queries near ten days before [I rece]ived them from your Grace, and they were in print, [yet it] seems one impression would not serve to send me. Copies have gone about, but your Grace knows [a fool] can ask more questions than anybody can answer and that is all I have to say concerning them.

I sent your Grace the copy of a narrative of some disorders at Kilmallock,\* [which] by your Grace's return to it seems

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\* *Supra*, p. 352.

[to be] true. I send your Grace another which came to me in the same manner which I hope is not so, for though there may be reason in the thing proposed, and perhaps justice, yet sure the manner of proposing it was irregular and arrogant, and the condescension weak and faulty [in] such a passing by, at least of the Government, on all hands as I think to be extraordinary. This is possibly more than I [should say], but I am sure it is not more [than I] think. The Government have taken care to set a considerable price upon Power the Tory's [head]; if that be seconded by placing [some] parties of the Army in apt stations both will [eventually] either apprehend him or drive him where he is not so well acquainted. The doctors tell me that the gout which has now seized on both my feet is a sign that my other distemper is spent. The prognostic may be true, but I am sure it is very un[easy].  
*Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, September 19. Lissenhall.—Being lately returned from the Munster circuit, which was a very troublesome one, I had as much comfort as I was capable of in hearing of your lordship's good health, but even that had that proportion of alloy, in relation to your own family. However, misfortunes of that kind you are no stranger to, and have been sufficiently, if God so think fit, been versed in them.

You have from all hands here advertisements of great alterations made here. There are some, but not so many nor so great as were expected and feared for some months last past, whilst we were in expectation of the Earl of Sunderland to govern us. The scene altered even before we had sight of it, and now [that] we expect the Earl of Clarendon in his room, I cannot say, so strongly are we influenced by the moon.

Amongst many other errors, mistakes, or what we call them, one great complaint is of the Justices of the Peace. In the several counties they are too many in number, mean in quality, and what is worst of all they are generally men of ill principles. The county of Tipperary is said to exceed most counties of the kingdom in these qualifications, and that cry is now much augmented by the proceeding of their juries at the last assizes held there, where they have kept together so long upon the trial of a riot that one of them died on the spot. On this occasion I sent to Mr. Kearney, the clerk of the peace, for a list of the Justices which your lordship hath here enclosed, and on the first view thereof forbore any more to wonder at the number, but fell into admiration of the commission, where like your lordship's Isles of Arran no man can die. This will be obvious to you when you peruse this list, which contains the names of some who have been dead these many years, so that your lordship must give

directions for renewing the commission omitting theirs, and the names of such others as your lordship shall think fit.

We had yesterday the news of your father's being indisposed. You cannot imagine how general an affliction that brought ; but letters of a later date, for there came three packets together, brought us news of his happy recovery. Pray God continue his health for many, very many years yet to come.

We are told, but from no good hand, that your lordship designs to wait on the Lord Lieutenant into this kingdom. I am sure you would be welcome to the generality and indeed to all good men. I pray, my Lord, in some one letter, which you shall have occasion to write, say whether you intend any such matter, and if you have any commands for me, there never did or ever shall breathe a man that shall more willingly obey than &c.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, September 20.—When your Grace have nothing else to do, and I fear you have leisure enough, you may be pleased to cast your eye upon the enclosed paper, which was Mr. Muschamp's first application to the Council table here upon the letter from the Lords of the Council in England for sending him over ; but upon farther thoughts he is resolved to attend at the Board according to their lordships' intimation, and hath withdrawn this petition lest it should be interpreted to argue the King's prerogative.

When I had wrote thus far I received a letter from my cousin Fitzpatrick that your Grace had been assailed by another fever ; but that you were perfectly recovered from any danger thereby. I very heartily rejoice in your Grace's recovery, and while I live shall pray for you.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, September 23. Dublin.—The last packets brought us the account of your Grace's illness and recovery, the last of which has rejoiced the hearts of all your servants, who are not a little impatient for the three packets now due, that they may be confirmed in their present satisfaction and opinion. Capt. Huggard, who delivers this to your Grace, finding upon his reducement to a lieutenant, and being tied to attend in his quarters which are remote from his family, that he cannot support himself by his present pay, hopes that upon the representation of his condition and long services to his Majesty with the assistance of your Grace's favour and countenance, he may have the good luck to better his condition. Your Grace knows him too well to need a character of him, and I have no other arguments in his behalf than what your Grace is fully acquainted with. Therefore I had been wholly silent in the matter could I have resisted his importunity. Since my Lord Granard has been acquainted with the insolency of those who robbed your Grace's Castle of Kilkenny, he has

ordered two companies to march hither from Birr, though it breaks their measures and rules agreed on for quartering the regiments as contiguously as may be.

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, September 27.—Concerning fees. There were thirty-one letters sent out upon Mr. Vice-Chancellor's request besides Mr. Beach's, which comes to  $41l. 1s. 6d.$ , but of which he has deducted  $2l. 10s. 0d.$  for postage and his own pains, more he durst not take without the special order, nay not so much too without the permission of Mr. Vice-Chancellor. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, September 27. Dublin.—Acknowledging his Grace's of the 17th. He had told Lord Tyrconnell of his Grace's resentment of the gentlemen having been disbanded who had served so long in his Grace's family. Lord Tyrconnell was surprised. He said that he did not know Lieutenant Hoye or Cornet Barrington had the least dependence on his Grace. As regards Cornet Doyly, a commission had been provided for him in Sir William Tichborne's troop, but although Lord Tyrconnell told him so and desired him to come for it, he never did, though Lord Tyrconnell kept it for a considerable time. The writer was himself startled by his Grace's letter. *Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, September 29. Dublin.—Concerning intelligence received from his wife who is at Belfast. He is told by her that Sir Robert Hamilton has direction to obtain from the King an order to her and his prejudice in favour of Lord Donegal. He doubts not his Grace will favour them with his protection. The order may relate to the suit which has so long depended about Belfast, or be an attempt to get for Lord Donegal the government of Carrickfergus, which the writer holds by patent from the late King, and which became void by his death. It is of no advantage and is only honorary, but its loss would be mischievous to him in his interest in that country. The government extends to the whole counties of Down and Antrim. *Abstract.*

RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 1.—Concerning Philip Bennet, master of arts and fellow of Exeter College, who is at present in Jamaica, whither he was sent in his late Majesty's service and desires conference of the degree of bachelor of divinity by diploma in order not to lose his fellowship. The writer refers to the money which he had sent with his last letter and which had not been acknowledged, and says that the University resent, and Mr. Vice-Chancellor is reproached, for the advance of five shillings above the customary fee of a letter. *Abstract.*

## SIR MAURICE EUSTACE to ORMOND.

1685, October 2. Harristown.—Nothing less than the biggest of misfortunes and severest of afflictions could excuse my not earlier owning the honour of your Grace's letter, which came to my hands two days after I lost what was dearest to me in this world, and I can truly say your Grace at the same time lost one of your most cordial well-wishers. Yet as far as afflictions of this magnitude are capable of an alloy, it is no small one to mine that I am assured of your Grace's perfect recovery from your late sickness which might have proved fatal to your friends, and of evil consequence to these nations ; but I hope God has reserved your Grace for greater good to his people and glory to himself in despite of all his and your Grace's enemies which shall be the constant prayer of &c.

## SIR JOHN BRODRICK to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 2. Wandsworth.—Concerning ill usage received from some of the writer's neighbours by Gascoigne in the conveyance of a young mastiff. One the writer employed has found it at Putney, whence the bearer is sent with it. The writer is sorry his first command should be so trivial a thing for there is nothing in his power he would not do for Gascoigne. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 2. Dublin.—Most here congratulate my Lord Duke's recovery. I wish he may long continue in health. I have the charge of his Grace's library, and know not how to dispose of them when my Lord Lieutenant shall arrive. If your lordship will be pleased to let me know his Grace's pleasure therein, it shall be obeyed by &c.

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1683, October 3. Dublin.—I have your Grace's of the 17th of the last month, and with it received the paper about Drogheda, which was not new to me, and I doubt there was too much truth in it as there was in the former paper your Grace returned me about Kilmallock. The poor gentleman, Mr. Anderton, who officiated that day in Kilmallock, is, as I am certainly informed, now dead. He hath been languishing ever since he received that severe usage in the execution of his office, and hath ever since spit blood ; and I am assured that a jury being legally summoned to take view of his body at his death by the coroner, they have found it murder, and that he died of those hurts and bruises which he received that time in the execution of his office. Your Grace may remember this poor gentleman, for he was your Grace's chaplain and was Mat. Anderton's son of Chester.

This place affords little news worthy your Grace's trouble. The stealth of your Grace's plate out of the Castle of Kilkenny

makes at present the greatest noise. I doubt not but Captain Mathew hath sent your Grace a full account of that matter. I pray God bless your Grace and make you eternally happy. Power and the Brennans do yet hold out, though there be a very considerable award upon Power's head.

SIR RICHARD RYVES to ORMOND.

1685, October 3. Dublin.—I was not willing to send the enclosed to your Grace before I was able to let your Grace know the true sentiments of the government here of the enclosed. I find they are satisfied that there was no ill intent in the poor people at their meeting at Borrisokane, but believe, according to the truth of the matter, that it was the effect of a panic fear that drew them together. I had given your Grace an earlier account of this and of the examinations of one Amos against many of the gentry of the county of Tipperary, could I have found anything in them worth your notice, thinking it my duty not to give your Grace the least interruption but when something of moment shall make my apology. I humbly take leave with all the respect and duty imaginable to subscribe myself &c.

*Encloses :—*

SIR JOHN MEADE and SIR RICHARD RYVES to  
PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD.

1685, September 17. Clonmel.—Having received your lordships' letters of the 24th day of July last, wherein was enclosed the informations of John Kennedy and several others concerning a meeting at Borrisokane in the county of Tipperary on Sunday night, the 21st of June last, and requiring us to examine that matter, and take care that the same should be presented, according to law, at this Assizes. And of our proceedings therein, we were required to give your lordships an account from time to time. In obedience to which commands of your lordships we take leave humbly to inform your lordships that the persons who gave in the said informations, personally appearing to prosecute, a bill of indictment of a riotous and seditious unlawful assembly was drawn and sent to the Grand Jury, which bill, on the examinations of the several informants, was found against seventy-nine persons, whereof about twelve were persons that lived in the country within two miles or thereabouts of the place, and the rest were poor people, the inhabitants of the said town; on which indictment about sixty of the said persons came to their trial, the rest being extra. And on the trial it appeared to us, on due examination of the matter, and fully hearing all the witnesses that

were produced either for the King or the traversers, that on Sunday, the 21st day of June last a rumour had been spread abroad in the town of Borris, and in the several villages about it, that on that night there was a rising to be of the Irish, and that they should have their throats cut by them, with which, they being much frightened, did sit up that night, and many of them walked the streets, and some of them had arms, viz. some had swords, others had staves, and some had guns ; that there was a watch placed in the said town of about a dozen men armed as aforesaid, among whom was John Hinson, then constable of that parish ; that one Owen McRory and ——, who lived at a mile or two's distance from Borrisokane, coming about twelve or one of the clock at night to town, and giving no good account why they came thither at so unseasonable an hour, were seized on by the said watch, threatened to be put in the stocks, but were not, and were detained in custody till daylight, at which time they were discharged, and going away were, at the end of the town, stopped by Thomas Simpson and some others of the inhabitants, whose names the witnesses did not know, who asked them who they were, and where they were going so early, and the said Thomas Simpson pointed a half pike he had in his hand at them, but did them no further harm. It also appeared to us that Capt. Henry Legge and his three sons, Edward, Theophilus, and John Legge, did come that night about nine of the clock from the said Capt. Legge's house, which is three miles in the country, to Borrisokane, and that he brought his wife and a young child and one servant with him, and that he and his sons had swords and pistols, which, as it was sworn were arms they often ride with, and a carbine or two with them ; and that Robert Queale and John Clarke came that night to the town, and that Queale had a sword, but Clarke had no arms ; which were all the strangers that appeared by the evidences to be in town that night except the Dean of Derry and his servants, although the examinations sent us by your lordships makes the number much greater. It appeared also to us that Capt. Legge and his sons had been that day at a place called Ballingarry at church, and that his son Edward was there, among many others, confirmed by the Bishop of Killaloe, and that he was abed in his own house when one John Clarke, constable of the parish wherein he dwelt, came to his house, and gave him notice of the said report, whereupon he rose, and being in a great fear, and his wife, by the apprehension of the danger, fallen in a swoon, his house being but a thatched one, and easily

to be forced, he and his wife and children went immediately to Borrisokane, as a place of more security if any danger were, and putting up his horses at an inn, went and lodged at one Mr. Boale's house, and was not proved either to say or act then anything else that was either seditious or against the King's peace. It did also appear to us that as soon as it was day all the said persons laid by their swords, sticks, and guns, and went about their lawful occasions ; and that the said Capt. Legge and his sons went also home at break of day, and that Edward Legge did immediately give notice of the said false report to Thomas Sadleir, Esq., a Justice of Peace of the said county of Tipperary, and of the fear the people of Borris, he and his father, and their whole family had been put in by it ; and that afterwards the said Edward Legge did prosecute the raisers and spreaders of the said report so effectually that he had them convict of it the last assizes held for the King's County at Birr ; and the King's counsel and the counsel of the Lord of the Regalities did waive the prosecution of several persons who were sworn by the witnesses to be there that night, there being positive evidence of their being at other places. On which evidence the Jury, having chanted for some hours, they returned their verdict, wherein they found ten of the said persons guilty of the said indictment, all of them dwellers in the said town of Borrisokane but Edward Legge, whereon we have given judgment, and fined and imprisoned the said persons, all which we humbly certify and submit to your lordships as becomes in all duty.

#### RICHARD HOWELL to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1687, October 4. Jesus College.—Concerning Alexander Baxter of Brazenose College, who desires dispensation of absence for one term occasioned by the small-pox in order to take the degree of bachelor of arts. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—There has been for some time much discourse here of disorderly and suspicious meetings of ill affected persons in the county of Tipperary, and those meetings too have been in as suspicious a juncture of time. The delinquents, it seems, have been brought before you, found guilty and I presume before now sentenced. I have reason to believe the King has received some information of the matter, and possibly to the disadvantage of the court wherein you sat judge ; but unless I knew how things passed there I shall not be able to justify the proceedings, as I shall be ready to do if I am enabled by a particular narrative of the

whole matter, which I therefore desire you to hasten to me,  
who am &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—Your Grace's of the [20th] of the last month has been carried out of [the] way, or was missent with other letters of the same and later date, for I had it not till yesterday, but I saw a copy of Mr. Muschamp's intended and of his presented petition some days before by the means of Mr. Turner, brother to my Attorney in Tipperary, and my opinion is, but I may well be mistaken, that the prayer of his petition presented to your lordships, and transmitted by you, will no more be granted, as to the hearing of the cause before the King, than that of the other would [have] been. My reason is that the Court of Chancery here will no more allow of an appeal from its decrees any whither but to the House of Lords, than it will waive its having authority to hear and decree in the present and the like cases, not that they will presume to say that the King cannot receive and determine upon [appeals] to him, but this will show the inconveniences that would follow if he should do it, to be so many and manifest that I do not think his Majesty will entertain the cause, nor will it be easy to prevail with him to retract any order he has given. This is what I apprehend in this case.

I have received notice of a very bold robbery committed upon me in my Castle of Kilkenny, and though the loss my brother George Matthew [says we] have sustained is not inconsiderable, [yet] that is not what most troubles me in that attempt. I am somewhat out of countenance that having served three Kings in the stations and trusts I had, so considerable a place, and so convenient a garrison, as Kilkenny should [have] but one troop of horse and not one company of foot to do so much duty as to guard the ports by single sentinels, for which the only reason that can be given is that the place is mine, and that I have valuable things there. I am sure this is no reason with your Grace, but with somebody it must be. The servant I principally trust there writes that the Irish Roman Catholics thereabouts have been put in mind lately that but for me they should long since have obtained an act of indemnity and restitution to all their estates. How great and how ungrateful soever this lie is, yet it has taken with the rabble in which I comprehend for honesty and understanding most of their clergy, and it is swallowed as the clearest truth, insomuch that my servant is afraid that the Irish portion may come to be so strong, and the malice so implacable, that my house and all in it may be burnt, and he, though of their own religion, have his throat cut. If a Protestant had writ this to me, I might have suspected his fears to be but pretended or groundless, but when it comes from one of the same religion, a man of good understanding

and exact honesty, I confess I cannot but fear that what he apprehends may come to pass, and therefore this part of my letter is intended as well for the perusal of my Lord Granard as your Grace. *Copy.*

ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 6. St. James's Square.—Since mine of the 17th of September I have given the proper instruments for establishing the staff officers of my regiment, and I have lately received intimation of a robbery committed upon me in my Castle of Kilkenny, whereby my brother George Mathew and I have sustained some damage. To prevent the like or some worse exploit for the future, I desire your lordship would order my troop to do duty in the city, and especially about my house, in such number as may make it easy to them, and to make it the more so I have given order that they may have the use of my stables, or such part of them as may serve their turn. The duty will consist principally in patrolling. I have no more to trouble your lordship with at this time, and am &c. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1685, October 8. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 28th of the last month, and will begin my answer with assuring your lordship that by anything in mine of the 17th it was no part of my intention to give you any cause to suspect I was at all unsatisfied with the part you had in the expostulation, betwixt my Lord Tyrconnell and me, though I confess I thought it might not have been improper, or below his lordship, to have given some account himself of his proceeding in the matter in question if he had cared whether I was pleased with it or no; but it is something more than wonderful to me that his lordship should be surprised at my resenting the greatest affront it was in his power safely to put upon me in the face of a kingdom I had so long governed and of an Army I had so long commanded, and so let that matter rest. Only let me desire your lordship to expound your meaning where you say that you, knowing this, namely that when my Lord Tyrconnell took Doyly out of his troop, and gave the cornet to another, he then publicly told him he had another commission for him to make him cornet to Sir William Tichborne, and your lordship thereupon sent him, that is Doyly, to my Lord Tyrconnell to receive it. If your meaning be that all this is so to your own knowledge I must believe it, but I must think at the same time Doyly to be mad that would not take the pains to try for a commission for as good, that is as profitable, a place as that he was put out of, having no other visible and certain way of subsistence. The man is here and positively affirms that he was never told anything like all this till after the cornet's place to

Sir William Tichborne was disposed of to another, and I am apt to believe he thinks he says true, and that he is not mad.  
*Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 10. St. James's Square.—[I have] your Grace's of the 3rd of this month and have little to say in return to it. I am sorry Anderton is dead, but the cause of his death being, it seems, under a legal inquiry, there is nothing more to be said. [Already] I took the liberty, I think more than once, to put your Grace in [mind] that besides the setting of rates upon the heads of outlaws and [rogues], it might be very necessary to distribute small parties of the Army [over] such passes and in such places as might restrain their depredations, [and] in a short time certainly drive them from among their friends and partakers, and possibly take them. This I did at the desire of the country [which] had good effect so far as that there were no robberies, [and the rogues] narrowly escaped several times and could not long [have done so], if that course had been continued. I think the [government] will not be thought excusable unless this way be [taken] without leaving it to the Lord Lieutenant when he shall [come; as it is not] so certain as to the time as it is that in the [mean]time irrecoverable mischief may be done. I beg your [Grace's] pardon for the freedom I take.  
*Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 12. Dublin.—I yesterday received your Grace's of the 6th inst. I shall not trouble your Grace with any return about Mr. Muschamp's business, of which your Grace are pleased to take notice in your letter, for I presume Mr Muschamp will have waited upon your Grace before this can come to your hands.

I have nothing to say in excuse of having no foot quartered at Kilkenny, but that it was supposed that place was secure against any design or practice of dissatisfied English who are now made by some, though I hope there is no great cause for it, the only insecurity of this kingdom as to his Majesty's government; but give me leave with some confidence to assure your Grace that if either Capt. Mathew when he was here in Dublin had given me the least hint of his desires to have had some foot quartered there, or that the servant who attends your Grace's affairs there had writ the least word to me to that purpose, which was never done to this minute, that place had not been left so naked. But there is no help for what is past, and for prevention of any future mischief one foot company was ordered thither above ten days since, and this day a patent is ordered for another foot company to quarter there, and if any of your Grace's servants will at any time acquaint me wherein I may be capable of performing

your Grace any services, I hope your Grace will not believe but that I would be fond of the opportunity of doing it, for no man living is more heartily your Grace's servant than I am, and it is impossible that I can be otherwise.

I have not showed any part of your Grace's last letter according to the liberty you gave me, for the business was done without it. We are here in earnest expectation of our Lord Lieutenant's arrival. He is heartily wished for by some, I cannot say by all. I pray God bless your Grace.

#### EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, October 12. Carrick.—Concerning his command. He had been with his Grace's troops in their new quarters at Kilkenny, Clonmel, Waterford and Carrick. There had been an unfortunate accident at twelve the previous night. Henry Jones, who rid in his troop and was son to Quarter-master Lewis Jones, sent a challenge to his cornet, Ambrose Jones, by one Henry Smith. As there was no light a candle was provided and they fought by it. Both have died from the wounds which they received. He fears his quarter-master is unfit to continue in his place as he had been a cornet in Cromwell's time. No man in his Grace's regiment has been returned as ill or incapable. Lieutenant Prothero is the only officer who served in Cromwell's time. Arthur Ussher had mustered under Sir Theophilus Jones, but not until 1659. He had been told Lieutenant Langharne had served in a private horse troop, but finds he did not. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to SIR RICHARD RYVES.

1685, October 13. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 3rd of this month with a copy of an account Sir John Meade and you sent to the Lords Justices of your proceedings at Clonmel against certain persons accused of a riotous and unlawful meeting in the county of Tipperary, with which account their lordships are, it seems, well satisfied, as they have reason to be, and as I am sure I am; but I find his Majesty is informed that in the transaction of that affair and upon debate about it, one of the Judges took occasion to say and declare it to be good law that any number of people armed as they pleased might meet and, provided they did no unlawful act, could not incur any penalty for such meeting. I have not seen the words wherein the information was sent to the King, but my Lord of Sunderland told me this was the sense of them. I desire you would let me know the truth of that passage at length as far as you can remember it and so I remain &c. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 13. St. James's Square.—Since my last to your lordship of this day sennight, I have been told that

Capt. Aungier, whose troop, I think, is in my regiment, removing out of the North to some other garrison or quarter, came to Dublin to show my Lord Tyrconnell his troop. I desire in the first place to know whether the matter be as I am informed or no, if it be, by whose order it was done, and in the last place for what reason, or under what qualification my Lord of Tyrconnell is, or is taken to be, that more should be done to him than to any other Colonel in the Army. I am for the strict observance of all civilities, custom and the rules of discipline have established, but it must be of ill consequence that those rules should be extended too far, or to make distinction betwixt officers of the same rank, without order at the fancy of an inferior officer. I was further told that his lordship thought not fit to see them, wherein he was certainly more in the right than they that would have shown themselves to him. *Copy.*

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1685, October 13. Dublin.—About four days ago I came to this place to fix for the winter. I was very glad to meet the full confirmation of your perfect recovery, while the King was well. I do not think anything could cause so general affliction as your illness, and the joy for your being restored to health was equal to our former fears.

We are now earnestly wishing for our Lord Lieutenant, who we believe will bring his Majesty's directions how we are to proceed in what he judges for his service, and I believe our present Governors wish as earnestly for him as any. I must confess their post these three or four months past deserved little envy, though they have governed themselves in some difficulties with a great deal of art, and as far as I can judge the elder of them, to whom I must do justice, though I have no reason in my particular to be biased to him, has carried himself with as much conduct and steadiness, and kept as near the character he ought to assume, as could be expected from any man in the like circumstances. All seem much pleased with what we hear of his Majesty's taking upon him the protection of Flanders and of his declaring he will not alter the settlement of Ireland, which is confidently affirmed by letters from that side. If a foreign war be prosecuted with success but for a short time, it seems very probable it would make all his Majesty's subjects join to serve him his way, and, without quarrelling at their fellows, be content to serve God their own. I shall be constantly here to receive and obey any commands you may have for me.

#### SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, October 16. Brussels.—Our last Spanish letters brought little considerable, and what is worse no remises are come, nor any assurance when they will send money, to the

no small dissatisfaction of his Excellency. There is yet no first Minister. In the interim all despatches are made by Sir Manuel de Lyra, and it is believed that the Conde d'Oropesa, or Monterey, will succeed in the primadoship. It is added that his Excellency, our Governor General, here will continue in this government longer than was expected, though he have no formal confirmation for his continuance. Yesterday the public sale for his late Excellency's movables was appointed to begin, but by the opposition of the creditors the sale is yet stopped. The Duchess Dowager of Aremberg, mother to the Lady Marquis of Grana, offers if the money raised by the sale may pass her hands to give caution that it shall be disposed for paying the creditors, and if that be not thought reasonable she offers that if four or five of the most able creditors will give sufficient caution, she is content they should receive the money; but the creditors will not neither suffer the Duchess to receive the money nor give caution themselves, though all she aims at is to prevent the money coming into the hands of the council at Malines, which it must do if they do not agree, which will cost them at least 12,000 florins in passing through their hands.

On Saturday the Earl of Northampton came hither from the Hague, and I brought him to his Excellency yesterday, who received him very kindly, and this morning his lordship parted for Paris.

We are told from the Imperial Army near Ternonetz of the 28th past that the Crowats of Creutz and Carelstadt had made an incursion as far as Dronitza, and brought back a great booty of cattle and burned several villages and forced the enemy to retire that were in that neighbourhood; that the Bassa of Bossini had hereupon drawn his troops forthwith into their winter quarters, and had well provided their frontier garrisons on that side to prevent the like courses from the Crowats, and that in case they should make a second attempt, or undertake any siege, the Turks might be ready suddenly to draw together.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 16. Dublin.—Concerning the application to the King in favour of Lord Donegal. He acknowledges receipt of a letter from the Earl of Arran, and gives further details as to his suit and pretensions to the government of Carrickfergus.  
*Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 17.—Sir Richard Ryves, having sent me a copy of an account [to] your Grace and your colleague in the government by Sir John Meade and him of the proceedings at the last assizes at Clonmel against certain persons accused of an unlawful meeting in the county of Tipperary, and being

in some sort answerable for the good affection and ability of the judges that sit in that court where the trial was, I writ to Sir Richard Ryves according to the copy I herewith send your Grace, with my desire that if Mr. Nangle, the lawyer, was at the trial you would be pleased to ask him what he remembers to have heard any of the judges say in the matter wherewith [one] of them is charged. I cannot think the assertion [is] law, because it seems to me to be unreasonable and [unge]ngerous to any government, but I am sure whatever the [law] may be such a declaration of it upon that occasion [in the] present state of things was imprudent and very [unwise]. *Copy.*

SAME to SAME.

1685, October 17. St. James's Square.—Having the opportunity as I think of a safe conveyance by the bearer, Sir John Davalier, I shall write the more freely, though as to any inconvenience that may befall myself I have seldom written anything that I would not be content should be published in print. By all that are bare lookers-on, and even by what I gather from some of the Ministers of State, the Lords Justices of Ireland are thought to have complied with the Earl of Tyrconnell in the irregularity and presumption of his proceedings beyond what they had any direction or he had any authority for, and that it is from their low compliance with him that he [has] become the terror of all sorts of men in office, whether ecclesiastical, civil, or military, upon supposition that by his favourable or advantageous representation they are to lose or hold their places, [wher]eas, in truth, the Lords Justices had no other direction than to [consul]t with him in matters concerning the Army, and not to be [influenc]ed by his advice even in that. This seems to relate to [both] the Lords Justices, but it is particularly said of my Lord of Granard, and that I am sure by such as know what they say, that [all] the alterations made in the Army were designed in the late King's time with the approbation and assistance of the Earl of Granard, who was then here, and came hither to vindicate himself against some suggestion of his having met the late Earl of Argyle after he had broke prison in Scotland and fled from the justice of that kingdom, of which he cleared himself so well and was so serviceable in the designed changes in the Army of Ireland that he returned an earl thither. The alterations made by the Earl of Tyrconnell in his own regiment are excepted, with which he is not charged, though it is obser[ved] one Macarthy, who had been his *valet de chambre*, was kept [in] his command in that regiment, when three gentlemen who had [before] attended upon me under better qualifications lost theirs. It is further said of his lordship that though he is one of the Lords Justices, he has joined in the subscription of letters with the Earl of Tyrconnell, particularly and lately in one wherein it is proposed that Capt. Margetson should be

put out of his command in the regiment of guards, and that Col. James Dempsey shall have it. Of all this I should take little notice, but that some Ministers of State have taken notice [of] it to me, and that I think it fit to let your Grace know as much [as I] do of anything that may concern you. *Copy.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 17. Dublin.—In my last I gave your Grace an account of another company that was appointed for Kilkenny more than what was quartered there before. Since that packet I have received one of your Grace's of the 15th instant, and directions shall be sent to the several troops that are quartered in those parts where the Tory Power is most conversant, that they employ their best endeavours for apprehending him, or that they drive him out of those countries. But your Grace must consider that Power is an absolute ubiquitous, and tarries in no place long enough to be discovered and taken. He is sometimes in the county of Waterford, and sometimes in Kilkenny, and immediately after we hear of his pranks in the county of Limerick, and in Kerry, and in Cork; so that it is an impossible thing to pursue him from place to place. It is but last week that I was informed of a bold but pleasant passage of his in the town of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, which is a large country town and well inhabited. He being informed of a good substantial man that was to marry his daughter, he came to the house in the morning about nine or ten of the clock the same day that was appointed for the marriage, and when he saw the preparations that were making, he asked them what they had to do with the preparations; and when they answered that it was for a marriage, he desired to speak privately with the father and mother and the bride, and they retiring into a chamber, he told them in plain terms that he was come for the bride's portion; and he and some few others with him cocking their pistols, they put the people into such an afright that they came to a composition with him, and paid him down immediately 60*l.*, which he received from them, and then went out of the doors and got on horseback, but then desired them to give him some drink to drink the bride's health, which he did before he went away, and then he marched quietly and softly through the whole town without any opposition. The truth is the people of the town, to say something for their own justification, allege that they had no arms, but were all taken from them. This story is not half worth the trouble of so long a narrative. I only write it to your Grace that you may see the impudence of that fellow, and the great awe of the people and the dread that they are of him in all those, many, countries where he applies his walks. But your Grace may be sure that all possible means shall be made use of to take him or to despatch him.

I doubt, and extremely fear, that before half this winter be over we shall hear of very many robberies in this kingdom, the poor countryman being allowed no arms to defend his house or himself. This is easily foreseen by the Council, but it is not in their power to prevent it. Positive directions must be observed, and a proclamation is now prepared that all arms that have been taken up shall be brought into the King's stores. When that is done, and that the King's orders are once observed, I presume the Board, if they find any reason for it, will represent to his Majesty the great mischief that the poor country people may be exposed to for want of some arms.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 17. Dublin.—Arriving at this place on Thursday last, I met your lordship's of the 29th of the last month. How welcome that which brought an assurance of yours and your father's health was, and always shall be, to me, I thank God no man that knoweth me makes doubt of. When his Grace shall honour me with his command in relation to Tipperary or elsewhere, I have the pilot's word for him, "Done before you spoke."

I am sorry we are not to expect your lordship with the Lord Lieutenant. We look for him early next month, though here be no preparations made for him as yet. The Justices leave all ambiguous matter for his determination except in cases of necessity. Last packet brought from divers good hands there an assurance that his Majesty had declared unto his Excellency that he would preserve the Act of Settlement. This gave great ease to the minds of those concerned in them. However, let me observe unto your lordship that such is the confidence all men here have of every word which falleth from his Majesty, that since his first declaration upon his access unto the crown no soldier or adventurer hath sold one acre for less than he would before, and most of them hold their lands at higher rates.

I made bold with your Park for a stag, of which I hope your lordship may eat a part. I do earnestly beseech your lordship to give your father my most humble duty when he is best at leisure. No mortal ever had, or ever shall have, a greater sense of favours than I have of his, which shall be the study of my life to deserve, and recommended to my poor family to acknowledge whilst they have a being; and I thank God I have in France and at home a smart parcel of nephews. You, my Lord, I am sure make no doubt of my being &c.

SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, October 19. Brussels.—We are here in so great repose that I have nothing more of public concern to acquaint your Grace with than what is enclosed. Upon notice this morning that the yacht was arrived at Ostend for bringing over Taylor, Captain Stanford was forthwith despatched by his Excellency

with part of his troop to Malines to bring the prisoner this night to Vilnord, where I intend to be early to-morrow morning to send him from thence to Dermond, and so to Gaunt, Bruges, and Ostend, the captain having strict orders to all the Governors, where he passes, to give him any assistance he shall require if there should be occasion.

This day Don Juan de Lyseca, Superintendent of the Military Justice, parted from hence towards Madrid, being called by his Catholic Majesty to his station in that Court, and his successor is expected here from Spain in the next month.

#### WILLIAM HAMILTON to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 19. Caledon.—Requesting a recommendation to Lord Clarendon, to whom he is an absolute stranger. There is a current report of the Brennans robbing his Lord of Ormond's house in Kilkenny, and taking to the value of 1,000*l.* in plate. He hopes his lordship will oppose their pardon, which is now endeavouring in England. He refers to 500*l.* promised him for his services against the Tories. He can swear that in expenses of travelling, loss of horses, and bribing the country, he is loser of more than that amount. *Abstract.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Dublin.—Mr. Mathew who attends your Grace with this letter is, by my Lord Granard and myself, humbly recommended to his Majesty's favour to be made cornet of the Earl of Roscommon's troop in your Grace's regiment, whose cornet was lately killed upon an unhappy engagement. I shall not say anything to your Grace upon the account of this gentleman. He hath the honour to be nearly related to your Grace, and that was enough to prevail with us to comply with his desires in this particular, for we are both, as I suppose, strangers to his person, and altogether unacquainted with him. But we hope your Grace will approve of what is done therein, which is wholly submitted to your Grace's pleasure.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Dublin.—Concerning the recommendation of James Mathew to the cornet's place in his Grace's regiment, vacant by death of Ambrose Jones. *Abstract.*

#### INFORMATION OF WALTER FANNING.

1685, October 21. Dublin.—Concerning the attempt to raise men and arms in the county Tipperary in the service of the Duke of Monmouth. He details a conversation between Giles Cooke and others, which he had heard while attending on April 10 last, as constable, the court leet held by Mr. Toby Butler, the Duke's seneschal, in the manor of Killencle. He

gives particulars also of conversations between Stephen Moore and others at Killencle on August 4, and says that they had an interview with Chief Justice Keatinge who stayed there while going the Munster circuit. Sworn before Henry Henn, Richard Reynell and John Davys. *Abstract.*

SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, October 20. Kinsale.—Vindicating himself from the allegations made against him in regard to the persons charged with unlawful assembly at Borrisokane. As he was in the country, he did not receive his Grace's of the 6th instant until the 18th. He had hoped his Grace had received an account of the affair long ago, for believing that some persons were dissatisfied that all the poor people were not found guilty, right or wrong, he had drawn up an account of the matter, which Sir Richard Ryves, who also signed it, undertook to send to his Grace. When his Grace peruses a narrative which he encloses, he hopes that his Grace will not find anything in it to deserve half the noise to be made of it that has been, and that the carriage of the court will appear to his Grace blameless. He would have been very forgetful of his duty and careless of himself, if, in a case brought before the court in an extraordinary manner by examinations transmitted to him by the Lords Justices and Council and wherein he had reason to believe he was observed, he had not carried himself with all the circumspection and care imaginable. He knew that the justices of the peace were by some accused of misdemeaning themselves in the business at the sessions, and he believed, if everything went not as was desired, he would share the same fate as has come to pass. He refers to his zeal and industry in the King's service, and says that in no court in the kingdom has anything tending to a disturbance of the peace been more discouraged. The matter of fact was referred to the jury and the court can be accountable only for not giving a full hearing or mistaking the law in the direction to the jury. They were allowed two days for the hearing of it, all the witnesses fully examined and all the counsel generally heard to sum it up. If it be alleged that the law has been mistaken by the court, that accusation carries with it only one excuse that it is natural for man to err, but both Sir Richard Ryves and he are still so sadly ignorant, that they cannot yet see their error and do still firmly believe that by the law of the land, no company of men can be guilty either of riot or unlawful assembly that does not meet together with an ill intent to do some unlawful act. This was all the matter of law, and whether there was ill intent was left to the jury. They found some persons, though on what grounds he did not well understand, guilty of the indictment, and acquitted the rest. He fined and imprisoned those that were convicted, and ordered bonds for their good behaviour to be given before they were discharged. This they lie under, and he believes that they

will ever do so, not being able to pay the fines. The counsel for the prosecutors did very ill, if they apprehended anything contrary to the law had been directed by the court, not to have the whole matter tried specially as the court offered ; the case then would have been stated of record, and if they erred in their judgment, that might have been remedied by writ of error, and the law found in the King's Bench here or in England. All this was told the counsel by the court and offered more than once and refused by them, with an intent, he now believes, to reflect on the court, and do him a prejudice. His Grace's many favours showered on him gives him hopes that his Grace has better thoughts of him than to believe him negligent, and his loyalty needs no other demonstration (though his education and constant course of life for forty years could help as evidence), than that he has the honour to serve his Grace. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF CHESTERFIELD TO EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, October 22. Bretby.—I received the honour of your lordship's letter of the 15th instant, which gave me the satisfaction of finding that I am sometimes in the thoughts of a person for whom I have the greatest respect and esteem, and whose friendship and kindness I do so much value that there needs very small persuasions to bring me where your lordship is ; but seriously, and without making any excuse, I have so crazy and languishing a health that I am fit for nothing but a retirement, being very seldom free either from the stone or gout, which mortifies me so much that, though I do walk about, and do neither keep my chamber nor my bed, it makes me often think of what an old servant replied to Charles the Fifth, when he was asked by that Emperor why he would leave his service, which was that every man should set apart some time between living and dying, and as to what your lordship mentions of the Lady R's being here, I do assure your lordship that as to the matter of gallantry all women are now alike to me, and I have seen your angel but once since I came down, though she hath been here three or four times. But I doubt that your lordship will attribute all this to the spleen, and possibly you are in the right, though I do not know it, being confident of few things besides my being with great reality &c.

#### REV. DAVID WILLIAMS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 22. Royal Hospital.—Concerning a dispensation to enable him to take his master of arts degree at Oxford. He had been sent to Ireland by Colonel Jeffreys to be a member of a place that both Gascoigne and his lord love, before he could do so in the ordinary course. The Hospital affairs go on but slowly ; the chapel is not to be finished before Easter. The seven public dishes of meat are reduced to one private

one and the six bottles of wine to one ; exit King, enter chaplain. The governors have outshot the constable ; all will be clear in half a year and then they are to return to their former splendour. *Abstract.*

CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGIER to DENNY MUSCHAMP.

1685, October 23. Charleville.—Concerning the capture two days since by his quarter-master of Power the Tory. He sends his quarter-master to explain the unhappy chance of burning the house in which Power was concealed. He is beholden to their parson, Mr. Vowell, for setting Power, and hopes Mr. Vowell will be considered for it, though his extraordinary parts call much more boldly for preferment. *Abstract.*

REV. HENRY RYDER to ORMOND.

1685, October 23. Cork.—Concerning a recommendation to the Lord Lieutenant. He was unable to get preferment in Dublin so had accepted a cure there. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF SILVESTER BUTLER OF CARRIG, chapman.

1685, October 24. Clonmel.—Concerning a journey which he made to Dublin in company with Isaiah Amos, Walter Fanning and others, and detailing false evidence which it was proposed by them he should give. *Abstract.*

INFORMATION OF JOHN MAHER OF CARRIG, tailor.

1685, October 24. Clonmel.—Corroborating information made by Silvester Butler.

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, October 26. Dublin.—Acknowledging receipt of his Grace's letters of 6th, 8th, and 13th of October, which he had received on returning from Munster. As regards the first, the troops had been placed to guard the castle. As regards the second, he did not himself hear Tyrconnell tell Cornet Doyly that there was a commission ready for him in another regiment. As regards the third, Tyrconnell is thought to have the King's authority to inspect, and report on, the Army. His own regiment had been inspected by a lesser man, Major Lawless, and he was told it was by the King's command. *Abstract.*

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, October 24. Dublin.—I received last night your Grace's of the 17th instant. I this day sent to Sir Richard Ryves, who had not then received any letter from your Grace. I acquainted him with what your Grace had writ unto him. He tells me that the person informed against for those words was Sir John Meade, and they were words discoursed at table,

and that he would give your Grace a full account of them, but Sir John Meade being not yet in this town he thinks it convenient to discourse the whole matter with him before he returns his answer to your Grace. I have discoursed likewise with Mr. Nangle according to your Grace's directions, and he tells me that he was present at both the trials where Sir John Meade, and as he thinks the sense of his brother judge, directed the jury that in case they found any ill intended by the meeting of those persons indicted, they were to return them guilty, but in case they assembled upon the account of fear only and did neither do nor say anything that was illegal, that then they were to return not guilty. This is the substance of what Mr. Nangle saith to me; but he saith that he was not present at dinner where the discourse was further pursued, as I was informed this morning by Sir Richard Ryves, if I did not mistake him, but he assures me that he will return to your Grace a full account of the whole matter as soon as he can hear from Sir John Meade.

#### SAME to SAME.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—Since mine to your Grace of yesterday's date we have received advertisement out of the County of Cork, by letters brought in last night and confirmed this morning, that the Tory Power is taken, the manner thus:—Capt. Aungier's troop quartering at Charleville, they received some intelligence that Power was come into that country. A party of them marched forth immediately according to orders which they received from hence for pursuing him. Some notice they had of his going towards Kilbolane, a place which formerly belonged unto David Power's grandfather. Thither they pursued him, and found him, by himself as we hear, and without any of his comrades in his company, in one Mr. Power's house in that town, but we hear that Mr. Power himself was not at home. The Tory Power refused to surrender himself but justified the house against the troopers, until they set fire to the house. Thereupon the Tory rushed out upon them to make his escape and was shot in the thigh, and carried away by the troopers to Charleville. This is the account which is sent us by several letters out of that country; but we have not yet heard anything from Captain Aungier about it. If the account which he sends us be different from this and worthy your Grace's knowledge, I shall not fail to transmit it to your Grace; but I do not in the least doubt but the main is true, that Power is taken, a bold villain, that should adventure himself single into that place without any of his company. I hear that one or two of the troopers are hurt, but as yet I have no certainty thereof.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 4th instant I received yesterday by Mr. Clarke and I shall strictly

observe the directions your Grace has given me in it. This evening my brother's Quarter-master came to town with the account of Richard Power, the Arch-Tory's, being taken. The manner was thus. My Lord Granard having upon the removal of my brother's troop from Cork to Charleville, told me that the reason of his changing their quarters was because Power had put all that country into an uproar by his frequent and impudent robberies, and also desired me to hint to my brother that it was expected from the government that he should be very active in the apprehension of him, I wrote to my brother of it, who, discoursing with several gentlemen about this affair, he being altogether a stranger in the country, at last met with Mr. Vowell, the minister, whom Power has long since threatened to hang if ever he could catch him, and conferring with him about the means to set him, he told him he had a spy that he was sure would lodge him, and give him notice when he came into the country, upon which my brother assured him whenever he gave him notice, he would send a party of his troop to take him either alive or dead, and with this resolution they parted.

This day sennight, about five in the afternoon, Mr. Vowell came to Charleville and told my brother his spy was come to him, and told him not only that Power was come into the country, but also that he had seen him two hours before go into Mr. John Power's, son to David Power, about a mile from Kilbolane and five miles distant from Charleville, and desired my brother that he would appoint an officer and about a dozen of his troop to go upon the exploit that night, because his spy had informed him that Power did constantly resort to that house, and lay there all night whenever Mr. Power was absent, as he then was. My brother sent for his Quarter-master whom he knew to be a very brisk man and communicated the adventure to him, which he readily undertook upon Mr. Vowell's offering his spy to be his guide, for himself was a stranger in that country; and my brother giving leave to choose whom he pleased for his party of the whole troop, he went about the affair and calling privately at the men's quarters to get their horses and arms ready without noise or that any in the town should take notice of it. About one of the clock he set forward, and by half an hour past two coming within three hundred yards of the house, he alighted, leaving three of his men to hold and look to their horses, and with eleven more he advanced with as little noise as could be to the house, and having placed some of his men at the back door which faced a bog within a hundred yards of the house, he went to the foredoor, where he placed some more of his party. Then he rounded the house, and coming to a window of one of the rooms where he saw a light, the spy being with him, he showed him Power, who was very merrily singing, and had in company with him three women and two men. Upon this he went to the foredoor which was easily opened, and as he entered the

spy bid him adieu, wishing him good luck. He had never been in the house, which in that part was without light, and he and his men rushing in they made so much noise as awaked a man who was in bed and asleep, and starting out of his bed, one of the men knocked him down, which gave the alarm to Power, who, with his arms in his hands flew to the door of the chamber just as the Quarter-master got to it and put out the muzzle of it ready to give fire. The Quarter-master seized on it, for it was opposite to his breast, and diverted it, and they were both tugging at it upon which Power thrust the door close, which catching the Quarter-master's wrist between the edge of the door and door-post, it squeezed him so sorely and put him to so great pain that he was forced to let go the carbine. Then Power shot one of his pistols and his carbine through the door, and three of the troopers fire also through the door, whose shot were placed more luckily than Power's, for he was wounded in the belly and in the groin, but unknown to the troopers, neither of whom were touched. The Quarter-master advised him to take quarter which he refused, depending that his five comrades who were in a small hut in the bog within a hundred yards of him would come in to his rescue, and in order to it a woman in the scuffle slipped out of the house to call them. The candle was put out by this time. The Quarter-master called to the house for a light, but nobody answering he threatened to burn the house if Power would not yield himself and some of the house bring him a candle. But Power being still resolute, and nobody in the house obeying the Quarter-master, he commanded his men to fire the house which was easily done, it being thatched. Within a quarter of an hour the house growing warm, and Power finding none of his associates come to his assistance, he yielded himself and desired the Quarter-master would help him to a good chirurgeon, which he promised to accommodate him with at Charleville. That night they carried [him] to Kilbolane, and next morning to Charleville, where he is now at my brother's quarters under care, till the Lords Justices give order for his execution, which I hope they will soon despatch. This is the true relation of this matter, which just now I had from the Quarter-master who is come hither to look after the reward which has been promised by proclamation, of which the spy is to have fifty guineas, and will upon this encouragement be able to do further service, for he is not yet known.

After this hideous story I am necessitated to beg your Grace's protection of my brother, whom my Lord Tyrconnell is now endeavouring to injure by procuring his Majesty's order that Capt. Sheldon should have 83*l.* of my brother's pay, because his Majesty has ordered Capt. Coote should receive his pay, as was just, from the 7th of March to the time of his being disbanded. His lordship's reason for it is because Capt. Sheldon's commission bears date the 7th of March, and though he did not appear here till the latter end of June nor was ever mustered,

and had his commission delivered to him the same moment my brother had his commission from my Lord Granard to command Capt. Coote's troop, yet my Lord Tyrconnell insists upon it that he should have his pay from the 7th of March to the latter end of June, 1685, though my brother then served for that time, was all that time actually in commission and mustered for that pay. Pursuant to the King's commands the Lords Justices have ordered Capt. Coote's pay for that time to be stopped out of the assignments now issued. The Receiver General has stopped my brother's pay because he served for that time out of the assignment now issued to Capt. Sheldon's troop, which my Lord Tyrconnell is very angry at, and threatens to procure orders from England that the Receiver General shall pay it to Captain Sheldon, by which means my brother will lose 83*l.* of the pay due to him for the time he served and mustered. I have stated the case to my Lord Treasurer and hope your Grace will second his lordship in so reasonable a piece of justice.

#### GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, October 27. Dublin.—. . . Pray give my service to James Clarke and let him know his nephew William arrived safe here last Sunday night ; he doth not know the packet will go off this night, it being by order, and you know contrary to custom, so that the Controller can have this notice only from you. Capt. Mathew's dragoons landed here this day, and several others yesterday. My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge is violently tormented with the gout in both his knees, which renders him unable to move in his bed and he cannot, without much difficulty, be helped by others. . . . *Abstract.*

#### EDWARD WETENHALL, Bishop of Cork and Ross, to ORMOND.

1685, October 27. Cork.—Concerning a discourse which he proposes to dedicate to his Grace. It was designed for an hour's entertainment of his Grace on the first day of that unhappy week wherein weeping Ireland took, she hopes it may not be her last, farewell of his Grace and sweet patriot, and is now about to be published with an appendix of some critical notes. It was the Lord Bishop of Kildare having a mind to pay his duty that day that hindered him. There is an epistle dedicatory in the stationer's hands, but not to be printed unless his Grace gives leave. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY.

1685, October 29. Hampton Court.—It must be a great deal of good nature that can produce such a concernment for me as your lordship mentions in yours of the 13th of this month, since as my life can be but short, so it is not like to be very useful either to the public or to my particular friends ; yet

it is some satisfaction to me to be able to guess whilst I am alive what will be said of me when I shall be passed any suspicion of flattery.

I am very glad to find by your lordship that one at least of the Governors hath the approbation of those that are best able to judge of their conduct, for I can assure you they lie under another opinion and much of the extravagance and presumption of a man that has taken more upon him than it is said he had warrant for, is imputed to want of necessary spirit and [represen]tation from them, and this comes from such as are most like to know how far they were required to advise with that person. I have been here for the most part of ten days to confirm my health by my usual exercise, and though sports are not in perfection, yet I have buzzards good enough to justify my riding forth and have had as good weather as even your lordship's part of Ireland can afford. I am persuaded you will receive satisfaction in the temper of the new Governor unless too much be expected. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD.

1685, October 29. Hampton Court.—I am much obliged to your lordships for your recommendation of my kinsman James Mathew. I hope it may prove of advantage to him upon some other occasion, but as to what your lordships in favour to me were pleased to recommend him to, I have taken the liberty to oppose, thinking myself obliged in the first place to provide for the reparation of some gentlemen that were cashiered by my Lord Tyrconnell for no fault of theirs, and therefore must fear it was because they had the misfortune to be sometime my domestics, and had not the honour [to be] his [recommend]ations. As soon as I heard of Cornet [Jones's] death, I moved his Majesty that Cornet Barrington might have a commission for his place, which I suppose he may by this time have in his hands, or that it will be sent to your lordships to deliver him. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, October 31. Hampton Court.—I have received your lordship's of the 12th of this month from Carrick, and am glad you have so well disposed of the troops you visited in their new quarters. Those at Kilkenny I hope may be upon easier terms than your lordship mentions, if it can be an accommodation to them to have the use of my stables and my hay at a cheaper rate than inns can afford it at, as I have given order they should.

My Lords the Justices upon notice of Cornet Jones's death were pleased in favour to me to recommend my kinsman James Mathew to the vacancy; but I opposed his having it, though he came himself to solicit for it, and I did so in consideration of one of those gentlemen my Lord Tyrconnell

was pleased to put out of the like employment in his regiment, supposing myself obliged as well, and as soon as I can, to repair the injustice that I think was done them, and this is the reason why your lordship's propositions and recommendation could not now have the effect they shall at all times have with &c. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, October 31. Hampton Court.—Your Grace's of the 12th and 17th of this month being for the most part returns to what I had formerly writ, I shall now have little occasion to give you trouble.

It seems I did not express my meaning well when I took the liberty to offer my opinion either for the suppression of the Tories or at least restraining some part of the mischief your Grace apprehends they will do before the approaching winter shall be over. I did never think it possible or useful that the troops or companies should follow them into all the places they should hear [of] them ; but I think it easy by information from the gentlemen [of the] countries they haunt so to post small parties of horse or dragoons, as shall be most proper according to the [places] they shall be disposed into, that the robbers will find it [uneasy] remaining amongst their kindred and correspondents, and more difficult to commit robberies, without which they cannot long subsist. This has been done, and whilst it was so their robberies were few and inconsiderable to what I hear of them now, and as I doubt not but that what your Grace fears from those rogues is upon good ground, so I confess I do not apprehend why it has not been, or should not as soon as possible be represented to his Majesty, who is most concerned in the consequence of so growing a mischief. *Copy.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, November 1. Dublin.—I herewith send your Grace a copy of Capt. Aungier's letter about the taking of Power. The Justices have sent directions to have him carried to Clonmel, where, I presume, he will be executed by a warrant from Sir John Meade by the authority of your Grace's commission, for he is already condemned, and he broke prison. My Lord Sunderland hath sent orders by the last packet that the Justices should not appoint the Sheriffs for this next year until our Lord Lieutenant's arrival here. I must assure your Grace that as far as concerns my part, I did not intend to nominate any Sheriff for this following year until his Excellency's arrival before I received his Majesty's commands to inhibit us, and I desired Denny Muschamp before he went hence to let my Lord Lieutenant know so much ; but whether he hath done so or no I cannot tell.

## DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1685, November 3. Queen's College.—Concerning George Butler who desires dispensation of one term's absence by sickness in order to take his degree of bachelor of arts.

## SIR RICHARD RYVES to ORMOND.

1685, November 5. Dublin.—Concerning the trial of the persons charged with unlawful assembly at Borrisokane. He is well assured that no such words as in the information given the King were dropped from Sir John Meade or him, namely that any number of people armed as they pleased might meet, and provided they did no unlawful act, could not incur any penalty for such meeting. Such a declaration would render a man fitter for bedlam than the bench. The very appearing with arms is an offence. He cannot see how any occasion arose for such a declaration at the trial. The intent and ground of the meeting was for the people's own preservation. The report that the Irish were to rise took place and above fifty persons were convicted at the last assizes at Birr in the King's County for spreading the report. He must confess that at dinner Col. McCarthy and Sir John Meade had some discourse. He did not take notice of it until he heard Col. McCarthy say that at that rate any number of people in arms might meet, in answer to something Sir John said about the intent governing the fact, and making lawful or unlawful, and giving an instance of the citizens of Dublin going yearly armed to Cullenswood. He saw the discourse tending to heat and diverted it. Before leaving Clonmel Sir John told him Col. McCarthy had written something to his prejudice to the Earl of Tyrconnell. *Abstract.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, November 5. St. James's Square.—I have two of your lordship's of the 27th of October, that which it seems you writ last gives an account of the taking the villain Power. The service was very seasonable and considerable and will, I hope, be rewarded suitably. Your other longer letter is concerning Cornet Doyly's cashiering and Captain Aungier's marching to Dublin to show my Lord Tyrconnell his troop. As to the cornet under your lordship's favour, what Sir William Tichbourne told you, namely that he knew my Lord Tyrconnell kept a commission for Doyly, signifies little, unless he adds that my Lord Tyrconnell, or himself, told Doyly as much before the commission was otherwise disposed of. Who the men of quality and reputation are, who say they were present when it was told the cornet that a commission was kept for him, your lordship does not mention, so I can say nothing of them. The only reason that makes me say any more on this subject, is that if Doyly foolishly or peevishly refused such an offer, I shall take myself to be free from any obligation of

endeavouring to provide for him. All I shall say to the other part is that it is very unusual and may be of ill consequence that officers of your lordship's, or indeed of any rank, should take any man's word for his authority, or receive orders from any man that is not known to be his superior in the Army, and such a superior as by the discipline of war he is obliged to obey, unless he show some special commission, which nobody doubts but that the King may give when and to whom he pleases, and so let this be enough at the time from &c. *Copy.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 5. St. James's Square.—The taking of Power mentioned in your lordship's of the 27th of October was a seasonable and considerable piece of service. It will certainly much dispirit his crew, and yet they ought to be warmly pursued whilst they are under their present dejection, else another chief may arise amongst them. Methinks the harbourers of Power, especially Mr. John Power's servants, if any were in the house, ought not to escape questioning at least; no, nor the fair ladies that I am told were with him. For Power himself, I suppose your Grace will not think fit his execution should be delayed to the Assizes. He is condemned already, there needs but authority to give sentence upon him, for which I suppose there is a known method. My Lord Lieutenant told me yesterday he would begin his journey towards Ireland this day sennight; but the opening of the session of Parliament being on Monday next something may happen to stay him longer. *Copy.*

VISCOUNT GALMOYE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 6. Dublin.—Concerning an exchange which he desires. He refers to a gelding which he is sending over for his Grace. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 7. St. James's Square.—After I had written mine of the 5th inst. to your Grace, his Majesty called into an inner room such of his Council as usually attend him upon foreign affairs, and there were read to him and them the Lord Lieutenant's instructions, whereof most were the same that were given to former Chief Governors; but some are new adapted to the present conjuncture, and to his Majesty's purposes. After they were read some part of a letter from your Grace to the Lord Lieutenant was also read, and upon that some discourse was had, and I presumed to say something upon the subject tending to the better security of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, and I hope they will find protection from the care that will be had of them. It was again repeated to me by one that assisted at the consultation that the government there should have represented their

apprehension of the inconveniences that will probably follow the general disarming of the Protestants when they received directions to do it, and before it was done, and I confess I am of the same opinion, and the more so because it would have been easier and would have lost less time to have left arms in the hands, fit to be trusted with them, than it will be to find and restore them to such. For aught I know my Lord Lieutenant's resolution holds for the beginning of his journey on the 12th of this month. *Copy.*

SIMON DIGBY, Bishop of Limerick, to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 9. Limerick.—Concerning a vacancy in the see of Elphin. The Bishop is given over by his physicians a fortnight ago. Elphin is a single bishopric, and a place of greater retirement, and much more convenient for him in his circumstances, though not of much more value than where he is. *Abstract.*

LIEUT. ARTHUR USSHER to ORMOND.

1685, November 10.—I have the honour of being Lieutenant to the Lord Courcy's troop in your Grace's regiment, and am informed that one Capt. Carroll is endeavouring to gain my command upon a misinformation that I served Cromwell, which I never did, nor none of our family as the enclosed will vouch for me, so that with great humility I beg your Grace's patronage, that I may not wrongfully suffer by being misrepresented to his Majesty. The encouragement I had thus to presume in this address to your Grace, was the experience of your great goodness to our family, which I must always own, and with the greatest sense of duty subscribe myself &c.

*Encloses:—*

CERTIFICATE OF ARTHUR USSHER'S LOYALTY.

That Arthur Ussher, Lieutenant to the Lord Courcy's troop, in his Grace the Duke of Ormond's regiment, never served the Usurpers or the Parliament. That the first commission he ever had was in January, 1659, after the first taking of the Castle of Dublin, for the King, by Sir Theophilus Jones &c., and the first service he was employed in was the seizing of Corbett and Jones, two of King Charles the First's murderers. That his two elder brothers were Colonels in the said King's Service,—the elder of them, James, being killed in the storming of Lichfield in the beginning of the wars of England, and his other brother died in the service of King Charles the Second. That his eldest brother, Sir William Ussher, suffered much for his loyalty, though never a soldier, being imprisoned by the Parliament's party, and much oppressed and

impoverished thereby. The truth of the above particulars we know and are well assured of.

GRANARD. THO. NEWCOMEN.

COUNTESS OF ANTRIM to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 11.—Concerning an officer in Lord Ossory's troop who has reflected on her. She says that Capt. Graham so relies on his brother's interest at Court that he thinks he carries all before him.

INFORMATION OF JOHN BUTLER.

1685, November 11.—Concerning the raising of men for the Duke of Monmouth in the County of Kilkenny as well as in the County of Tipperary.

INFORMATION OF GEORGE LEE.

1685, November 11.—Corroborating the foregoing. He mentions that he had a warrant from the Lords Justices to destroy wolves and foxes in the province of Munster.

PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, November 14. Dublin.—I am infinitely your Grace's servant for the very obliging favour of your Grace's of the 17th of the last month, which came to my hands by Sir J. Devalier but very few days since. That the Justices are imposed upon, as your Grace writes, is very certain ; but that they cannot tell how to avoid it is as certain. Much is to be said upon this point not fit for a letter, or for any further reply to your Grace, their management being so near an end. That anything was writ to the prejudice of Capt. Margetson I never heard until I received it in your Grace's letter. The gentleman is doubtless a very loyal person to the King, and wants no courage fit for his employment. He is sometimes addicted to keep company, which may perhaps give him some disreputation amongst sober men ; but I never heard him reproached for his unfitness to command, and I wonder much that those persons should represent him as such, which your Grace hints at. There was, as I am certainly informed, a letter writ from those two, your Grace intends, recommending a successor to the Bishop of Down, they then supposing that Bishop to be dead, whereof they gave me, not at that time, the least advertisement, and one of the two hath since acknowledged it unto me. There were directions that all Colonels should make a representation to the King of the qualifications of their several officers for his Majesty's service. These were returned some days since to the Earl of Sunderland. If your Grace could get a view of some of them, they would certainly divert you to consider how arbitrary we think ourselves in the disposal of commands, without giving any reason for our thinking so.

I have likewise your Grace's of the 5th and of the 7th instant. Power, the Tory, was executed upon Tuesday last at Clonmel and, as my informer tells me, he died very magnanimously by the help of three bottles of sack, which he took that morning for his morning's draught. The Tories go out in several places. Some of Col. Fairfax's regiment took four of them in the North very few days since, and parties both of horse and foot are in all places directed to pursue them.

I find by your Grace's of the 7th instant that you are not perfectly informed about our calling in the arms in this kingdom. Our first orders were to take them up from all the disaffected; but who those were would be very difficult to distinguish, and might be very hard to many honest men, and not hard enough upon those who were otherwise, if they could knavishly disguise it. The inconvenience thereof, and the great difficulty how to agree upon a criterion to distinguish honest men from knaves, made us resolve upon another way which we might do with more plausibility, and that was to call in the arms of all the militia in the kingdom, to be brought into his Majesty's stores, with an intention to restore to such as were believed to be honest and fit to be intrusted with their arms. This was the scope of our several proclamations, and thus it stands at present. I confess to your Grace that we have had some informations that the arms have been taken up by some troopers from persons that were not of the militia, but we have declared this to be irregular and without authority, and I presume we shall order them to be restored as soon as particular complaints are brought in; but this work of grace will be very proper for our Lord Lieutenant upon his arrival, and very obliging to the people, and it was that reason that I writ to my Lord Lieutenant about it, which letter, it seems, his Excellency read to his Majesty, and I doubt not but he will receive the King's directions in that affair. Some persons accuse us for our remissness in this work, and some for our overdoing it; but I must assure your Grace that proceedings therein were with all possible concern for his Majesty's service and with all convenient care for the safety of the people considering the circumstances of time.

#### SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, November 17. Dublin.—Concerning his own place. Power had been sent to Clonmel with a request from the Lords Justices to bring him to speedy execution. He had issued precept, and Power was executed on Tuesday the 10th inst. *Abstract.*

#### LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 16.—Your lordship will wonder how after so long a silence I presume to give your lordship this trouble.

My lameness occasioned the former, having for some weeks been confined to my chamber, and for the most part to my bed, by a severe fit of the gout for so it is at last. This is the first I have written since my being first seized by it, and it is to beg your lordship's favour or rather justice to a captain of your own regiment, who hath resolved to apply him wholly to that profession, and to say the truth his person, constitution and humour are all adapted to it, Capt. Margetson, who hath likewise something besides his pay to support the station of captain of the guards. He is alarmed that there is some designs on foot to supplant him, and to commissionate some other to command his company. My Lord, you know his father's integrity and the high station he held in the Church. You know how this gentleman came to his command, and really, my Lord, I am told he understands and minds his post as carefully as any man, and therefore, my Lord, it is the desire of many honest gentlemen as well as mine that your lordship would as far as you can ward him from this blow. I am so tired and lame that I can only say which I will never fail to verify that I am &c.

#### VISCOUNT GALMOYE to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 18. Dublin.—Concerning horses. He has been here above two days and finds it a very dull town. To-morrow he goes for a week into the country. *Abstract.*

#### COL. THOMAS FAIRFAX to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, November 18. Dublin.—Assuring him of his devotion. He had been in the North where Sir William Franklin and he did not fail to drink his lordship's health. Poor Thomas is and will be the same for ever. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL of ARLINGTON, LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

1685, November 18.—Being at the desire of my Lord Great Chamberlain, and by the King's approbation, to execute that office, and having received his Majesty's command that a court should be erected in Westminster Hall for the trial of the Lord Delamere upon the 4th day of January instant, it being by particular commission, I desire therefore that your lordship will please to issue out your warrant for the same to be done according to ancient manner, both for erecting the court and furnishing thereof. *Copy.*

#### SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, November 20. Brussels.—The convoy from Cadiz is safely arrived at Ostend, and hath brought some supply for his Excellency; but how much is not said. However, this hath eased us of the fears we had for these ships.

We hear from Count del Val at Paris, that he hath not yet had any answer from the French King upon his memorial

concerning the seizures made in the new conquests ; but we are in great hopes that his Majesty's interposition by Sir William Trumbull will be much more effectual.

The Prince of Piombino is parted from hence to Holland to see these provinces incognito, and before this winter pass he intends to take a turn into England to see our Court.

Our Vienna letters of the 8th instant speak of an extraordinary joy in that Court for the many victories obtained and places taken the last campaign from the Turks. They say [that] the Emperor had sent presents after the Lunenbourg troops, to the chief officers gold chains, and to the subaltern presents of considerable value, with gratuities to all the soldiers to encourage them to be early ready the next campaign ; that they provide with great diligence vast magazines in all the frontier towns towards Hungary, that nothing may be wanting to carry on the war ; and that all the ecclesiastics through the Empire contribute very freely towards the war.

We are told from Upper Hungary that the Turkish Commandant of Zolnock, who was Teckley's confidant, and had care of his interest in the Grand Seignior's Court, is by the Sultan's order made prisoner and that it was resolved Teckley should be put to a cruel death at Constantinople to satisfy the mutineers as the chief cause of all their infortunes. It is also written that the principal of Teckley's adherents promise to dispose his lady to submit and re-enter the fortress of Mon-gatz, and that Potack was upon terms of accord.

It is farther added that Major-General Hensler is Commander of Zolnock, and that the Imperialists do daily advance with strong parties to the walls of Agria without any opposition.

They write from Poland that their army is so near that of the Turks and Tartars that no day passes without action, but that the Turks are so advantageously posted that it is impossible to do them much hurt.

We hear from Venice of the 2nd instant that the troops of Saxony and Brunswick are gone to their winter quarters at Corfu and Zante, that they are preparing a new convoy of ten vessels with which they send fifteen hundred soldiers, some slaves and several workmen and 100,000 zeckins, and that they are working with much diligence to perfect twelve new galleys and three men of war before the next campaign.

Letters from Malta tell us [that] their eight galleys employed this last campaign against the Turks were come home ; that the heart of General de la Tour, killed at Coron, was solemnly buried at Malta ; that they lost this campaign nineteen knights with three hundred soldiers, and as many more were either wounded or sick. That in the division of the booty the knights had for their share about three hundred slaves, most of them women and boys, except those which were bought by the knights. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

## ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.

1685, November 21. Whitehall.—The account you sent me of your proceedings at Clonmel concerning the riotous meeting at Borris in June last was also sent to the Earl of Sunderland by the Lord Justices and was, I think, satisfactory, though I think the Lord Lieutenant has direction for some further inquiry into the matter, and therefore it may be fit for you upon his arrival to apply yourself to him, though it should be but with a repetition of what you have already made a representation of. In the meantime I am in some pain for the poor men that were, in my opinion at least, hardly convicted, and would be glad to know in what state they are, and how to be relieved, for no consideration shall make me forbear to relieve those I take to be oppressed, or to extend mercy, even to delinquents, when I think they have suffered punishment enough, wherever, I have power to do it. I find there is one Amos, come over with informations, which he suggests to be of great weight, and pretends the reason of his coming to be because he cannot expect justice should be done there, the partiality is so great towards men of ill principles. I desire you would let me know the state of his affair. *Copy.*

## ORMOND to CAPTAIN G. MATHEW.

1685, November 21. St. James's Square.—I lately received the enclosed letter from my Lord Lanesborough, who also writ to the Bishop of London upon the same subject, so much he is troubled for fear of paying the money his father stood bound with me for. I am well assured that the bond was entered into for provisions for the Army as many others were, but unless that can be made otherwise appear than by my assertion, I know not how the payment of the money can be avoided, or how [they] claim the indemnity provided in the Act of Parliament from debts incurred upon public account, and of which the then government made use. I believe it will be found in the Council books of those times that Raphael Hunt, being a merchant, furnished the Army at other times with provisions, and possibly some entry may be found that Sir George Lane and I entered into this bond at some time of great exigence for the public service.

The Parliament being prorogued to the 10th of February, I shall be at leisure to mind my health and diversions at Hampton Court where I live cheaper than here. *Copy.*

## SIR R. BULSTRODE to ORMOND.

1685, November 23. Brussels.—His Excellency here prepares for Flanders, intending to part soon after he receives the Spanish letters, which are hourly expected, and he will despatch the Spanish courier there, and not return hither till the 8th of the next month.

We hear from the new conquests that the French enrol all the young men able to bear arms within their several districts, which makes us think they fear a war. Their commissaries do likewise take up all the oats in the country, which they send to the adjacent garrisons, and having hired several waggons for the whole year, they daily carry a vast quantity of bombs from Terlon, Wals, St. Rhemy and Chimay, where they are made, to Avesnes, Maubeuge &c. and upon the proving of which bombs they are found to have an extraordinary force and effect.

We are told from Avesnes that on Sunday last the placard for the seizure of the Spanish subject's estates was published there, and that the commissaries make the farmers bring in their acquittances to see what rent is in their hands, and to secure what shall be found due.

It is further written that strict guard is kept upon the frontiers to prevent any the subjects of the Reformed Religion to retire from the French territories, and if any be taken they are treated as deserters.

Our Vienna letters of the 11th tell us the Imperial Generals do daily gain farther advantages of the Turks, that General Mercy and Henslar have lately taken Saravas, a town situate upon the River Keres, four leagues from Zolnock, in the way to Gyula. That it commands two countries that were never before under the Emperor's obedience (viz.) Zongrade and Tarantalia. This Saravas is not in the map, having been built during the last Rebellion in Hungary. Upon General Mercy's marching towards it the Turks abandoned it without being attacked, and fled to Gyula, leaving behind them all their cannon, which were twenty-seven, with great store of ammunition and provisions, and a very rich booty for the soldiers. The town is so big that the Generals have put in garrison there two regiments of horse, two of foot, and one of dragoons, and by gaining this place and the two forenamed counties, the Imperial Generals are out of pain to provide winter quarters, there being now thirty-two regiments of horse, foot, and dragoons quartered in the Upper Hungary.

By other advices from Vienna we are told that whilst they are in continual deliberation upon their preparations for the next campaign, the Turks labour in all hands for peace, making much larger offers than they did the last year; and though the Emperor hearkens to their propositions, which are brought to Comorpha by an Aga, yet the Emperor will do nothing without the consent of all his allies. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685, November 24. St. James's Square.—I think I told your Grace in one of my late letters that one of yours to the Lord Lieutenant was read, and as I remember in it you

mentioned that there would soon follow a representation from the Council of the danger and discouragement the English and Protestants were under by being universally and without distinction disarmed, and thereby exposed to the loss not only of their goods but their lives ; but no such representation having yet arrived here, at least not to my knowledge, it is apprehended that the government there designs to reserve it for the Lord Lieutenant to do. Your Grace as to that particular may think you have discharged yourself, but since that letter was read almost in the most private manner it could be, I doubt whether it has been ever since thought of, or will be any further considered, unless the promised representation shall renew the matter of it, and I cannot discharge the part of a friend to your Grace unless I tell you that if you go out of the government without leaving behind you some more public manifestation of your care of, and concern for the loyal Protestants of Ireland, you will not leave the world with that character you have lived in it. *Copy.*

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1685, November 28.—It is so long since I gave your lordship any trouble of this kind, that I presume this will not be uneasy unto you, being only to inquire of your lordship's health and welfare. I have for some weeks been laid up of the gout, but for part of the term was necessitated to be carried to court. During my confinement it was great satisfaction to me to hear from all hands of your father's and your health, pray God continue both.

Our expectation of the Lord Lieutenant is now at an end until after Christmas, and both the Justices are in of the gout—the Lord Chancellor's hath been but for few days, but his colleague's hath been some weeks. The news of the prorogation surprises us here, but it is hoped the Commons will be better tempered next sessions. I am afraid you lords of this kingdom, who live there will have but an ill payment of this gale's rents, and that it will be worse at May, the weather hath been so extremely wet. As for the town news I may write none, for part of it comes from thence, and of the rest nine parts in ten are lies and made here. It would be satisfaction in an high degree to hear sometimes from your lordship and your commands will be always grateful unto &c.

**GERARD BOR to EARL OF ARRAN.**

1685, November 29. Dublin.—The fiant for halfpence hath lain long before Sir William Domvile, but before it passeth the seal, it will be necessary the old patent be surrendered, which the Lord Mayor saith is in your lordship's custody in England. I humbly beg that when your lordship sends it, the direction may be to me, till your lordship's commands for the third part of the profit be perfected. . . .

*Abstract.*

## SIR MAURICE EUSTACE to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1685, November 30. Dublin.—I do remember that when my Lord Tyrconnell disbanded Cornet Doyly, for I was there by, and to the best of my remembrance my Lord Tyrconnell used these words, the cornet himself being by his lordship, "Gentlemen your cornet is not displaced for any misdemeanour, or ill opinion that the King has of him, nor have I any dislike to him, but to the contrary he is well liked and is provided for otherwise." I assure your lordship this much I remember, and the cornet seemed to be well pleased with my lord's kindness to him.

## PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, December 1. Dublin.—There are several reasons why the address which your Grace mentions hath not been transmitted hitherto. The limited time for bringing in all the Militia arms is but very lately determined, and it would have seemed improper to have said anything upon the former subject until his Majesty's commands had been executed in the latter. Besides my Lord Granard and I have been kept asunder of late by our several distempers. His lordship is now upon his recovery; but for my own particular, I am under such a seizure of the gout upon my right hand, that your Grace sees I am forced to make use of another's upon this occasion in return to your Grace's of the 24th of the last month, for which I humbly beg your Grace's pardon. I must further acknowledge to your Grace that I thought it an obliging work for our Lord Lieutenant as I formerly writ; but when my Lord Granard and I shall be able to meet together I shall endeavour it as soon and as heartily as I can.

## WILLIAM ELLIS to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 1. Dublin.—Concerning an execution against him which Sir Cyril Wyche is about to take out. He hopes soon to raise the money and begs his lordship to speak to Sir Cyril to forbear. *Abstract.*

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Since I had your Grace's by Mr. William Clarke, I have not met with an opportunity by a safe hand to convey a letter to your Grace till now by Mr. Freke, who is a very honest gentleman of a good estate in the county of Cork, and has promised me himself to deliver it. If your Grace please to discourse him he can give your Grace an account of affairs in that province, both with relation to the Army there and other matters, and, having been here about a month, has made his observations of business here. *Earl of Tyrconnell* intends soon for London and has not abated one jot of his height and by degrees will make all the officers

of his regiment but the captains of his own persuasion, for those who are not changed already are affrightened by a report spread abroad that my Lord Lieutenant brings over above sixty new commissions to sell their employments to *Catholics* at half the value, and the best or half of the common soldiers are already so. Since the Protestants have been disarmed frequent robberies have been committed upon them, for now the Tories may rob without danger to themselves, the others having no offensive arms to defend themselves. *Judge Keatinge* is a chief counsellor of *Tyrconnell* and a great friend to the Papists in his station, which does not a little alarm the Protestants.\* Since the last muster there have been eleven hundred and fifty men changed in the Army. In Munster there are ten fresh parties of Tories newly sprung up, and in Ulster they begin to increase proportionally.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—The bearer hereof being of your lordship's acquaintance I need say nothing in his behalf, for if you have not forgotten him you must know him to be a right honest man, and a perfect servant to yourself and family. If your lordship desires to know how matters go here, he is able fully to inform you, and therefore I desire you to discourse him thoroughly, for he can tell you of many real truths that will scarcely be believed in England, and if you please to present him to my Lord Duke it will not be amiss, for his Grace may depend upon his relation. One thing I forgot to write to my Lord Duke with which I must trouble your lordship in cipher, the key whereof his Grace has, and I wish your lordship would uncipher my letter to his Grace, as well as this following paragraph, and then burn both. *Sir John Davys declares himself a creature to Tyrconnell,\** and is a great stickler. It is fit you should know your friends, and therefore I hope you will pardon plain truth.

#### JOHN ELLIS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Concerning Gascoigne's chariot. Mrs. Stronge has desired him to let Gascoigne know that it has stood in so ill a place that the casing is almost spoilt by the weather and part of the lining gone, yet that she is still willing to pay him 35*l.* for it in London. *Abstract.*

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Here hath lately been published and, I presume, lately printed, a scandalous and lying pamphlet called *The Settlement and Sale of Ireland*. The book was first printed at London several years since, though the title page said it is at Louvan, and I doubt not but your Grace hath seen it heretofore; but it is now reprinted to

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\* The words printed in italics are in cipher. See Introduction.

serve a turn and to make the people mad. The whole substance of it is a most abominable reflection upon the late King, our present King, the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and your Grace, about the Settlement, or, as that book terms it, the Sale of Ireland. I have made inquiry after the bookseller that vended them here, whose name is Weston, and he is a Papist bookseller here in Dublin. He is now found and will be this day upon his examination. By the next packet I doubt not but to give you a fuller account of this matter. At present he seems to say that the books which he had were sent to him out of England by one Grant. There were many of them bought up here and gave great disturbance to the people. I pray God forgive them that employ themselves thus wickedly in raising disaffections and jealousies between his Majesty's subject. Their dissatisfactions are so great already I pray God lessen them. Your Grace may be pleased if you think fit to be somewhat reserved in this relation, till I shall be better able to inform you by the next packet.

#### INFORMATION OF WILLIAM WESTON, OF DUBLIN, Bookseller.

1685, December 2. Dublin.—Concerning “A Narrative of the Settlement and Sale of Ireland.” About three weeks since a hundred of them were sent by his correspondent, William Grantham, a bookseller in Cockpit Alley, London, unbound in sheets. He sold and published the same in his shop in Christ Church Lane in Dublin. Sworn before Roscommon, John Davys, and Thomas Newcomen. *Abstract.*

#### SIMON DIGBY, Bishop of Limerick, to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, December 4. Limerick.—Concerning one Sherley who desires the office of Searcher, Gauger and Packer in that port. If Gascoigne can obtain the reversion with the promise of a first preference at a reasonable purchase to the value and hazard, he will do Sherley and the writer a kindness. One hundred guineas is supposed may do and twenty for Gascoigne's gratuity. Sherley's mother was dry-nurse to his late Majesty, the present King, the Duke of Gloucester, and Princess Elizabeth. *Abstract.*

#### SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1685, December 5.—Acknowledging his Grace's letter of the 21st November. The poor people of Borrisokane are in great distress. He offers as the properest means for their relief that his Grace's Attorney General at the next term do consent, on their petition to the court, that they be bailed and their fines reduced in such proportions as his Grace in compassion for their sufferings shall please to appoint. As to Amos's examinations he can say little, most of the examinations being given in here before the Lords Justices and Council and not yet transmitted to the County Palatine. There

were further examinations taken there before one of his Grace's Justices of the Peace, on which the writer bound over a great many persons therein accused to the next Assizes. When he came to the last Assizes he found Amos in gaol, and examinations against him for subornation of perjury, wherein it was sworn that he had endeavoured by promising great rewards to get fellows to join with him in swearing against the persons he then accused. The writer forbore having him indicted lest it might lessen his evidence against those criminated by him, and set him at bail. This Amos was a servant of one Moore and being in arrear in stating his accounts was put into gaol in Clonmel for the debt, which was not above 15*l.* It is strange that he should fear partiality in the trial of this cause in the Palatinate, where he has accused so many that it will be hard to find any substantial jury of freeholders without having a great part of them Roman Catholics. The writer fears it is some dread Amos has to stand his trial for subornation that makes him dislike coming there, and that he fears more that justice may be done himself, than that any favour may be shown those that are impeached by him.

*Abstract.*

**PRIMATE BOYLE and EARL OF GRANARD to EARL OF SUNDERLAND.**

1685, December 5. Dublin Castle.—Concerning the late proclamation for putting the arms of the Militia into his Majesty's stores. After reporting as to the return of the arms by the officers, the writers say that a great many of his Majesty's subjects for want of arms may be robbed and dispoiled of their goods, if not deprived of their lives by evil-disposed persons who have taken the opportunity to turn Tories in much greater numbers than usual, and spoil poor inhabitants in the county most barbarously and to their utter ruin. Although the Army is placed in convenient garrisons and quarters, yet it is feared they will not be able to prevent the mischiefs that may be done in the highways, and holdings of persons who inhabit at a distance from them. The writers therefore recommend that selected persons may be permitted their arms.

*Abstract.*

1685, December 7. Brussels.—Last night I returned hither with his Excellency who is much satisfied with his journey into Flanders, having settled all affairs in that province to his full content, and found the troops in very good order, and is resolved to keep them so.

We saw at Neoport Vander Pyt's regiment of Walloons of twelve hundred effective men in twelve companies all new clothed and well exercised, the horse and dragoons at Bruges in excellent order, and a regiment of Spaniards at Gaunt of

twelve hundred men new clothed, as all those in Flanders are. His Excellency hath likewise taken the same care for the troops in the other provinces, being resolved to have all in good order, though their number be not great, and he will maintain them well.

The city of Antwerp hath unanimously accorded to renew their imposts, which they could never be prevailed with to do during the Marquis de Grana's government, and on Monday the nations here will be assembled upon the same account, there being no doubt made of their ready compliance, after which these States will take into their consideration the giving his Excellency an extraordinary subsidy towards supporting the government. And if any supply comes from Spain his Excellency will be in condition to pay the Generals, and the officers, likewise, as well as the soldiers.

Yesterday the Prince Eugenio de Savoy arrived here from Vienna, and will pass most part of this winter with his mother, and then return to his command in the Emperor's army. The young Prince de Horn, and Count Albert, the Count Darsel's eldest son are also returned hither from Hungary, and have been very well received by his Excellency and all their friends.

This morning Count de Horne, General of the Artillery to the States Army, came hither from the Prince of Orange and hath had a long conference with his Excellency, but upon what subject I cannot yet tell.

This afternoon Piementelli returned hither from Heidelberg where he hath been an envoy from his Excellency. We are told by him that the two ministers from Portugal, who have been for some time incognito in that Court, were lately declared Envys Extraordinary of that King, to demand the second Princess of Newbourg for the King of Portugal, and that they have sent an express to Vienna to call the young Prince Charles of Newbourg in great haste to Heidelberg in order to conclude a double alliance.

The Imperial Commissaries which were at Cologne are removed to Duseldorf, and are at present making the process against Pulick, the principal incendiary of the late troubles at Cologne, and he is like to pass his time very ill, and so will the rest of his companions. I have nothing more worthy notice, and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

#### EARL OF MASSEREENE to ORMOND.

1685, December 8.—Concerning the informations made by Isaiah Amos. He hath brought in the name of the writer for a correspondent with gentlemen whom the writer never saw or conversed with in his whole life by word or writing to the best of his knowledge and memory. The writer did first hear of this notorious practice when he was at home in the county of Antrim, and acquainted the Earls of Granard and Tyrconnell, who was at that time with Col. MacCarthy, and others lodged in his house, at the time Argyle's rebellion was suppressed;

and in regard as the aspersions came from gaol-birds he was advised by divers to take no notice of them. He has given directions to prosecute the informers for perjury, but is told they are under the protection of the government. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1685, December 9. Dublin.—Concerning his command. He refers to the appointment of a general agent. Yesterday there was a large discourse about it at the Lord Primate's, where many of the chief officers of horse and foot were attending the Lords Justices. His Grace's kettle-drum seeks leave to exchange into the guards. The writer asks whether his Grace will retain the same livery coats for the trumpets, as trumpets' coats are making up for the whole regiments. His Grace's now are silver between the livery lace, and gold would look more suitable and richer if it will consist with the proper colours of the coat. If they could have the lace out of England, it would save much and be finer too. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to EARL OF ARRAN.

1685, December 11. Bretby.—I do so please myself with the remembrance of your lordship's favours to me in the long night when I was at London, that I hope you will forgive the ambition I have of being still sometimes in your thoughts, which I suppose are now commonly filled either with business or pleasure, while we do content ourselves in a dead calm, which some grave fops have termed a tranquillity of mind, and I confess it agrees now well enough with my humour, though I do not think it so reasonable that Betty, who is newly come into the world, should be weary of it so soon, or not desire to be in a place where she may be more likely to be disposed of, and therefore I have offered her that if she liked to live with her aunt Ossory, or some other of her relations, I would willingly consent to it, and pay for her board; but she hath assured me that she had rather stay the rest of this winter in the country, and go with me the next to London, or if I should not then go, she would be willing to be there with some of her relations. I confess that this place is dull enough for a young person; but she has now two or three young gentlewomen a-coming to stay with her, and I have invited all my neighbours this Christmas, and according to the custom I have laid in for them a provision of Derby ale, of which I have taken the liberty to send your lordship two runlets, because your lordship seemed sometimes to like it, and if this prove to your mind, pray give me leave always to furnish you, for, as I remember the famous Doctor Bolwards, in his fifth book and third chapter of potable liquors, gives it the encomium of being of a balsamic nature, and very proper to fortify and supple the noble parts.

## SIR R. BULSTRODE TO ORMOND.

1685, December 11. Brussels.—Our last Spanish letters brought little of consequence, all matters of moment in that Court being at a stand upon his indisposition of the Condes d'Oropeza and Humanes, through whose hands all affairs of greatest importance do pass. We have no remises yet sent hither, neither will any be till the galleons arrive which are expected in February.

Our Vienna letters of the 29th past tell us that great diligence is used to hasten the recruiting the Imperial regiments, and the Emperor is upon treaty with several Princes of the Empire for some of their old troops, and 400,000 florins will be raised from the contributions of the clergy to pay for them. Great store of cannon and mortar pieces, after a new model, are making in order to besiege some important place at opening of the campaign, and we are told by the Prince of Savoy that they will begin with the siege of Breda.

We hear from Upper Hungary that General Mercy having put all his army into their winter quarters, he hath made the head-quarter for himself and Major General Hensler at Zolnock.

It is written that Techeley's lady promises to submit with all her family to the Emperor, but refuses to receive an Imperial garrison into Mongatz, whereupon General Capara hath surrounded Mongatz with three thousand men to oblige that lady the sooner to submit to the Emperor's clemency.

The fortress of Neuhenssel is repaired as much as is necessary, and the ditches are all cleansed and the houses covered.

The Venetian Ambassador hath acquainted the Emperor that the Captain Brassa had earnestly demanded a place of General Morosini, and had received for answer that the Republic was resolved to continue the war.

It is written from Poland that the Czars of Moscovie were resolved to conclude an alliance with that Crown and that there was hopes the treaty would be set on foot before the opening of the next campaign. I have nothing more worthy notice and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

## SAME TO SAME.

1685, December 14. Brussels.—Our Vienna letters of the 2nd instant tell us their preparations for the next campaign are making with great application, and that though the Aga at Comorrrha demands peace in very humble terms, even to submission and flattery, yet the Emperor will do nothing therein without the consent of all their Allies who resolve to pass the next campaign before they will harken to any proposals of peace. The Venetians are of the same opinion, and their ambassador at Vienna advances his levies with much success, and hath demanded permission for their passage through the Emperor's territories, and those of the Princes of the Empiro

The King of Poland promises much, protesting to have left his Army this winter upon the frontiers, that he may bring them early into the field. The Moscovites give likewise assurances that they will take their advantage of the ill-posture of the Turks' affairs, and will join against the common enemy, so that there is a general resolution taken to carry on the war vigorously the next campaign.

We hear from Upper Hungary that General Caprara at Cossovie is putting the affairs of those countries into the same method they were before the rebellion, and the Imperial Chamber will settle the finance upon their old foot.

They write that some of the principal rebels being in Mongatz with Teckeley's lady, they have dissuaded her from yielding the place, upon pretence that her husband's affairs are not so desperate, and that they hope Teckeley will have his liberty and be assisted by the Grand Seignior, with which amusement that lady hath hitherto neglected to submit herself, and will no more have those favourable offers from General Caprara, who hath now blocked up Mongatz, and will soon be master of it without loss of men.

The Prince Obaffy endeavours by his agents and friends to secure himself from any damage by the Imperial Troops, as likewise from violence by the Turks, which will be very difficult. It is said the Palatin of Hungary will resign his command to Count Palfi, and that they will have an Army of twenty thousand Hungarians the next campaign.

We hear also from Hungary that there is both a famine and pestilence in Turkey, which increases at Constantinople, where the people are in great consternation, fearing a general revolt if they have not peace, which the Grand Seignior so earnestly desires, that to obtain it, it is said he will surrender all which his predecessors have taken in Hungary and Croatie for ninety years past, which is the substance of what we have from Germany. I have nothing more worthy notice and shall therefore most humbly subscribe myself &c.

SIR R. SOUTHWELL TO ORMOND.

1685, December 19. Kingsweston.—I do not as yet receive those papers from Mr. Gascoigne which I desired, but I suppose I shall as soon as they are found. There has been this week at Bristol a high contention for electing a Parliament man. Mr. Town Clerk was recommended by the Duke of Beaufort. The same was seconded by my Lord Chancellor, by my Lord Treasurer, and by a letter from the Bishop to his clergy. However Sir Richard Hart and Sir John Knight [would] not desist, and the former having about nine hundred voices has carried it. The other had about seven hundred, but Mr. Town Clerk was so treated by them, the first day of voting, that for the peace of the city and avoiding of bloodshed, he and three hundred of his friends forbore to appear; for of about two hundred that had voted for him many were so

beaten and trod under foot, that he rather chose to send in a protest against their tumultuous behaviour. Even the Sheriffs could not keep order among them. The worst is that here has been nothing of Whig and Tory in this matter, but an undervaluing the recommendation given, a sort of revenge for ill treatment by my Lord Chancellor and the soldiers, and as if it were high time for Protestants of all sorts to be friends. This I gather from the various accounts I hear, for I never go among them. I wish your Grace a most happy Christmas, and begging pardon for this country news, I am &c.

**DR. JOHN LLOYD to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1685–6, January 11.—Concerning dispensations for Constant Jessop, master of arts and lately fellow of Magdalen College, Stephen Fry, bachelor of physic of Jesus College, Charles Price, bachelor of arts of Oriel College, Robert Coney, bachelor of physic and formerly gentleman commoner of Oriel College, and Michael Rossendale, bachelor of arts of Jesus College.  
*Abstract.*

**JOHN ELLIS to HENRY GASCOIGNE.**

1685–6, January 12. Dublin.—. . . My Lord Lieutenant landed on Saturday morning at Dunleary, came to town in great state, and took possession of the government about noon. . . . *Abstract.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.**

1685–6, January 25. Dublin.—Concerning the books of Distribution of the Lands in the Court of Claims. He is heartily sorry that Mathew slipped out of town without his seeing him. The Lord Lieutenant is informed that the books of Distribution were delivered to the Duke of Ormond by the Earl of Essex, and have gone by mistake to Kilkenny among other books. They are twelve or fifteen in number and bound alike, and were written by Mr. Thomas Taylor who had 500*l.* from the King for his pains in transcribing them. The last packet brought very unwelcome news of Lord Arran being dangerously ill of a fever and pleurisy. *Abstract.*

**THE KING to ORMOND.**

1685–6, January 29. Whitehall.—Directing the admission of Henry Gascoigne, as supernumerary clerk of the scullery in ordinary. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF CHESTERFIELD to ORMOND.**

1685–6, January 29. Bretby.—Neither ceremony nor custom makes me take this freedom, and much less the thoughts of expressing anything to mitigate your Grace's trouble, for if there be helps or lenatives in such cases, your Grace is much abler to instruct others than to be informed of them, and

therefore I will say nothing to your Grace on this sad occasion, but that, next to your own concern, I am confident that mine is as great as any, and if I may be useful or serviceable to your Grace at London, upon the least intimation I will begin my journey, for I shall ever be desirous of any occasion that may express with how much duty, affection, and respect, I am &c.

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—My confusion and trouble is so great for my dear Lord Arran's death that I know not what to write to your Grace upon so melancholy a subject other than that as he has done me the honour to name me his executor, I think myself in gratitude and justice to his memory obliged to lay my part in this affair at your Grace's feet, and wholly to resign the executorship to your Grace's pleasure and direction, who as I am confident will be as much concerned for his honour as you were nearliest related to him, so your Grace is the fittest judge how his will ought to be performed, and therefore if your Grace judges that my name in that trust may be of use to his service, I am willing to have the will proved, and letters of administration taken out in my name. But the affairs of the revenue taking up so much of my time that I have very little leisure to attend my own concerns, I presume to acquaint your Grace that I think it convenient for the due execution of this trust that your Grace would please to appoint some person both there and here, whom I may authorise to act in the executorship, and from time to time to receive their measures from your Grace there, which I will inspect and see performed here. I do not offer this to decline any pains of my own, for I shall never scruple the sacrificing even of my life in your Grace's service or any of your family, but because I think it my duty that your Grace should have your full satisfaction in a matter wherein you are so nearly concerned, therefore I resolve to act no other part in it than as your Grace shall positively direct me. I have at large writ to Mr. Clarke, who, I presume, will impart it to your Grace.

**LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.**

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—The universal sorrow in which the last packet from London overwhelmed this city, for the decease of your noble son, the Earl of Arran, cannot be imagined by any save those who knew how industriously his lordship had endeavoured its good and welfare, during his twenty\* years' government thereof; nor can the grief for so great a loss be confined to our walls if any gratitude remain amongst us, the whole Kingdom having enjoyed security, peace, and plenty, during his vicegerency, equal at least, if not

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\* The letter, although signed by him, is not in Keatinge's hand; twenty ought probably to read two.

surpassing, what it knew under any who preceded him in that great charge. This, my Lord, is great satisfaction to those who had the honour to be known unto him, and all the comfort left his servants wherewith to counter so irreparable a loss. This, my Lord, is what your Grace ought to find room for, in your most pensive thoughts on this sad occasion, and though I may with reason believe that, after some close strokes of the same kind, this last may make great impressions even on your sedate and even temper, yet, I am persuaded, that the same heroic constancy, and pious submission, which hath been your Grace's support in many conflicts of this kind and other adverse fortunes, scarce to be paralleled, will stand unshaken by an immoderate, and now unreasonable, sorrow.

Long life and health, my Lord, are allowed on all hands to be the greatest human blessings, and yet, even these have this certain alloy, that they cannot be exempt at length from frequent losses of this kind. It is *pœna longe viventibus data*, and will, I hope, be so considered by your Grace. However, even under that inconvenience, may your days be prolonged with health, may you see the tender saplings of your family become firm and solid, fit to prop and support the government as your Grace, their illustrious ancestor hath done, and may your end, many years hence, be crowned with eternal happiness, which whilst I live shall be the daily prayer of &c.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 5. Dublin.—I was greatly surprised when the dismal news was brought us by yesterday's packet of my Lord Arran's death, which immediately engaged my thoughts upon those several instances of the like nature which the Divine Providence hath held convenient for your Grace in those later years. This filled me up with present emotions in your Grace's behalf, until I considered what the great Psalmist acknowledged of himself in his private confessions unto God, "In the multitude of my sorrows Thy comforts have refreshed my soul." This, my God, was David's satisfaction at home when the world abroad thought him overwhelmed with troubles, and lost under the burden of his own grief. I cannot doubt but your Grace will make the best and wisest advantage to yourself of all your afflictions which are very many and very extraordinary. Permit me only humbly to recommend to your Grace's consideration from this great precedent, that it is no allowable argument of God's displeasure to his peculiar servant that he thinks fit to visit him with variety of sufferings. David was a man after God's own heart, and yet he was perpetually exercised and trained up under the discipline of such severities, and we cannot say that God loved him the less because he afflicted him so much. And what matter is it of what kind soever our sufferings are in this our short and transitory condition, so they prove conducive to our eternity of happiness. I can think much to your Grace

upon this subject and occasion ; but I must really acknowledge that at present my heart is too full to speak, and my hand too weak to write any more, for this is the first attempt that I have made to write a letter with my own hand since November last. I pray God bless your Grace and make you as glorious for your Christian fortitude, as you are eminent for a thousand excellences besides.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to JAMES CLARKE.

1685-6, February 6. Dublin.—Your sad and disconsolate letter of the 28th of the last month brought me the most dismal tidings that I received these many years, in the certainty of what I stood in dread of since I heard first of my dear Lord of Arran's sickness. . . . There shall nothing be wanting on my part to gather together the broken pieces of his fortune here. Never was any gentleman so misled and made a prey to by his own servants, wherefore it is now necessary that some person of known integrity, and in some measure versed in the concern be made use of ; I know none better than Mr. Bor who was his secretary and who served him with great honesty and affection. . . . The Lord Lieutenant is now going to mount, and I am going to see the vault at Palmerston Chapel, of which it is time for me to consider, having outlived a host of my friends. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685-6, February 9. St. James's Square.—I think your Grace can bear me witness that I have been no friend to non-residents whether the employments were civil, ecclesiastical, or military, and yet I now interpose with your Grace in the behalf of Dean Wilson because I am satisfied his desire to have a further licence of absence proceeds not from any unwillingness to return to his charge, but from an intention to put such an end to his affairs here, that he may not by them be put to ask for any leave of absence hereafter. I say nothing of the sad change lately befallen my family. I hope I have learned what use to make of it, and of whatever it shall please God to do with me and mine. And of the public, I shall say no more than that I am sorry to find the humour of accusing and traducing one another being again to be in fashion there ; but my Lord Lieutenant in time will find the disquiet it will produce, and [be able] to judge which proceeds from a real zeal to the government, and which from seeming to be so, or from malice and revenge. God send your Grace all the happiness you can wish. *Copy.*

ORMOND to COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY.

1685-6, February 9. St. James's Square.—I received your letter of the 9th of the last month when I was ill myself, and in a greater incapacity than by my own indisposition as your ladyship, I presume, has heard before now.

The conditions offered by Sir Robert Colvill do show that he has a good mind to the alliance your daughter will bring him, which considered with his fortune makes it in my judgment advisable to close with him, notwithstanding the accusation lately sent hither against him, for I am confident they are raised and countenanced out of envy and malice, and that he will make it so appear when he can have the common justice of being heard as I doubt not but he will ; in the meantime it will be unseasonable to move for favours to one that is put to justify his loyalty. At a more proper time my assistance shall not be wanting for the advantage of so near a relation as your ladyship's daughter is to &c. *Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 11. Dublin.—I have been often pleased with finding any occasion of writing to your Grace, but cannot be so at this time, when I have so melancholy a subject for this letter as your Grace's late loss of my Lord Arran, wherein, although your Grace is most nearly concerned, yet I have also some share, there being few persons now left in the world of his quality, of whose kindness to me, next to your Grace's, I had more experience, or put a greater value upon. Your Grace hath had many opportunities of letting the world see how well you can bear, as well the ill, as the good fortunes of this life ; and have gone through them both with that equal temper, as to leave it still in doubt, from your example, under which of them it is most difficult to moderate those contrary passions which both those conditions are apt to incline us unto, and your having so accustomed yourself to the mastery of them, may, I hope, now enable you to support yourself under this misfortune, which, although it is the last of the kind that you can be subject unto, yet is not, in that respect, I doubt, the least of those that have formerly happened to you, and is too great, I am sure, for me to offer at saying anything towards lessening your grief upon it ; though you have not many servants that wish you more ease and comfort under it.

Your Grace hath so great a concern for this country, that it will not, I am confident, be unpleasant to you to hear that the face of our affairs seems to be much changed since my Lord Lieutenant's coming over, and that people generally seem to be as much pleased under his government as they are likely to be under any besides your Grace's ; so that there is hopes that we may soon return into that condition again that we formerly were in whilst your Grace was with us. I verily believe that I have heard of more buying and selling of land, within this last month than I did in a year before, and very little is now sold for less than fourteen or fifteen years' purchase. And though the King's revenue hath something fallen of late, yet I do not doubt but it will soon rise again, if nothing extraordinary should happen to disturb

men's minds, or give them apprehensions of their not being so secure in their present possessions, as they now generally take themselves to be.

Capt. Mathew hath, I suppose, acquainted your Grace with the agreement he hath made with Capt. Flower, for the renewal of his lease of Durrow, whereby I am glad that you are likely to find that what I formerly offered on his behalf was not so unreasonable or disadvantageous to your Grace as he then seemed to believe it.

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685, February 12. Cornbury.—Our company by coach and waggon came safe on Wednesday night, jumbled together sufficiently, and we expect his Grace this evening. It is now two o'clock and I must send to Burford, to the postmaster there, if you have directed any letters to Cornbury, that he may send them away; but the next and all afterwards, pray direct them to Cornbury by Chipping-Norton. I have sent to the postmaster there to convey any that comes thither to us with all speed. Here is a fine place, fine air while the weather is good, but very few conveniences, for the house is not what it was intended to be. My wife and I send our service to you and yours.

EARL OF LONGFORD to JAMES CLARKE.

1685-6, February 15. Dublin.—Yours of the 15th current from Cornbury I have received, and am very glad to find by it my good Lord Duke is so hearty and well in his health. . . . My Lord Chief Justice Keatinge goes hence on Monday on his circuit, and will not be back these two months. . . .

My Lord Lieutenant is not well pleased with Captain Mathew for surprising him in the protecting of the Brennans, for when he granted Mr. Mathew authority to protect, he never mentioned the Brennans to him; nor gave him any account till a fortnight after he had received the plate, which and the service they offer of detecting a coiner, and some poor horse-stealers, his Excellency does not think a proportionable compensation for their pardons, who have committed so many and notorious villanies. And his Excellency is the more dissatisfied because about three weeks since a petition of the Brennans' offering to detect the coiner and horse-stealers was rejected at the Council Board, and his brother and another person, who solicited the said petition, were committed for holding correspondence with proclaimed Tories. Besides there is no discovery of the persons who broke into the Castle of Kilkenny, and consequently he thinks himself disappointed in the service he intended to my Lord Duke, which was the only motive that prevailed with him to give implicitly that authority of protection to Capt. Mathew. . . . Sir Nicholas Armorer died in his chair this afternoon.

## COL. E. VERNON to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 16.—Concerning his cause which he expects will soon come on, but has no certainty.

## ORMOND to COL. VERNON.

1685-6, February 20. Cornbury.—I received yours of the 16th yesterday, as I was returned from Cirencester, whither I went to see a house of my Lord of Newbury's, little to my satisfaction saving that I saw a fine country. Sure my Lord Chancellor will give your cause a hearing; if he really believes the King so much prejudiced by the bargain as he seemed to think, he will certainly free him from it as soon as he can.

*Abstract.*

## EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685-6, February 25. Whitehall.—I received your Grace's of the 22nd, and was well pleased that I had the good fortune to have obeyed your commands concerning Mr. Huffe before I received them, having by good luck not forgot what you desired for that gentleman some time ago, and consequently as soon as ever I heard the place was vacant, I put the King in mind of your Grace's pretensions, which the King very readily granted. It is no compliment, but real truth, that I wish from my soul I could be as successful in everything that I imagined would be agreeable to you, and I assure you, you should want nothing that your soul could think of. I wish your Grace all satisfaction at Cornbury, and that there were more good things belonging to the place to be at your service, and I hope you will have your health there, and enjoy it long wherever you are. No man living wishes you more happiness, nor is more faithfully and truly &c.

## JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1685-6, February 25. Hospital.—. . . I thank you kindly for your remembrance of me in the token you sent me by one of my Lord Lieutenant's secretaries, which, together with the donor's health was drank at the Globe. Your friends here are all well. The House is yet in debt, but they say will be out about a quarter of a year hence. Our chapel now goes on a little more briskly; we hope to see it finished by the latter end of the summer. . . .

## ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1685-6, February 27. Cornbury.—I must ask your leave to say nothing of the sad part of yours of the 11th of this month, but that I am well assured you take a good friend's part in whatever befalls me, and that I hope my brother Mathew consults you concerning the estate my son has left his fortune in. I know already it is incumbered with debts

of all sorts to such a degree that I am not in hope to see it free in my lifetime.

It is a sign that the disposition of the industrious part of the people of Ireland inclines to quiet and improvement, that my Lord Lieutenant's speech has settled their minds so far as it has, and I hope they will receive no discouragement, though as I hear there is great discourse and expectations in some of such and so great changes in the Army as cannot but alarm all the Protestants of Ireland. I hope it is but discourse and then it will pass over. . . . *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to PRIMATE BOYLE.

1685-6, March 1. Cornbury.—Concerning favours which the Primate had done his chaplain. He refers to Mr. Justice Gorges and says that he is a very honest and a very loyal man, and that there are as insufficient as he upon the benches. If he be removed, he must directly starve, unless some other provision be made for him, which is not the case with any other judge.\* *Abstract.*

#### COUNTESS OF CLANCARTY to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 2. Dublin.—I am extremely sorry to find by the honour of your Grace's letter that you have lately been indisposed in your health, together with your great and just cause of grief, which I assure your Grace, my Lord Chief Justice and I were both upon many accounts real sharers with you in, and I wish that we and those many more of your friends and servants in this kingdom, that bear a part with you in your trouble for this loss, could thereby lessen that great proportion of sorrow that I fear upon this sad occasion you take to yourself; but I hope God that has supported you hitherto under many trials of the same nature, will likewise do it in this, that may not shorten your life, which is of so great concern to all that know you, and particularly to me, who upon all occasions am still obliged to your Grace for your kindness and favour to me and mine, which I shall ever own with all the sense of gratitude imaginable.

Since I received the honour of your Grace's letter Sir Robert Colvill came to town and finding your Grace's approbation of what was treated of, we fully concluded the match, which, I suppose, in a short time will be consummated, he being so worthy as not to insist upon the title of honour, but to depend upon my brother McCarthy's promise to move for it when he shall find a more convenient season, at which time we doubt not of your Grace's assistance.

I find Sir Robert under a great sense of his obligations to your Grace for the honour and justice you did him in appearing for him before his Majesty and Council when that false information came against him, which is a thing altogether contrived

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\* The paper is much injured by damage and only partly decipherable.

to prejudice him in his Majesty's favour by my Lord Mount-Alexander and Sir Robert Hamilton, two great enemies of his, as it now appears, though undesignedly and very disguisedly so, for when my lord was lately in this kingdom he was for some days at Sir Robert's house, and very kindly, as I have heard, treated by him, without the least suspicion of his intended design against him; but I suppose Sir Robert has done himself the right to acknowledge your Grace's favour to him, and to inform you of what he conceives to be the grounds of their spleen against him, and therefore I will not trouble your Grace any more with it, but must humbly beseech you that as you have already been so generous as to take his part, so you will continue to do him all the good offices to his Majesty you think fit for his vindication, that so his loyalty may appear to be justified by a person of your Grace's worth and integrity to the Crown, whose word, I am sure, will find much more credit with his Majesty than his adversaries, and by your affording it him your Grace will persist in doing a great act of justice and kindness to Sir Robert, and consequently infinitely oblige &c.

*Postscript.*—My Lord Chief Justice presents his most obedient humble services to your Grace, and would have done it himself but that his hands are lame with the gout.

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 9.—Treasury Chambers.—The King having paid to your Grace for three years last past 200*l.* per annum for the duty of prizage in Ireland, and the last year being determined at Christmas last, I desire to know whether your Grace be willing to agree with his Majesty for that duty at the same rate for this present year, that I may receive his Majesty's pleasure therein.

#### ORMOND to CAPT. JAMES MATHEW.

1685-6, March 13. Cornbury.— . . . I shall only add that I desire to know whether I may depend upon having a pack of hounds, well bred and disciplined, sent me over about the beginning of September next, after they have done buck-hunting. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROCHESTER.

1685-6, March 13. Cornbury.—I have this day received your lordship's of the 9th of this month concerning the duty of prizage in Ireland, and am very willing his Majesty's officers should receive for him for a year from Christmas last at the same rate I have received for it these last three years, being 2,000*l.* per annum. *Copy.*

#### JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1685-6, March 15. Cornbury.—Our ladies go to Oxford to-morrow, and his Grace goes to see a house of my

Lord Strafford's with my Lord of Derby, about fourteen miles off. *Abstract.*

SIR R. COLVILL to ORMOND.

1685-6, March 20. Dublin.—By a letter which I lately received from Sir Maurice Eustace, and from other hands, I have been informed of your extraordinary kindness and favour to me in appearing seasonably when an information was maliciously brought in against me. The timing thereof sufficiently demonstrates the malice. I am very well assured to render me odious to your Grace was none of the least design thereof. Your Grace shall never have reason to be ashamed of any good character you have been pleased to give me, for as there is nothing I ever valued myself more for than my zeal to serve my Prince, so it is not in the power of malice to shake those resolutions, I have laid on a full consideration of my duty. I think it would be a hard matter to show how interest could make me step astray, the little fortune God has been pleased to bless me with, being held under his Majesty, and not to be rendered contemptible but by disturbing the public peace. One would think that malice might be ashamed of giving your Grace any further trouble on this account, and that after such a character from the person in the world that ought to be most regarded, they will let me die in peace, and not wound my memory any more; but I know them too well to think one foil will deter them. I must, therefore, beg the continuance of your Grace's favours, though I shall never be able sufficiently to express my gratitude for those your Grace hath already placed upon &c.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1685-6, March 22. Cornbury.— . . . You may freely make use of what rooms you please in Kilkenny Castle, but if my Lord Lieutenant comes, room must be made for him, and you may for that time remove to Dunmore if you think fit. . . . I would be glad to know how I shall do to get a cast of sore hawks out of Ireland against September next; whether I have any of my own at Burreshail or Achill that may be had. It will be good to enter them there at grouse or partridge before they are sent if it may be. I writ to you of dogs in my last, by which you may conclude that I hope to be able to ride and see. I thank God, I can do both here at this time. *Abstract.*

THE KING to ORMOND.

1685-8.—Directing the admission of Thomas Webb as supernumerary clerk of the woodyard; James Clarke as supernumerary sergeant of the chandry; William Scoresby as supernumerary clerk of the carriages; John Thompson as supernumerary clerk of the pastry; Rene Mezander as

supernumerary sergeant of the poultry; Philip Bickerstaff as supernumerary clerk of the poultry; Edward Wynn as supernumerary sergeant of the brewery; John Manley as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen, John Flock as supernumerary sergeant of the cellar; John Vivian as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen; Nicholas Fenn as supernumerary sergeant of the woodyard; James Halsey as supernumerary sergeant of the accetry; Laurence Ball as supernumerary sergeant of the bakehouse; and William Yardley as supernumerary clerk of the kitchen. *Abstract.*

#### JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, March 27. Cornbury.—. . . His Grace will go to Badminton on Easter Tuesday, and the following week he will be at London. . . . His Grace is very well. . . . His Grace commanded me to write particularly to you to know when you sent the letter his Grace wrote to my Lord Lieutenant before he left London, for his Grace wonders he had no answer; pray write particularly about this, whether you had any answer from the person you sent it to, whether received and delivered. *Abstract.*

#### RICHARD GRACE to ORMOND.

1686, March 28. London.—Concerning John Bagot, of Ireland, who had been his acquaintance from childhood and always behaved himself very well. Lord Arran gave a good character of him very often. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, March 29. Dublin.—Concerning Lord Arran's affairs. Takes the opportunity of Baron Hartstonge's going to England to send malicious pamphlets which were imported out of France and were intended to be published in Ireland, if they had not been stopped at the Custom House. *Abstract.*

#### JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, March 31. Cornbury.—Concerning the forwarding of letters. This is writ to send by Lord Mountjoy who goes early to-morrow. Any letters sent to his Grace after Saturday next must be directed to Badminton. *Abstract.*

#### JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, April 10. London.—. . . When his Grace comes I shall mention about my Lord Lieutenant's entertainment at Kilkenny, but I can tell you Cornbury was but barely furnished, and we sent down all sorts of linen [and] plate, provided for all sorts of drink, only two hogsheads of strong beer; we made use of some wood for firing, and hay, both

which his Excellency gave directions for, and what the garden afforded, which is but very little and ill stored ; so I presume they will order beer and all things to be laid in. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1686, April 16. Dublin.—Monsieur Lause going this day for England, I take the opportunity of so safe a conveyance to acquaint your Grace [with] the reports which come daily from England of my Lord Granard's being removed from being Lieutenant General of the Army to the Presidency of the Council ; that the Earl of Tyrconnell is Lieutenant General and brings over with him eighty new commissions ; that three of the Judges are changed, and that Mr. Nugent, Mr. Rice, and one from England are appointed in their places. These reports have filled not only the Army, but generally all the English and Protestants with so great consternation, that your Grace cannot imagine under what discouragements they are. For my own part, I think it the duty of every good subject to acquiesce in his Majesty's pleasure ; but foreseeing how great a mischief this may prove to the revenue by the damp which I find the trading men generally have upon them, and the scarcity it has occasioned already of the current cash, I think it my duty to lay it before your Grace who has so considerable a stake amongst us, and will in proportion soon feel the bad effects of it.

I here enclosed send your Grace a proposition of Mr. Robinson's to my Lord Ossory for the park of Tullough by which 100*l.* annual charge is saved and 140*l.* increase of rent will be got, and yet deer enough preserved for pleasure and accommodation of friends. I know there are some others who have their eye upon the park and will make propositions of this kind ; but your Grace knows the honesty of this person and if there be any doubt of his performance, good security will not be wanting to back it. Sir Charles Porter landed yesterday morning. He is not yet sworn Lord Chancellor, but I suppose will be as soon as his patent is under the seal. Will Legge landed with him and about a fortnight hence goes to his government, and in his way intends to take Kilkenny, Carrick &c. according to your Grace's commands. The bearer is much disappointed by my Lord Ossory's change of his regiment, by which means he is out of employment, and turned again to seek his fortune in the wild world ; but methinks it is [a] pity so meriting [a man] should be exposed to want and beggary.

**PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.**

1686, April 19. Dublin.—The most obliging favour of you Grace's of the 1st instant I received the 17th of this month from Col. Legge, unto whom I shall very readily perform all the civilities and respects that I am able. I presume your

Grace are satisfied that I am not much discomposed at the change of my condition. Your Grace have known my intentions in that point for some years past, and had not your Grace's advice, which always have had and ever shall have the force of a command, prevailed with me, I am very sure that I had humbly laid my employment at his Majesty's feet, when your Grace was taken from us. The advantage of the place after your Grace's removal hence was not much worth my concern, if compared with the drudgery of the work, and my satisfaction in it could not be very great when I saw myself alone exposed to the misrepresentations of those who thought their business could not be so easily compassed in this kingdom, while I continued in that station. I thank God I am very well pleased with my condition, which I shall heartily endeavour to improve for his Majesty's service, a duty I have ever professed and practised, and perhaps not without some hazard, above these forty years, and without making one step away, as far as I am able to recollect, and in which, by the blessing of God, I shall ever persevere, faithful and immovable in despite and confutation of all calumnies whatsoever, nor shall I dread to speak truth, or to deliver my opinion of his Majesty's affairs in this kingdom whenever it shall be required from me for his Majesty's service.

As to my personal health I am, God be praised, as well as I have been these seven years, bating some effects of my last fit of the gout, which yet continues upon my right hand, and my hearing is made less easy to me by the clamorous noises of the Chancery than it was some years ago. I do not trouble your Grace with this little account of myself as if I could suppose it in any degree worthy your Grace's concern or knowledge, but to answer the reports of some of my good friends in London, who have been pleased to say that my laying aside hath been upon the account of my own personal decay. I thank God they can say no worse of me, and I have yet so much charity for them as to wish them as much health as I have when they get up to my age. I shall not give your Grace in this paper any account of our public affairs. Things are not much altered from what they were, though I much fear the decay of the King's revenue. Many of the country gentlemen and farmers retire themselves into the cities, and, as it is reported, transport themselves into England as apprehensive of their insecurity in this, but I hope without sufficient reason for their fears. Denny Muschamp, who attends your Grace with this letter, will, I presume, be able to give your Grace some satisfaction to what your Grace shall be pleased to demand of him. By the now return of the Judges from their circuits, I find that many of the Irish nation, especially those in Connaught, seem to be as much disturbed at the reports that are sometimes thrown abroad of any alterations intended upon the Acts of Settlement as the English. I am infinitely obliged to my Lord Lieutenant.

He is exceedingly kind to me, and is of much esteem with all the English, and I hope with the Irish also, for I am sure he is very equal in his favours and deportments to them both.

I am heartily concerned for your Grace's health, and humbly beg that at some leisure times, when you have nothing else to do, you will cast away a line or two upon your ancient servant, for nothing can be more pleasurable to me than to hear that you are well ; I pray God bless you. I am &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, April 19. Dublin.—Though I lately gave your Grace the trouble of a letter by Monsieur Lause, yet I cannot forbear repeating the like by Cornet Mezandier, whose sole errand into England is to pay his duty to, and have the satisfaction of, seeing your Grace. He will tell your Grace how great a bugbear my Lord Tyrconnell is to the officers of the Army, and how far the report of eighty new commissions to be brought by him has mortified and disquieted their minds, for very few being named, every one is apprehensive it will be their own ill luck to turn out. But if this only affected the officers of the Army the mischief were inconsiderable, but the English are generally frightened with it, and partly by this, and partly by the frequent robberies which are committed, many are so discouraged that they are leaving the kingdom, and some are packing away for England, and others for the Plantations, believing they shall there find more security than here, and before six months are elapsed his Majesty will find the ill effects of this in his revenue.

I find my Lord Granard is so little pleased with being President, that he desires rather to be Governor of Jamaica, for the obtaining of which he has desired his friends to interpose with his Majesty. My brother expects, if he does not lose his troop, which the Irish report he shall for showing so little inclination to the natives by his severe prosecution of the Tories, that his lieutenant will be disbanded, my Lord Tyrconnell having expressed no little aversion to him because he happened to be the officer upon duty in the Castle when his lordship, being then a prisoner, was affronted by a private sentinel, whom Lieut. Parziter did rather commend than reprove for his unmannerly carriage towards him, and this so struck with his lordship that when he took a view of the troop on Gallows Green, and saw the lieutenant at the head of the troop, he could not forbear showing his resentment and publicly affronted him, holding up his cane at him, and swearing he was not fit to have any command in the Army. The gentleman's father, and indeed the whole family, were very loyal, and great sufferers for it in the late wars, and he himself has, since he was able to bear arms, served the King, and should he now be disbanded must starve, for the estate of his family was sold in the late times, and he has nothing

but his sword to trust to. My Lord Dartmouth knows the family, and has been very kind to the lieutenant upon Major Billingsley's score, who married his sister.

**REV. DEVEREUX SPRATT and REV. NICHOLAS SOUTHCOATE  
to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.**

1686, April 28. Tipperary.—Concerning a contribution towards the relief of the poor distressed French Protestants. Mr. Southcoate went on Monday last to Thomastown to present Mathew with a copy of my Lord Lieutenant's order for the collection, but found that Mathew had gone to Kilkenny. They request him to order Mr. William Mathew to pay that sum of money that his charity shall extend to those poor famished Christians. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1686, April 29. Dublin.—The bearer, Tory Will, is so alarmed at the intimations he has received from some friends at Court of his being represented an ill man to his Majesty, that, to preserve himself in his Majesty's good opinion, he is necessitated to take this journey. Your Grace, when you were here, was witness of his activity in prosecuting the Tories, and he, having since persevered in the same good service to the King and country, had the success, amongst others, to cut off two notorious villains, that were related to two Justices of the Peace of the name of Magenis, in the County of Down, who shelter themselves under the protection of Sir Thomas Newcomen, and consequently my Lord Tyrconnell. He and the Magenises, being thus at open war, have articed against one another before my Lord Lieutenant and Council, and though Capt. Hamilton was ready for a trial, and had his witnesses in town, his adversaries, merely to delay their coming to the touch-stone, got a commission to examine witnesses in the country, which was accordingly executed, and publication is granted, and a day is appointed for their public hearing. Mathew Barry, who has read the examinations, tells me that Capt. Hamilton has made full proof of his articles against them, which, upon the trial will vindicate him and load them. But in the meantime he leaves his cause to support itself by the justice and truth of it, and is forced to hasten to Court, there to defend himself against the malicious attacks which have been made against him by the unjust and scandalous suggestions of his enemies here. And if in his defence he wants your Grace's assistance, I hope your Grace will afford him your favour and good word, for he has several times quieted the northern parts by the destruction of that villainous race of people who grow up as fast almost as he cuts them off. He talks of endeavouring to get leave of his Majesty to go into the Venetian service against the Turks, but I hope he will not obtain it, for he is so necessary

here for the suppression of the Tories, especially in the North, that I am confident if he be absent, they will swarm again in those parts, not only to the great annoyance of travellers, but also to the obstruction of all inland commerce, and therefore I hope his Majesty will speedily send him back.

**ORMOND to DR. TIMOTHY HALTON.**

1686, May 1. St. James's Square.—Concerning John Browne, bachelor of arts, of All Souls College, who seeks dispensation for absence in the country in order to take the degree of master of arts. *Abstract.*

**DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.**

1686, May 1.—Concerning dispensations for Thomas May, scholar of All Souls College, whose parents had died, Charles Dobson, scholar of Pembroke College, whose father had died, Charles Allen, demy of St. Mary Magdalen College, who went to the country by reason of small-pox in the University, Thomas Cox, commoner of Brazenose College, who had been sick in the country, Thomas Armstrong, bachelor of arts, of Christ College, who by reason of an imperfection in his speech is unable to speak two declamations, and John Hacker, bachelor of arts, of Edmund Hall, who had been detained in the country by extraordinary business. *Abstract.*

**ORMOND to THE CLERK OF THE GREEN-CLOTH.**

1686, May 2.—Ordering the admission of Henry Gascoigne as one of the King's tail car-takers and the settlement upon him of the wages, livery cloth, cart rooms and other perquisites. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF OSSORY to ORMOND.**

1686, May 15. Badminton.—My wife and I are extremely glad to hear you are so well recovered, which we thank God for. My Lord, I found my wife as much improved in her shape as you could desire. I told Lause that for the Agent's place I thought it unnecessary, for the warrants is directed to me or to the Commander in Chief in my absence, and would be but an unnecessary charge to the officers. If the quarter-master be not fit for his place I should be glad to give it him. My wife presents her humble duty to your Grace.

**ORMOND to EARL OF OSSORY.**

1686, May 18. Hampton Court.—I have received yours of the 15th. As to Lause, if other regiments have no such officer as an Agent, he cannot expect you should put that charge upon your officers that others do not bear. The sufficiency of the quarter-master should be inquired into

and you cannot have better information than from Sir Charles Feilding, and therefore you should write to him about it. My Lord Tyrconnell told me yesterday at Windsor that Capt. Baskerville was dead, and that his Majesty would not dispose of the company but by your recommendation, which ought to be by advancing the next officer, and that, I conceive, is the lieutenant-colonel's lieutenant, unless your own will desire it, and this will make room for the orderly rising of inferior officers ; always provided there be no just exception against them, and if there be, they should be dismissed, since he, that is not fit to rise, is not fit to stay in the regiment. Of this you should likewise write to Sir Charles Feilding, though he should be removed to another command, because he must be presumed to know officers he has so long commanded better than a stranger. I am as glad as I ought to be that your wife goes on so well. It will be time a month hence to inquire when she will come to her own house at London. I will speak to my Lord Sunderland to prevent anybody's getting over the officers' heads into Baskerville's command. *Copy.*

**BARZILLAI JONES, Dean of Waterford, to JAMES CLARKE.**

1686, May 20. Waterford.—Concerning Mr. Thomas Dean, minister of Callan near Kilkenny, who seeks his Grace's permission to reside in Waterford. He has constantly attended his cure, and discharged it with general satisfaction, though neither he nor his wife and family have enjoyed any measure of health there. The position of affairs in those parts justify the steadiest, best resolved man, in apprehensions of danger. There is now quartered at Callan, a troop of dragoons, all Papists, and insolent to the highest degree, and very recently a neighbouring minister, Mr. Kearney, had his house broke open and spoiled, and his children barbarously treated. The Bishop designs Mr. Dean a prebend in his church. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF OSSORY to ORMOND.**

1686, May 22. Badminton.—I received your Grace's of 18th and I send you Sir Charles Feilding's letter by which your Grace will see that in case Captain Arthur be made captain he recommends his one to be captain-lieutenant. His name is Gilbert, a very good man, and one that came over with the regiment. Colonel Dorrington has writ to me, and says he has got a very fit man to be Adjutant from Colonel Douglas, and if your Grace thinks fit that the Adjutant that is now may be made a lieutenant, and this man may be in his place, Captain Arthur, I think, deserves very well to be advanced. My Lord, as for Lause's being Agent, I think there is no necessity, for although other regiments have, it is because they are in the country, now this being in the town the officer in chief receives the warrants. I have

sent to Sir Charles Feilding to know what sort of a man the quarter-master is. He bought his place as Mr. Clarke tells me.

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1686, May 23. Ratisbon.—I have now got with my whole company to the border of the Danube, here we take boats and descend by the river. We are come so far without any misfortune or considerable accident, but what some of our company brought on themselves. Tom Bourke and young Moore, not having patience to stay to fight till they came into Hungary, two days ago fought with each other in this place. Since they would fight, they could not acquit themselves better than they did both, but as I think Mr. Bourke was the aggressor in beginning the brangle, he has received two small wounds in his face and side that are good for correction and not of danger. After the matter, they were found together and so little anger left that Moore was sucking the wound in his side which they were afraid might bleed inward.

I am not yet come to know anything of the affairs of this country. I find we are like to come time enough to the opening of the campaign, of a vast number of volunteers there being but few yet gone before us. I find it is now believed the Turks will be stronger than the former years, and I think the resolution of besieging Erla at the opening the campaign is now changed. As soon as I can know anything considerable I will remember the directions your Grace gave me, and will now and for ever continue what your Grace's favours and bounty has made me, and what I have so often called myself.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, May 30. Dublin.—I send your Grace enclosed the produce of the revenue of this kingdom for three quarters of a year end at Lady Day last compared with the produces of the said quarters in the preceding year, by which your Grace will be able to judge how this kingdom thrives in trade. I sent your Grace formerly the two quarters end at Mid-summer, 1685, compared also with the same quarters of the former year, and by adding the totals of the four quarters of each year your Grace will easily find the complete produces of each year, and by the totals of each branch will find how they rise or fall. I had sent them sooner to your Grace, but that we have but one fair writing clerk in the Accomptant General's Office, who has been so employed since my Lord Lieutenant's arrival, that till lately he could not find leisure to transcribe them. But hereafter your Grace shall have such schemes as these of the revenue as early as my Lord Lieutenant or Lord Treasurer has them, while I have the honour to serve his Majesty in this station, which my

countrymen say is not like to be long. And whenever it is his Majesty's pleasure to remove me from it, I shall very contentedly retire to Longford, and heartily wish his Majesty may be as faithfully and diligently served in his revenue by those who succeed me. It is said when my Lord Tyrconnell arrives, who is now upon the roads, there will not only be great changes in the Army, but also in the Council; and that for the latter, his lordship brings his Majesty's direction for dissolving the Council once more, and that in this new constitution there will be but twelve Protestants, and eighteen Roman Catholics. I need not give your Grace any account of affairs here, because the bearer goes so well instructed, that he is acquainted with all things related to the public, an account whereof he is fully prepared to give your Grace.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

1686, May.

Arthur, Earl of Granard, Lord President of the Council,  
 Richard, Earl of Barrymore,  
 Jenico, Viscount Gormanstown,  
 Dennis Daly, Esq., one of the Justices of the Common  
 Pleas,  
 Nicholas Purcell, Esqr.,  
 Pierce, Viscount Ikerrin,  
 Stephen Rice, Esq., one of the Barons of the Exchequer,  
 Alexander, Earl of Antrim,  
 Thomas Nugent, Esq., one of the Justices of the King's  
 Bench,  
 Sir Maurice Eustace, Knt.,  
 William, Earl of Clanricarde,  
 Richard, Viscount Rosse,  
 Richard Hamilton, Esq.,  
 Pierce, Viscount Galmoy,  
 Richard Nangle, Esq.,  
 Richard, Earl of Tyrone,  
 William, Earl of Limerick,  
 Nicholas, Earl of Carlingford,  
 Justin Macarthy, Esq.,  
 Richard, Earl of Tyrconnell.

#### PRIMATE BOYLE to ORMOND.

1686, June 5. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 1st of May was delivered me by Cornet Mezandier, the 29th of the same month, for which I humbly kiss your Grace's hands. I here-with send your Grace the new addition that is made to the Council here, but they are not yet sworn, and the new model of our Army, but their commissions are not yet landed. The last public newsletters from London writ that the King's customs did much decrease in England, which I think is the worst news that I can hear of that kind, and I much fear

that ours will do so here likewise in a short time, if some course be not taken for the public satisfaction ; for the English of this country, especially the farmers, and the trading-men, are put under such great apprehensions and fears that we are not to expect the continuance of so full a trade amongst us as hath hitherto been, but perhaps a little time, and their own quiet enjoyments of their holdings may discuss those jealousies.

Many of the poor persecuted French Protestants in the West of this kingdom are, as we are informed, transporting themselves into Pennsylvania, for they say, they dare not stay here in this country, lest their own King should find them here, and they had rather go anywhere or die, than to be brought again under his severities. And indeed too many have taken up an opinion that we must all be at the mercy of the King of France and the Pope, if either of them think it seasonable to break with our King, notwithstanding any opposition that shall be made them here. And this they presume to argue from rational consequences, and from the present posture of affairs ; but I hope and presume they will find themselves extremely mistaken in their logic, for, God be thanked, notwithstanding their wild conjectures, we are all in a perfect peace, and I hope shall long continue so.

The Tories are in a great measure suppressed and taken. The country gaols are somewhat full of them, and it is thought that this coming circuit of the Judges will dispose of very many of them, and put them out of a possibility of committing any further villainies. The Earl of Tyrconnell is not yet landed, but he is hourly expected. I pray God bless your Grace.

*Postscript.*—Since my concluding this letter the Earl of Tyrconnell is landed.

#### DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1686, June 10. Queen's College, Oxford.—Concerning a dispensation for William Buckle, bachelor of arts of Magdalen Hall, for absence occasioned by his attendance on Lord Berkeley of Berkeley Castle. *Abstract.*

#### ANSWER of COLONEL VERNON regarding NEEDWOOD FOREST.

1686, June 17. Dublin.—Concerning allegations made by Sir Henry Every and Mr. Howard against him in regard to his management of the Forest as Deputy Lieutenant to Ormond. The allegations were that the lodges were sold or farmed, that the deer were killed at noon-day by strangers, that no wood-moot court was kept, and that deer were killed and timber cut down by Colonel Vernon without warrant. *Abstract.*

## VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON TO ORMOND.

1686, June 19. Dublin.—I have the honour of commanding a troop in your Grace's regiment. I think it my duty to give your Grace an account of a proceeding, in my poor judgment, somewhat extraordinary. On Wednesday last, being at my quarters, I received orders from the Earl of Tyrconnell to have my troop by nine of the clock in the morning at the Naas on Friday, which was yesterday. In obedience to which I accordingly came thither at the hour appointed. Between two and three in the afternoon his lordship came and viewed us, who liked the horses so well that he was pleased to tell me he wondered where I could get horses of so large a size. After being viewed, and for some small time exercised, his lordship discharged us, and told me he liked the troop and that there needed not above two or three horses or men to be changed; but commanded me to send my quarter-master after him to the town of Naas by whom he would send me an account of what he thought fitting to be done. I paid obedience to his orders, but he was not gone half a mile before he sent for my lieutenant, Capt. Taaffe, who produced his commission but the day before at the head of the troop, and therefore must necessarily be a stranger to all the men, who brought me in the evening a letter from my lord, a copy of which I have here presumed to enclose to your Grace, with a list of about eleven men not thought fit to serve, by which letter your Grace will see I am not only commanded to turn them out, but also to take such men as my lieutenant shall provide. As to the men, excepting two, which I acquainted my lord I designed to discharge, I do aver to your Grace that there is not in the Army more soldierlike men, better equipped, or better disciplined, and I hope it will appear to your Grace very hard usage, that a lieutenant who came into the Army but the day before, should be consulted with about the men, and have power to provide others for their places, whilst the captain who has served with these men above eight year, and whose loyalty I hope was never questioned, should stand by as a cipher.

But though I blush already for my tediousness, yet I must beg your Grace's pardon for continuing the same fault a little longer. Upon viewing the list I said I was sorry to see one man in it, who was as good a man, and so well horsed as any one in the Army, to which my lieutenant made this answer, "O my Lord, this order is not so strict but that my Lord Tyrconnell has left me a discretionary power to keep in whom I think fit, and if your lordship's opinion of this man be this, he shall continue." This is, I am sorry I cannot call it a short, account of this matter. I have not yet discharged the men, nor do I think fit to take men of my lieutenant's choosing, when I am not thought myself fit to choose. My Lord, I am come of a father whose greatest glory is that he has

ever been eminent for his loyalty, and though I have not had the same opportunity for showing mine, yet I have the same blood, and as much readiness to sacrifice either life or fortune for the King's service as anybody, and I beseech your Grace to give me your advice how to proceed in this affair, for if I am not thought worthy of such a commission as I now enjoy nor capable of discharging the place, I shall with all cheerfulness and submission asquiesce.

*Enclosure—*

**EARL OF TYRCONNELL to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.**

1686, June 18.—As I do not question your lordship's zeal for the King's service, so I doubt not but you will use all means to have him well served in what depends upon you, I find about eleven men marked in your troop unfit to serve, and Capt. Taaffe tells me he knows of several gentlemen willing to come in to serve the King. I desire your lordship to accept of them as they come in, provided they be well mounted and likely men in the rooms of those marked by Col. Hamilton as unfit, the names of which he will bring you. I have desired Capt. Taaffe also to acquaint you with the methods used in the Army in England, where unfit men are removed that have good horses, which your lordship may observe. I am &c.

**VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.**

1668, June 20. Imperial Camp, near Buda.—Pursuant to your Grace's commands to me, I have sent my Lord Treasurer this day the state of affairs here as near as I could judge of them. I will not repeat to your Grace what I have said there; but in all human appearance this siege will not have the end the last had, and Buda will be soon mastered with all Hungary, which depends upon it. The two great difficulties in it will be the great want of forage, this country being all burnt to dust, and the having two generals, who seldom do well united. But the first of these the Turks ease us in by having not so much as a thousand horse near us to keep our foragers from going where they please, and the Duke of Lorraine is so good, and does place the advantage of the Empire and of Europe so far above any other concern, that the other will be no great mischief to us. There never lived a more watchful general, nor a better tempered man than he seems to me. After him I must commend the great civility and goodness of Cornet Taaffe. He has been so kind to all his Majesty's subjects here, and is so in particular to me, that it gives me confusion to think how little I shall be able to return it. He is extremely civil and kind to Mr. Butler. Were he his brother, he could hardly treat him better. I have not heard a word out of England since I left it.

## DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to ORMOND.

1686, June 22. Queen's College, Oxford.—Concerning dispensations for Edmund Marten, master of arts, of Merton College, to enable him to take degree of bachelor of physics, and Thomas Harwood, bachelor of arts, of Lincoln's College, who is going to travel beyond the seas. *Abstract.*

## RICHARD TURNER to ORMOND.

1686, June 22. London.—May it please your Grace I have herewith sent the lease for my Lady Ossory's separate maintenance, engrossed, and nothing to be done but signing, sealing, and delivering. Mr. Serjeant Pemberton has signified his approbation of it by putting his name &c. to that part with the end label to it. The other is only a counterpart for my Lord Arthur Somerset &c. to perfect. . . .

Yesterday my Lord Chief Justice Herbert gave judgment for Sir Edward Hales. He said that eleven of the judges were of one mind, that is of his, and one of another. I think it is Mr. Justice Street. The reasons he gave for the judgment were : 1. That the King of England is, and the former Kings were Sovereign Princes. 2. That the laws of England were the King's laws. 3. That the King and Kings of England, as all other Sovereign Princes, had power to dispense with all penal laws when there was any necessity for doing it. 4. That the King was sole judge of such necessity. 5. That the King's powers and prerogatives were not charged with any trust from the people ; but that they were natural and inherent in him. 6. That in the particular case, in regard the King did dispense, the dispensation was good, and therefore the plaintiff had no cause of action.

Yesterday Prance stood in the pillory at Westminster, in the place where Dr. Oates formerly stood, but had much worse usage, for he was pelted sadly. This day the men that robbed the Harwich mail of the gold were found guilty. The enclosed are instructions for to perfect the writings.

## ORMOND to VISCOUNT BLESSINGTON.

1686, July 7. Badminton.—Being thus far removed from London, I did not receive your lordship's of the 19th of the last month till the 3rd of this, so that I believe you have been put to declare your resolution touching the admittance of the men brought you by Capt. Taaffe before now, or will be put to it before this letter or any advice from me can come to your hands. Yet I will venture to tell your lordship that I should have thought your best way had been to have stated the case to my Lord Lieutenant, and to have received his direction in it. It is a new method, I think, in Ireland, that general officers or brigadiers should appoint as many changes of common men as they shall think fit. Yet I hear it is so practised here, and it may be fit to submit to and follow

the example. But I think it is not the practice here or anywhere, that the lieutenant should be charged with the trust of providing new men, if there be a captain in the place or within the kingdom. There cannot, I confess, be too much care taken to have the King well served in his Army, since he pays it so well, and this further check upon officers of brigadiers taking view of common men may be useful, but even that invention is not less subject to abuse, by partiality or animosity, than most others are. This is all I have to say on the subject of your lordship's, more than if I were able to advise better or any other way to serve you, it would appear that I am &c.

*Postscript.*—By what I hear has been done in other cases I think it may be concluded that the men your lieutenant is to bring will be of another religion than has been heretofore admitted into the Army, which though principally intended was not thought fit to be declared in a written order. Yet in the choice of such I think the captain ought to be trusted.

*Copy.*

#### EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, July 11.—Concerning his command. The next day he is to attend the Lord Lieutenant to Kilkenny whence his Grace's regiment is to march to Lisburn. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 12. Dublin.—The bearer will tell your Grace what unexpected alterations we have here in the Council, among the Judges, in the Privy Council, in the Army, Corporations, Commissions of the Peace &c. as also what are like to be the consequences of it in the revenue, and in every private man's concern. For the alarm is so general, that every man who has money pockets it up, and consequently, no trading being in the country, every man feels the mischief of it, by seeing no possibility of receiving rents. Nay, there is so little money stirring that the quarter rents cannot be had, and if our collectors distrain cattle, they can find no markets for them, after they are legally appraised. This being our present state, your Grace may judge what will be the future. For our merchants mind only now the calling home their effects from abroad, and I hear of no commissions to factors, as formerly, for buying up the native commodities. I verily believe the Customs will not be found to decrease much the last quarter, for the reason aforesaid, but the decrease in the excise will be found considerable when the quarter's accounts are sent up. The decrease in the Customs will be visible the next quarter, unless some speedy course be taken to quiet people's minds, and free the trading-men from the fears and jealousies they are now possessed with. For till men can be persuaded that they

may be safe in their fortunes they will not incline to adventure in trade, and it is great pity so great a stop should be put to the flourishing condition of this kingdom. In fine, my Lord, it is not easy to represent to your Grace the great consternation people are generally under of which they will not suddenly be cured.

My Lord Lieutenant is this day gone to Kilkenny to view your Grace's and my Lord Ardglass's regiments of horse before my Lord Tyrconnell makes the reformation he designs in both. His Excellency intends to be back by this day sennight. I had almost forgot to tell your Grace that when Capt. Mathew was in town he proposed to the Commissioners their taking the prizage for his Majesty's use during your Grace's life, and insisted upon 2,200*l.* per annum, with which I find the Commissioners are not inclinable to comply, because, for those three years past, his Majesty has lost near 1,000*l.*, and they have no prospect that the revenue will rise.

#### THE KING to ORMOND.

1686, July 12. Windsor.—Ordering the admission of John Manley as second clerk of the kitchen in room of John Clements, removed to be chief clerk, and of Sir Henry Firebrace as controller of the Household in room of Sir Henry Churchill removed to be second clerk of the Green-cloth, and of John Sparrow in room of Sir Henry Firebrace. *Abstract.*

#### VISCOUNT MOUNTJOY to ORMOND.

1686, July 17. Imperial Camp before Buda.—The 13th of this month the Duke of Lorraine resolved to attempt making a lodgment upon the breach our cannon had made in the wall of Buda. About seven at night the attack began, and a party of grenadiers, backed by all our Englishmen and several other volunteers, mounted the breach till they came to the palisades, where the fight continued for a whole hour with more firmness on both sides than has been often seen. All sorts of weapons were used on the Turks' side—fireballs, granadas, great and little, halberds, pikes, even scimitars, but nothing flew so fast or did such mischief as stones, by one of which your Grace's servant, Mr. Moore, had his head beat to pieces. We had his body brought off and buried in a ruined church in Old Buda. I take what care I can to dispose of what horses and other things he had, of which I will send Mr. Clarke an account by next post. I doubt all will not amount to much. Whatever he had about him was taken away before we came at his body. With him were killed one Mr. Wiseman, a brave young man, whose body we cannot find. Some say they saw him struck down with a scimitar at the top of the breach, likewise Captain Rupert and Captain Talbot, one who had served in Hanover. I think every Englishman there might be said to be wounded more

or less. The worst hurt were Lord George Savile, who is shot through the belly, Mr. Forbes shot into the groin, Mr. Bellasis shot into the breast, and St. George through the shoulder. The last is without danger, and I believe the rest will recover. The others were hurt with stones and arrows. My son and I escaped best. In this attack were likewise killed the Prince Feldentz, Prince Picolomini, Count Dona, the Duke of Vejar, your Grace's acquaintance, who died yesterday, and many other gentlemen, with four or five hundred soldiers, and when we had done we were fairly beaten from the breach. But this cannot preserve the town, to which we do not yet hear that any considerable succour is coming, though I believe the garrison are resolved to *opiniatrer* it. This morning the Bavarians took an advanced post but lost in the action the Count de Fountain, a lieutenant general and best foot officer they had. I am sorry I cannot give your Grace a better account, and am very much afflicted for Mr. Moore, who was as mettled and as pretty a youth as lived.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 20. Dublin.—I presume to send your Grace the enclosed from my brother to me, that by it your Grace may be acquainted with the usage he received from my Lord Tyrconnell at Kilkenny. And though it was not half so bad as Captain Reynold Graham, my Lord Preston's brother, had from his lordship, yet the liberty he takes in his haughty humour to abuse gentlemen, is very discouraging to those who have and will serve the King at least as faithfully as himself. His lordship, notwithstanding he commended my brother's troop upon his first view, was pleased to pick out seventeen of the men whom he turned out, though they were young, lusty fellows and very well mounted. What alteration he has made in the rest of your regiment I do not yet particularly know; but he charged and directed my Lord Roscommon not only to supply the vacancies he has made with Roman Catholics, but also that hereafter as vacancies fell they should be filled up with Roman Catholics.

There being a dispute between Captain Graham and Captain Anderson, both of my Lord Ardglass's regiment, about precedence, their commissions bearing the same date, his lordship directed them to throw cross and pike for it, to which Captain Graham submitting, as he thought it was his duty to obey the lieutenant-general, the chance fell to Captain Anderson, with which Captain Graham, being dissatisfied, he applied to my Lord Lieutenant when he arrived at Kilkenny. And my Lord Tyrconnell and Major General Macarthy acquainting my Lord Lieutenant that Captain Graham had never before an higher command than ensign in Colonel Macarthy's regiment in France, my Lord Lieutenant directed the two captains to throw dice for the precedence,

upon which the chance, the second time, fell to Captain Anderson's lot. And Captain Graham, understanding that the ground of my Lord Lieutenant's judgment for their throwing dice was because his Excellency had been informed that he had been in the Army never higher than an ensign, he, the next morning to undeceive his Excellency brought to him two commissions that he had from his late Majesty as captain, one whereof was in the Army in Flanders, where he actually served, and the other in Tangier, from whence he was absent by leave from his late Majesty. Upon perusal of these commissions his Excellency altered his opinion, according to the rules now practised in England, and declared to my Lord Tyrconnell that the right of precedence was Captain Graham's, he having had two commissions before to be captain, and that Anderson had never had a commission before his present one. My Lord Tyrconnell said he had waived his right, and submitted to the decision of dice which gave it against him. Graham replied it was not his choice but a force upon him by his lord's commands, whom he obeyed as his superior officer. My Lord Tyrconnell upon this, gave him the lie, and asked whether he clapped his pistol to his breast and so forced him. His Excellency then reproved my Lord Tyrconnell for using such indecent language in his presence, and told him that he ought to have considered whose character he bore, and added that the command of a superior officer was a force upon an inferior officer, whose duty it was to obey, and not to dispute it, and the right of preceding being Captain Graham's, he was resolved to give it to him. In the afternoon, the troops being drawn out, my Lord Tyrconnell went to the head of Captain Graham's troop, called him a rascal, and said that he would teach him to tell lies to my Lord Lieutenant, adding that a lying fellow was a dangerous instrument in an army, to which Captain Graham replied, "My Lord, such language was not fit to be given to any gentleman." The next day, his lordship, pretending to give a visit to a friend who lived within five miles of Kilkenny, and to lodge there that night, took leave of his Excellency, but, instead of going to his friend's house, drove on to Carlow; and the next day his Excellency set forward for Dublin, and on Saturday arrived at Chapelizod, two days sooner than he intended when he went hence.

His Excellency I find very well pleased with his reception at Kilkenny, and is exceedingly satisfied with your Grace's seat, but he had not time to see Dunmore. By this day's sennight's packet I hope to send your Grace a view of Midsummer quarter's produce of the revenue.

*Encloses—*

CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGER TO EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, July 12. Kilkenny.—Concerning a severe check he has received from the Earl of Tyrconnell. His

lordship said that he was informed that Aungier opposed his Majesty's interest, but would not say who were his accusers, nor in what particular he offended, only that it was his general character, and that report had been given to higher than himself. *Abstract.*

MRS. ELIZA CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, July 21. Hampton Court.—His Grace will be in London either to-morrow or the next day. His Grace has a great cold at the present, but I hope this warm day will help to cure him. *Abstract.*

EARL OF CLARENCE to ORMOND.

1686, July 22. Dublin Castle.—By your Grace's favour I was the last week at Kilkenny, but I must go again before I can give your Grace, or even myself, any account of that noble place, for I could not see much of it, my stay having been there but two days, in which time, I saw your Grace's regiment there and my Lord of Ardglass's, all but one troop, which was here upon duty. Your major thought yours a very good regiment, and so did many other officers; but our lieutenant-general had many exceptions to make to it, and particularly against your quarter-masters, whom, he said, must be displaced, of all which I doubt not but your Grace has had a particular account from your lieutenant-colonel, who was very zealous, according to his duty, to preserve your rights and privileges in your regiment, and my Lord Tyrconnell thereupon directed him, saying he had as much respect for your Grace as any man living, to know your pleasure, and to give you an account of everything, before any of your non-commissioned officers were removed. But a great many of the common men are put out, many of whom, I believe, nobody else would have dismissed. Some his lordship says he is satisfied are disaffected to, and not well qualified for the King's service, and the officers, who ought to know them best, are not to be believed in the characters they give of their men. That which was most remarkable at Kilkenny was the charge the lieutenant-general gave my Lord Roscommon upon his allegiance to admit none into your Grace's regiment but Roman Catholics, which, you will believe, does not a little confirm men in the fears they were under before, but this Lord Tyrconnell has since denied, and Lord Roscommon positively avers it to his face. But it cannot be doubted that Lord Tyrconnell gave him those orders, for he did the same to other officers, even Roman Catholics, who will own it, and were troubled for it. It would be too tedious to give your Grace a minute account of all these particulars, but my brother can do it if you please. I have written at large all matters of fact to my Lord President. If the King reads my letters, and is satisfied with the proceedings, he is the best judge.

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 23. Dublin.—On Thursday last, my Lord Roscommon being returned from executing my Lord Tyrconnell's commands in disbanding several troopers in your Grace's regiment, and coming to wait upon my Lord Lieutenant at the very instant my Lord Tyrconnell was with his Excellency, my Lord Lieutenant asked his lordship whether he had not told him at Kilkenny that my Lord Tyrconnell had directed him not to admit any but Roman Catholics in the room of those persons he had marked to be disbanded in the several troops, to which my Lord Roscommon answered in the affirmative, and averred to my Lord Tyrconnell's face that he had given him such orders, which my Lord Tyrconnell as positively denied, and said that my Lord Roscommon officiously undertook to do it without any persuasion of his. I suppose my Lord Lieutenant has represented this matter to his Majesty. We all believe here that my Lord Roscommon acted by Tyrconnell's orders, which his lordship disowns now because he is not warranted therein by his Majesty's instructions to him. However, the mischief is done generally throughout the Army, contrary to his Majesty's intentions, and where any of the Roman Catholics have commands they have turned out the most part of their troops and companies, and taken in new men of their own religion, which, it is supposed, they have done by my Lord Tyrconnell's direction.

## EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, July 24. Dublin.—I am just come from Kilkenny, where your Grace's regiment appeared so as my Lord Lieutenant was very well pleased with them, and, I dare presume, will own it to your Grace, and truly, my Lord, I should not have blushed had they appeared before the King. It is my duty to let your Grace know of several alterations made among us at that rendezvous. There are so many as to the commission officers, that I must take the next to give you a particular account of them, but that was before our meeting by commissions sent over, and in the field pricked down to be dismissed as followeth : in your Grace's troop fifteen, Lord Kingston's twenty, Lord Kinsale's thirteen, Lord Blessington's eighteen, Capt. Boyle's thirteen, Capt. Aungier's seventeen, Capt. Carne's thirteen, my own eight. Poor Benson is dismissed from my Lord Blessington's troop, being quartermaster, but I pleaded hard for him, and so did many more, and he is promised to be quarter-master to Lord Cloncarty. There is one Mr. Edward Burke quarter-master in his place, and the troop commanded to Loughrea and the other seven with me into Ulster. Your Grace hath never a lieutenant left but your own and mine lately put in. Poor Robert Dillon is very uneasy. I wish I were with your Grace to tell you all my thoughts, for I bless God I have so far followed both

your example and precepts as to be covetous of serving the King well. Willing I am to be judged by my Lord Lieutenant whether I have, and indeed, my Lord, may venture to appeal to anybody for my soul is full on it. I am sure your Grace will hear how I have been put to justify orders given me, and after forty odd years it is time I should know what to do with them when I receive them. But I thank God I am fully justified and all is well again.

My Lord, there was an adjutant named to act for your regiment. He is a German, of Col. McDonnel's recommendation, and truly a civil, discreet man. I offered your Grace's right to name your own, and this is to serve and have the allowance, but till you declare your further pleasure. I am also advised to dismiss my quarter-master, Jones, who served in Cromwell's army here. I have gotten time to crave your Grace's commands, and to beg your Grace's leave I may name my own quarter-master. I will answer for his fitness. I wish heartily your Grace's regiment in England, if it were the King's and your pleasure. I am for ever &c.

Your adjutant's name is out of my thoughts till the next.

#### SAME to SAME.

1686, July 27. Dublin.—Having the opportunity of this hand, I can freely write to your Grace the truth of what hath made some noise here, and will reach your ear at London; but I have not the least fear it can be so represented to your Grace, as to do me disadvantage in your thoughts, which I am sure I would as soon die as merit.

My Lord, when my Lord Tyrconnell was leaving Kilkenny, and in his coach, he came out and took Col. McDonnel and I aside, and there commanded us both positively to take in no men into the regiment in the room of those I gave your Grace an account were turned out, but such as were Roman Catholics. These orders, my Lord, could not be expected to be kept private, for then they never could be obeyed, and therefore, I first acquainted my General, my Lord Lieutenant, with them, and truly, my Lord, cannot yet think it a crime, and then consulted McDonnel how to deliver those orders to [the officers] of your regiment with the [best] gloss upon it I could, and therefore told them altogether, Col. McDonnel standing by me, that they were not to look upon this as a distinction of religion, though seemingly so; but that there were many poor Irish gentlemen who wanted a share of the King's bread and bounty, which we had long and plentifully had, and it was to provide for them. McDonnel did not only stand by, but said before them all this was my Lord Tyrconnell's orders, which doth sufficiently justify the truth of it. If it had been possible to suppose I could have made such orders, I would have said something in my own excuse, but there were so many speake of it that I might be silent. Yet, when

the noise it made rendered it inconvenient, it was forgotten, and my Lord Tyrconell took me into my Lord Lieutenant's closet, and asked me whether he had given me such orders. I that had [taken them] down, and had not learned to [lie] no more than Deny [Muschamp], positively affirm it, or I am sure I had not been fit to live. It was not, I think, convenient for the King's service to have had this much scanned, and I guess the talk is over for that reason, and I am sure, my Lord, whatever I can apprehend may be for his Majesty's service shall be as much my endeavour as my duty while I live, and therefore, my Lord, this account need be no farther mentioned than to your Grace, since I am told I shall not be cashiered, and all is well again. I am with everlasting duty &c.

My Lord, I must ask your Grace a thousand pardons for the many letters I have writ you on one subject, and troubled you with [another] two. I will do so no more.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, July 29. Dublin.—The noble bearer, my Lord President, is so much better able by discourse, than I by letter, to acquaint your Grace with the great changes and present posture of affairs in this kingdom, that I resolve to save your Grace the trouble of a long letter, the intent of this being only to assure your Grace, that if you have any commands for so insignificant a person as I am, I am ready to receive them, and execute them, with my usual faithfulness and zeal to your Grace's service. I hope by Tuesday's packet to send your Grace the scheme of June quarter's revenue, by which your Grace will be able to take some measure how we are like to thrive here, where, in the memory of man, there has not been known the like scarcity of money that now is all over the kingdom.

SAME to SAME,

1686, August 2. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 27th of July I have received and have not time now to answer it, the packet being just now going. This only serves to convey the enclosed to your Grace, which is a short view or abstract of Midsummer quarter, the effects of my own pains, which possibly my Lord Treasurer may not have, and therefore I beg of your Grace to keep it to yourself, till we have time to draw the scheme at large, of which your Grace shall have a copy. I wish your Grace could tell me the name of that disbanded officer, who tells those fine stories, and says that he was turned out because he was a Roman Catholic, for we keep an authentic register of all our officers' faults, and shall be able to give just reasons for dismissing any of them. Since your Grace is so great a stranger to the alterations here, I

shall, by the next safe hand, give your Grace a clear account of them, which I would now have done if time would have permitted it.

**ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.**

1686, August 3. Hampton Court.—I received your lordship's of the 20th of July some days after I had received others of the 22nd, giving an account of Captain Graham's rebuke much to the effect your lordship writes it at large, and I hear complaint has been made to the King in the captain's behalf. What reparation can or will be given him I cannot tell. His Majesty, as long as he employs the Earl of Tyrconnell in so high a place, and great a trust, may think it necessary to support him, even in some irregularities and excesses, at least not to mortify him, or lessen his authority by any public reprehensions, however he may dislike the roughness of his proceedings in the discharge of his trust, the nature of which, if it be such as his lordship assumes, would require all the smoothness and temper the performance of it is capable of. I confess his proceeding with your brother, though not so reproachful in language, cannot but be as grievous almost as if it had been as unsupportable as that with Graham, especially to a gentleman so remarkably loyal, and so ready to manifest his loyalty as your brother has been. It would be surprising and uncomfortable enough if his Majesty should take the character of all men's affections in that kingdom to his service, even from my Lord Tyrconnell himself; but to take from him when he takes it but from others, who perhaps are not very competent judges, or informers in the case, would be something more intolerable, so that I cannot fear but that his Majesty will take other measures, and in that confidence suffering should have patience.

I shall be glad to see the produce of the quarter your lordship promises, not so much to satisfy a curiosity, as to judge in some measure whether trade be really so damped as our tenants would make us believe when we call for rents. Though I writ to your lordship that I would be content to take 2,000*l.* a year for my prizage for a term or during my life, yet, if I can secure a better bargain, I hope your lordship will not think yourself so bound to the trust as to make use of my letter to you. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDRON.**

1686, August 3. Hampton Court.—I am glad you received any, though never so little, satisfaction at Kilkenny. I hope your Excellency may return thither before you take up Dublin for your winter quarters. I am preparing field entertainment for myself at Cornbury, and if I can prevail with your Excellency's relations, they shall keep up the custom of spending some days there before the Court returns

to Whitehall. I am sorry proceedings, in themselves harsh enough to very honest and loyal men, should be executed with so much harshness in the manner. Men may be undone civilly though very substantially. There has been a time of much recess from the Court, some of the chief ministers going to take the waters, and others the air at their own homes. I, though none of the number, have spent that time here and at London, so that I have not seen any of them, not even my Lord Treasurer, with whom I converse most. He was yesterday at Windsor, and this mornraig, as I am told, at London, at the opening of a new commission that makes much noise, and raises many and differing expectations. Some fear the powers are too large, others say they are no more than are already in the King's Bench and the Attorney General, but your lordship has more and more certainties from more competent correspondents. It satisfies me and I hope your Excellency is satisfied that I am &c. *Copy.*

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE KEATINGE to ORMOND.

1686, August 3. Dublin.—On Friday last, the Assizes for Kilkenny ended, where there was a great appearance of the gentry not only of that, but of the Queen's County and Carlow brought thither to hear the success of Ramsey's trial, which took up near ten hours, where the chief witnesses for the King were detected to that degree, that Capt. Mathew—who of necessity prosecuted against the prisoners, since he could have no restitution without so doing—after the jury who acquitted them, without stirring from the bar, had delivered their verdict, did publicly move the court that the three chief witnesses might be bound over for perjury, and that he would be obliged to prosecute them, which gave very great satisfaction to the country. But bills being found against two of them the last assizes at Kilkenny and Wexford, for robbery and theft, the petit jury at Kilkenny saved the captain the trouble of a prosecution against one of them, whom they found guilty, who is since executed, and I believe a jury at Wexford will give him like ease as to a second. The third slipped out of court, when he saw how matters were like to go, and is not since heard of.

My Lord, I was always of opinion, and am daily confirmed therein, that this late way of taking thieves and robbers into protection, and promising them pardon upon their detecting others, is a most dangerous course, and hath brought many honest men to untimely death, without any fault in juror or judge. The Brennans have, in this whole matter, much abused Captain Mathew, and cannot, to this hour, be brought to say how they came to know how the plate was brought to the place where they found it, more than that a spy of theirs brought them word it would be divided there that night; but what that spy's name, or where he is, or who were to divide it, they know not, though they told

Valentine Smyth, when they were going to the place, and he questioned them concerning the enemy from whom they were by dint of sword to rescue it, that he need not fear, for that they were a company of pitiful fellows. And in this they spoke truth, though they know not who they were, for they fled upon the first fire, leaving their prey behind them. But Valentine saith the night was so dark that they could not see one another, so that it is believed by all that the Brennans brought the plate thither themselves.

And now, my Lord, having tired your Grace with a tedious story, for which I beg your pardon, I am, in discharge of a promise which I made to Capt. Mathew to give your Grace my thoughts in relation to the lands in this kingdom, which by the Earl of Arran's death do remain unto the Earl of Ossory, in the management of which for many years last past Mr. Bagot cannot be excused, I shall not descend to particulars, but must give your Grace one instance: that it is universally said there that he hath acquired an inheritance out of it to himself by near 400l. per annum, on which he hath built an extraordinary house, so that if it can without great inconvenience be done, the management is forthwith to be taken out of his hands. Capt. Mathew is apprehensive that what remains of the three lordships which the Earl of Arran had power to incumber, may by decree in Chancery be sold and applied to the payments of his debts. Of this I can give no opinion until I have seen and considered the deed of settlement, but if there be the least apprehension of such a decree, then is the Earl of Ossory, in my judgment, forthwith to take the administration in his own, or the name of some other person, that he can intrust; and Capt. Mathew assures me that your Grace's, and his own business, takes up his whole time, and it is not possible for him to undertake it, and therefore desired me to recommend unto your Grace, as he told me himself would this post, Mr. Gerard Bor, who formerly served my Lord of Arran to the great satisfaction of his lordship, and those who had aught to do with him during his lordship's government, to undertake that trust, for which he is in all respects sufficiently capacitated, and is constantly resident in this city. It is evident that with care and industry the estate in Carlow and the Isles of Arran may be preserved in your Grace's family, and the debts and portions raised and satisfied. And this, at his request, I make bold to represent unto your Grace, with this humble assurance, that whilst I breathe my endeavours shall not be wanting in serving your Grace and family, not only in this, but in all other your concerns, wherein you shall honour with your commands &c.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, August 5. Dublin.—I had not time by the last packet to answer your Grace's of the 27th of July, and

intended that short letter only to convey to your Grace the abstract of the Midsummer quarter's produce which I therein enclosed. I now send your Grace the view at large by which your Grace will find the inland excise and licences have fallen  $2,250l. 3s. 10\frac{5}{8}d.$ , and I fear will fall more this quarter, though the customs have exceeded  $4,422l. 15s. 6\frac{6}{8}d.$ , which we attribute to the merchants bringing home their effects from foreign parts, for as yet we hear of no considerable commissions for exporting of the native commodities, and the scarceness of money continues to that degree, that our collectors tell us, when they have distrained cattle and appraised them at two cobs a piece, no man offers them money for them, nor can landlords find money enough to pay their quit-rent, the cause of which is certainly the apprehensions which people are in upon the charges made lately here; for the English keep their money, and will not traffic as formerly, and the Irish, if they have money, keep it close, and will not deal for cattle as they used to do, though they are now at very low rates. And that disbanded officer out of the port of Cork, whose name I hope your Grace will send me in your next, is as much mistaken in his measures that Protestants do not remove themselves otherwise, nor in greater numbers than they formerly used to do, as his assertion of being turned out of his employment for no other cause than because he was a Roman Catholic, is notoriously false, and shall be proved.

When your Grace has satisfied yourself in the doubts you have and my Lady Arran is pleased to continue her good humour, I shall cheerfully undertake the trust of an executor, and discharge it, with that honour to my deceased friend, and that faithfulness to your Grace and family which is most suitable to the obligations I have received from both. As to your Grace's prize wines, the Commissioners have discoursed your Grace's proposition with my Lord Lieutenant who concurs with us in opinion, and has directed us to represent the matter to him, and then he will send it to my Lord Treasurer for his approbation and his Majesty's direction. Honest Tory Will Hamilton was, on Monday last, stabbed through the heart by his lieutenant, one Daniel Magenis, whom my Lord Tyrconnell placed upon him, though he knew there had been great feuds between them formerly. The manner of this murder is said to be thus: Capt. Hamilton having been told that Magenis had said very ill things of him, went into his quarters to question him for it, and Magenis giving him a surly answer, Hamilton either gave him a box on the ear or lifted up his hand to do it, for it is variously reported, upon which Magenis drew out a skean he had in his coat pocket, and immediately stabbed him through the heart, whereof he died within a few hours. The next safe hand I meet with shall give your Grace a particular account of the changes here, whereof I perceive your Grace is ignorant.

## SAME to SAME.

1686, August 6. Dublin.—By yesterday's packet I acquainted your Grace that Daniel Magenis, lieutenant to Tory Will Hamilton, had stabbed his captain, which was the account my Lord Lieutenant had then of it. But the packet which arrived this morning brought his Excellency a letter from the Judges who were then at Downpatrick, where the murder was committed, that gives this narrative of it. On Saturday last Capt. Hamilton was upon his trial for treasonable words, where Murtagh Magenis was the chief prosecutor. And in the trial having said something in court, which Capt. Hamilton thought reflective upon him, the captain on Monday morning went to Magenis's chamber, taking with him Mr. Maxwell, Sir Robert Maxwell's son, where expostulating with him the words he had spoken, and pressing him for an explanation of them under his hand, Magenis refused to give it him, upon which Capt. Hamilton lifted up his cane in his hand with design to have struck him over the head and had done it had not Mr. Maxwell and another in the room closed in with him and held his hands, during which Magenis stabbed him through the heart. This was done about nine in the morning, and he lived till nine at night. Maxwell secured Magenis, who is committed to the gaol of Down by the Judges without bail or mainprize; but their lordships could not to try him because this happened not above two hours before the assizes ended, while Hamilton was living, so that Magenis has time between this and the next assizes, either to break the gaol, or get his pardon, for which he will not want zealous advocates.

By the next packet the Commissioners' representation about your Grace's prizage will be sent, for it is ready drawn and will be given to his Excellency to-morrow morning.

## SAME to SAME.

1686, August 7. Dublin.—This morning the Commissioners having delivered to my Lord Lieutenant their representation concerning your Grace's prizage, I have enclosed sent your Grace a copy of it, that your Grace may prepare yourself for discourse upon that subject with my Lord Treasurer, to whom his Excellency intends to transmit the original by this packet. The various discourses of the manner of Magenis's killing Capt. Hamilton still continue, for now it is averred that after the captain had struck him with his cane, upon Magenis's refusal to sign the paper Hamilton pressed, some of Magenis's company held the captain, while the other run his sword, not a skean, into his body, Hamilton's sword not being drawn, nor his hands at liberty to draw it; and that in the scuffle Mr. Robert Maxwell was slightly wounded, and one of those who held Hamilton run into the belly by Magenis. Hamilton's misfortune is greatly lamented, and the country

has reason, he having for several years successively rid those parts of the Tories, which no person now will undertake, since the cause of the Magenis's animosity to him was upon that score only.

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, August 7. Custom House, Dublin.—Recommending that Ormond's proposal to contract for his prizage for the term of his life at the rate of 2,000*l.* per annum be accepted. Signed, Longford, William Culliford, and Herbert Aubrey.  
*Abstract.*

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, August 11. Dublin.—Your Grace's of the 3rd I received yesterday, the latter part whereof does a little surprise me, and your Grace will find the reason of it before you receive this, I having by Saturday's packet sent your Grace the copy of our address to my Lord Lieutenant concerning your Grace's prizage, which the Commissioners despatched upon my communicating to them that part of your Grace's letter to me, of the 27th of July, wherein your Grace said you did not instruct Capt. Mathew to insist upon 2,200*l.* for a term, but would be content to accept 2,000*l.* during your life, with which proposition the Commissioners readily complied; but would not be persuaded to agree with Capt. Mathew's proposal of 2,200*l.* per annum, in regard the King lost by the three first years 973*l.* I am confident my Lord Lieutenant has sent his address to my Lord Treasurer, which I fear will embarrass your Grace in any new proposition you shall make for your prizage. And had I not thought it for your Grace's service to observe the commands you gave me in that particular in yours of the 27th of July, I had not been so zealous to have brought it to a speedy issue. But if notwithstanding your Grace is of opinion you may make a better bargain for yourself, I will assure you your letter shall not any further appear than it has done already.

I do not doubt but ere this your Grace has received the produce of the Midsummer quarter, by which your Grace will find that upon the whole the revenue is increased in that quarter 2,152*l.* 6*s.* 8*½d.*, but that your Grace may not be misled by this increase, I must observe to your Grace, first that the increase is visibly in the customs, and then, for this great increase in the customs is because the merchants generally call home their effects, there being little or no exportations in the last quarter, notwithstanding there is so great an increase in the customs; secondly, the inland excise and licences which before were the most flourishing and increasing branches of the revenue, your Grace will find have decreased in the said quarter 2,270*l.* 8*s.* 10*½d.*, which demonstrates the decay of trade in the native commodities

and scarcity of money. For the excise of fairs and patrons have yielded nothing, nor have the people money to spend at alehouses and merry-meetings as formerly, and by those measures your Grace will best know the condition of our trade here.

I humbly thank your Grace for your advice in my brother's case, which I will endeavour to prevail with him to follow. My Lord Tyrconnell intends this day sennight to embark for England. He is alarmed, as I am told, at the complaints [that] have been against him on that side, and therefore will hasten thither to prevent any impression in his Majesty's mind to his disadvantage. He presses now hard for a Parliament to be called here, since he thinks he has modelled the Corporations to his own mind, and hopes to have Sheriffs also to his content and satisfaction.

**JOHN BAGOT to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.**

1686, August 11. Mount Arran.—Concerning Lord Ossory's rents. His son is at the waters at Wexford this fortnight past for his eyes. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.**

1686, August 13. Dublin.—Your Grace's two letters, of the 23d of July and 5th instant, came to my hands together as I now came out of the North from settling your Grace's regiment in their quarters, and if it were possible, should have more reason than ever to acknowledge your Grace's goodness to me and mine, in letting me know that Robin is aspersed, that he may clear himself or perish unpitied. In the interim, I can hardly fear a King so just, a master so gracious to me for so many years as the King hath been, will let my son receive the punishment of guilt by turning out of his all before he be heard, and I have great hope the King will believe that, after serving himself, his brother and father forty years, I would be the strictest inquisitor into the actions of my son, if unfit for his service. I have sent for the truth of this matter, which your Grace shall have next week.

Now, my Lord, for the orders I received with Col. McDonnel I could not have them in writing, my Lord being in his coach on his journey, and late too. It might have been, my circumstances considered, fatal to me to have seemed so backward in obeying such an order without being in writing; but I have troubled your Grace with the copy of Capt. Boyle's letter, which shows Col. McDonnel owned them as the Lieutenant-General's orders to us both, and he stood with me at the parade place in Kilkenny several times receiving men so qualified and refusing others upon the account of the said orders, and I hope it will never be imputed to me as a crime that I punctually obey. And truly, my Lord, I delivered these orders with so much caution to all your officers as a

tender point that I pressed them to believe, that it was not the distinction of religion, but the reasonableness of providing for some poor Irish gentlemen that wanted the King's bounty, that we had so long enjoyed among us. My Lord, the enclosed list is the alteration of the officers in your regiment. And really, my Lord, if you be not pleased a little to appear for me to the King, and let me be justified by the King's seeing this letter of Capt. Boyle's, I may be one of the next myself. I have presumed to write a line to the King of the matter, and this will agree therewith and leave no room for doubt. My Lord Lieutenant sent mine to the King. Robin [assured] me he was told in the head of the troop, he was grown a Whig, and I was told before my crime of justifying the truth of these orders, that my son and I were to be out of the Army, which I will neither deserve or believe. I am with all duty &c.

*Encloses—*

CAPT. HENRY BOYLE TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, July 25. Castlemartyr.—I have received your lordship's commands to recollect myself whether I did hear Col. Macdonnel, our major, own the [orders] you delivered to several officers of my Lord Duke of Ormond's regiment for admitting of none but Roman Catholics, in places of such as were now turned out, were given both to him and you by my Lord Tyrconnell, and that he owned they were his lordship's orders. I do very well remember that your lordship made us a very large harangue in delivering that order, and when you had done you asked Major McDonnel if those were not my Lord Tyrconnell's orders, to which he answered they were. I also remember I asked your lordship if you would give me these orders in writing. You answered, "I will give you as much as my Lord Tyrconnell gave me, which was verbal orders." I then told your lordship that might be a thing of consequence, to which you answered, "I asked my lord for them in writing, but he was just then stepping into his coach," and that he gave them to the major and you at the court, after he had took leave of my Lord Lieutenant.

In obedience to these orders, because I was unwilling to march those men that were ordered to be put out of my troop, two hundred miles and send them back on foot, I desired my lieutenant if he could find out twelve men so qualified that he would help me to them, which he did, and your lordship and the major approving of them, I dismissed the ordered men, and en[rolled] them. As to the rest of the officers present, whose names your lordship desires to know, I cannot be very positive, but to the best of my memory, I think my Lord Kilkenny West and his officers were present,

Capt. Aungier and his quarter-master, all my officers, and Lieut. Nugent, Capt. de Carne's lieutenant, and I think, some of my Lord Kingston's officers. Having as far as my memory serves me obeyed your lordship's commands, I have only to add the assurance of my being with great truth &c.

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.**

1686, August 18. Dublin.—The last post carried your Grace an account of your officers, and that I expected Robin's answer which I here enclose to your Grace. I gave him all the ties of a father to make the worst rather than the best of it, and that he must expect to be sent for England by me to see all that he should write to me made good to a title, and he is coming to town in order to that journey, and shall be directed what to do there, for it will be easy to find the truth. One ill is confessed, an absolute disobedience to my strictest of desires and commands, for he was too apt to give, but I never feared his taking hard things, in his ale, and he confesses drunkenness. If your Grace do continue your goodness to him in finding any way to make the truth of this apparent for him or against him, it will be everlasting obligation to me who am in as much uneasiness as ever I was since I had the honour to be &c.

**THOMAS OTWAY, Bishop of Ossory, to JAMES CLARKE.**

1686, August 18. Kilkenny.—Here are so few occurrences worth your knowledge, that my letters have little other errand but to inquire of his Grace's health, and how you and your lady do. Yet since my last to you, here hath been a great appearance of two very gallant regiments of horse, which would glad any Prince's heart to see them, but before they went hence the supervisors had metamorphosed, a great part of them I mean, to such tatterdemalions as would turn his stomach. Fourteen, sixteen, twenty were disbanded out of some troops, brave, lusty, young fellows, and very well horsed. On the last Thursday in July the visitors were at his Grace's school, where they found all things well, considering the great discouragement all things are under here, in which the very schoolboys have their share, who would be more humorous if the times were more serene. The master is certainly a very industrious man. There are in the school fifty-one. We are to have an university here, six of the natives who have studied at Paris intend to teach the arts and languages, and have hired a house for that purpose. They show no authority as yet for it. I send you one of the papers which they dispersed on Monday last, by which you will see their design. I desire you would, with my humblest duty, present it to his Grace. I have a much better opinion of your nephew than when I wrote last to you. His afflictions

have wrought a very good effect on him, and fetched off his surly careless humour. My humble service to your excellent lady. God Almighty bless you and yours. I shall ever be &c.

*Encloses—*

Deo Optimo Maximo.

*Impiger* *huc propera, piger hinc procul esto profane.*

A good method of teaching Humanity, Greek, French, Philosophy &c. being much wanting in Ireland, some well wishers of the nation, thought fit to choose out of the Irish students at Paris six to teach the several classes methodically. Kilkenny is chosen by the approbation of all, as the fittest place for such a design. The teachers being desirous that nothing should hinder the progress of their discipline, engages themselves to furnish their boarders the books that shall be necessary—parents having very often been found negligent in that point. Their pension will be 10*l.* sterling per annum, for which they will allow lodging, diet, schooling, books, and washing. Each boarder is to bring his bed, napkins, knife, spoon, fork, and the first quarter's pension. Those that come from far will find little college-beds at a cheap rate by the teachers' means, who will have a particular care of such. As for those that diet abroad, they will give what reasonable gratuity their parents shall think fit according to their means. The poorer sort shall be taught gratis, provided they have their diet and lodging fixed. The school will be opened the 1st of September, 1686. Those that intend to come in the beginning, or soon after, are desired to give notice thereof to Mr. Edmond Galvan, or Mr. Francis Barnewell, at Mr. Nicholas Lee's, merchant, in High Street, in Kilkenny.

Gentlemen desirous of learning Hebrew, writing &c. shall find the conveniency.

*Nec præmia, nec exercitationes publicæ, tragædioeve, aut ejusmodi quidquam deerit, quo torpentes discipulorum animi ad summum litterarum amorem excitentur, accendanturque.*

Habebitur in Aula majori oratiuncula in laudem litterarum Humaniorum a F.B. Humanitatis Professore die Septembris '8<sup>a</sup> altera vero in ignorantiam ab E.G. præfecto studio 1<sup>ma</sup> Octob.' *Printed.\**

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1686, August 19. Dubin.—It is no small tribute to me to fail in anything that your Grace is pleased to desire from me, which I fear I am likely to do about the hawks that you

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\* The words in quotation marks are written.

lately writ for. I have for some time resolved to give over keeping any, and had parted with those that I had to Capt. Flower, before I received your Grace's letter, and one of the best of them is since dead ; but when your falconer comes over, whom I do not yet hear of, if he should like any that are left, Capt. Flower, I am sure, would be as glad as I should be of your acceptance of any of them from him.

Your Grace hath, I doubt not, heard of what was lately proposed from hence about renewing the late Commission for Remedy of Defective Titles, which is not now, I suppose, likely to take effect, my Lord Tyrconnell and a great many others with him being much against it, and seeming rather desirous to have a Parliament first called here ; though I do not find that they are for having one very suddenly, or are yet agreed on what they would have done in it in relation to the late settlement of this kingdom, but he is going into England and Mr. Nangle with him, and we hear it is designed, and will be endeavoured that all the variations in the two Acts of Settlement from the King's Declaration whereon they were at first grounded, should be by a new Act now avoided, and that the lands given away by any provisoes in those Acts, not warranted by the Declaration, should be disposed of amongst those that were intended to be restored to their former estates, and for want of reprisals are kept out of them. But I know not whether this, which I hear is much discoursed of by some of my profession, hath been yet thoroughly considered of by them, for besides the hardship and general inconvenience of avoiding so many men's estates, that have been confirmed to them by two Acts of Parliament, and that after so long an enjoyment thereof, and so much money laid out thereupon, and so many sales, settlements and mortgages as have been made of many of them, there are very many of the Roman Catholics that have considerable estates secured to them by several provisoes in both the Acts, which by the Declaration they had no title unto, and the Adventurers and Soldiers are thereby to be confirmed in all that they were possessed of, the 7th of May, 1659, without any retrenchment of the thirds that was afterwards taken from them. The King's quit-rent is also now a great deal more than it was to have been by the Declaration, and your Grace was thereby to have all the lands granted to you that was held from you or your ancestors, which advantage you were in a great part deprived of by the subsequent Acts, and is not, I suppose, now intended to be restored unto you. For these, and a great many other reasons that I might trouble you with, I am apt to believe that this that is now talked of by some, will not be much insisted upon, and if it should, we have great confidence here that the King will not suffer any such alteration to be made in the present Settlement, which, I think is as secure already as it can be made by any new Act, and therefore I do not see any necessity of a Parliament's meeting to confirm

it. And if one should be called in order to the avoiding any part of it, nobody can foresee what the consequences thereof may be, though one may guess at them by the ill effects that the fears and rumours of it have already produced amongst us, which I wish the King may not find by any decay of his revenue, nor your Grace by any such ill payment of your rents, as is now so generally complained of, in all parts of this kingdom. I am &c.

ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, August 21. St. James's Square.—By this or the next post the form of renunciation will be sent to be offered to my Lord of Longford to perfect to the use of Mr. Gerard Bor, who, by consent of all parties is henceforth to act as executor and to administer according to the will, and he is to be allowed what may be reasonable in consideration of the pains he is to take, and the taking so much of his time from other affairs. What that may come to I know not or out of what it must be taken, but my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and some of our counsel are to be consulted in it. My grandson Ossory is content that saving 800*l.* a year out of the estate fallen to him the rest shall go to the payment of what remains unpaid of his debts undertaken by me, and an instrument under his hand authorising you so to dispose of his rents shall be sent you. He has good reason to agree to this, for that in a short time the whole rent will come to him excepting what may in honour be thought fit to be paid of his uncle's debts. I sent Ashenhurst to bring over some hawks Sir John Temple offered me [whence] he will return time enough to meet me at Cornbury; nothing keeps me from thence but my daughter Ossory's being brought a-bed, her time drawing near, I hope by that time the hounds may be also there. If they can be sent to Bristol it will save a very long journey and some charges. *Copy.*

DR. TIMOTHY HALTON to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, August 22. Queen's College.—Concerning fees. He cannot yet get himself eased of his employment. Dr. Venn is in Somersetshire.

FRANCIS MARSH, Archbishop of Dublin, to ORMOND.

1686, August 23. Dublin.—Though I was unfortunately ill when your Grace was called hence and never since had the opportunity of rendering you any service, yet I never did, nor shall, forget the obligations I have thereto, and shall be infinitely glad to demonstrate so much, as well in fact, as in profession whenever you shall command or the occasion require it. My Lord, this is not a time of saying much, though much there is to be said. Nothing can alleviate the grief of those who loved and honoured you here, but the

consideration that you are still the same person, maintain the same virtue and nobleness, for which you were worthily revered, and the presence of my good Lord Lieutenant, who, for his own temper, and the kind regard he always expresses to your Grace's person and honour is most acceptable to all your friends, and all good men. Since we cannot have yourself, I pray God we may keep him, and should we be so unhappy to lose him also, I fear he would be followed by too many people to be spared out of Ireland, and would draw as evil consequences upon this poor country as a plague, a war, or famine. I know your Grace will not be wanting to serve the King and your country as they will or can be served, wherein God Almighty prosper you, and if that can contribute anything towards it you shall never want the prayers and steadfast duty of &c.

*Postscript.*—Just now I delivered to my Lord Lieutenant a printed paper published and dispersed at Kilkenny by six natives of this country, who have studied at Paris, and have chosen your town to set up an academy in, and, as I hear, have from a certain abbot in France the allowance of 400*l.* per annum.

#### EARL OF CLARENDON to ORMOND.

1686, August 28. Chapelizod.—I have received the honour of your Grace's letter of the 3rd instant, and lately your other of the 16th was given me by the Earl of Westmeath, whom I shall be very ready to serve, as I shall everybody who is related to, or hath dependence upon your Grace, to the utmost of my power. My Lord Tyrconnell went for England on Thursday and Mr. Nangle, the counsellor, is gone with him, whom your Grace knows better than I to be a very able man in his profession; but notwithstanding all the moderation he was formerly thought master of, I am deceived, and I shall be glad to be so, if he be not as earnest as any of his countrymen for breaking the Acts of Settlement, that is, for putting such explanations upon them by a new law, as will quite unsettle the kingdom.

The last proposition my Lord Tyrconnell made, and it was seconded and vehemently enforced by Mr. Nangle, was, that a sum of money should be given to the King by Parliament, wherewith those English should be satisfied, who ought to leave the lands they are now possessed of, when they are reprised with other lands of equal value, worth and purchase; that is, that the ancient proprietors, who, by the Acts, were intended to be restored to their estates, after the present possessors were first reprised, should now be put into possession of their old estates, and that the present possessors, who, by the laws expressly are to be reprised with lands of equal value, worth, and purchase, shall be compelled to take money after so many years quiet enjoyment, and such variety of settlements, deaths, marriages

and other alienations as have happened. Your Grace knows the reason why those men were not reprised, nor the others restored, was because the stock of land failed. Certainly, if money can be got by Parliament, as I believe it may, to purchase the confirming and quieting possessions, which will be the only motive to induce men to give liberally, the best way will be to gratify those men who were intended to be restored after previous reprisals, with money, in such proportion as the King shall think fit. But with submission, the time of calling a Parliament, and the circumstances of the kingdom, ought to be very well considered.

My Lord Treasurer will give your Grace an account of all the consultations I have had with Lord Tyrconnell and others about a Commission of Grace, in which I humbly beg you will inform yourself, and particularly that you will well consider my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge's paper, which I doubt has scarce been thought of in England. He is an able man and very honest, and so looked upon generally by all men. I hope your Grace will concern yourself in the affairs of this country, where your interest is so great. I perceive they will speedily come upon the tapis in England, and I have reason to believe that Mr. Nagle is carried over in order thereunto, though he assured me he went only upon the account of his health, and not at all upon anything relating to the public. If he gives in any papers or proposals relating to the settlements, which is what all men look after, I hope they will be, by your Grace's interposition, transmitted hither, where other persons concerned may be heard.

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, August 31. Dublin. . . .—I am heartily sorry your Grace should receive any prejudice in the King's opinion from the account I gave you of the manner of Will Hamilton's death. What I then wrote was from Mr. Culliford's mouth, who said he came just then from my Lord Lieutenant, and heard his Excellency read the letter the Judges writ to him from the place, so that the mistake was not mine but the relator's. But the truth of that matter is not yet known, no examinations having been yet taken of it, but from Murtagh Magenis's friends, who held both Captain Hamilton when he was stabbed by Magenis, and also held Mr. Maxwell upon a bed while Magenis wounded him in the shoulder. And Mr. Maxwell being with his wound so ill that he was not in a condition to be examined. The Justices of the Peace to whom the Judges referred the examination of that affair took only the examination of the other side, upon which Mr Justice Nugent has bailed Mr. Magenis, who is seneschal to Mr. Bagenall in his lordships of Mourne and Green Castle in the County of Down, by which means he has accompanied my Lord Tyrconnell into England in order to the procuring his pardon.

As to the increase or fall of the revenue, no true judgment can be made of it till the end of the year. It is plain the customs have helped it the last quarter, and it is as evident that the inland excise and licences have fallen, which were the most flourishing branches, and they still fall more, the prospect whereof your Grace shall have as soon as we can compute the produce of this quarter, which will be about the latter end of the next month. But the exchange of money keeps up to eight per cent., which is a certain demonstration of the slenderness of our trade, and the great scarcity of money continues in the country, which affects both the public revenue and every man's private estate. I have some time since spoken to the Muster-master-general for an authentic account of the late changes in the Army, which he has promised me for your Grace as soon as he can complete it, which cannot be till the next muster is over. For every day changes are made, and the state of the Army is considerably altered every week. The English are much alarmed at my Lord Tyrconnell's carrying over Mr. Nagle with him, which they conjecture, and will not be persuaded out of it, his lordship has done with a design to prevail upon his Majesty to call a Parliament here, in order to the breaking of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, their inclinations to which they have declared in the debates they lately had with my Lord Lieutenant upon the question, whether a new Commission of Grace or a Parliament were most expedient for the King's service in this kingdom.

#### ORMOND TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, September 2. St. James's Square.—I have received your letters of the 13th and 18th of the last month, but something later than others have had theirs by my attendance on the King some part of his journey into the West, and I hasten to return my answer to the most important part of it, that if, my Lord, your son have no other business hither than to vindicate himself from the aspersion cast upon him he may spare himself the pains and the inconveniences of such a journey, since not only his own proceedings before he went hence and his letter since do sufficiently acquit him, and furnish me wherewith to appear in his defence, if there should be occasion for it. I do not think there will be any.

I have read over the copy of Captain Boyle's letter about the orders given you by the Earl of Tyrconnell, which fully bears witness to what your lordship has asserted and which as it seems might be attested and confirmed by many more who were present when Col. McDonnel owned them, and to say truth I do not conceive how your lordship could have had occasion for the prudent speech you made to the officers upon delivery of the orders if you had received none such, nor do I think you stand suspected of any inclination to forge orders by which such alterations should be made in the

regiment. But all this while I know not how or when it will come in my way to make use of the copy for your service, since I am not called upon in anything that relates to the Army of Ireland, and do not intend to meddle with it till I am commanded. If by accident I come to hear that affair that concerns your lordship mentioned, I will then make use of anything I can light on to do your right. Your lordship may please to choose yourself a quarter-master and he will be approved of by &c. *Copy.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, September.—Robin is gone to clear himself, which by all that I can find he will easily do, or I am sure, my Lord, he will never appear before your Grace or attempt seeing my face more.

I am confident, my Lord, my command under your Grace will be struck at, and yet I cannot find anything will so much as be pretended against me, nor I bless God there cannot, for as the King, who was graciously pleased to express his trusting of me, finds by my obedience to his Lieutenant-General's commands that my religion is no bar to my strict observance of his pleasure, if such this be, of admitting none but Roman Catholics into the places of disbanded men at Kilkenny, so it seems impossible that for this order's being duly observed by me, as still commanded, and expected from me, that for asserting the truth of my being so commanded, and proving it too, I should be turned out of my bread.

My Lord, I must trouble your Grace with a faithful and true answer to every particular that can be surmised will be pretended by words I have heard: first, it possibly may be said that your regiment was not on a good foot in three respects, that in several months there were no Roman Catholics put in till the rendezvous at Kilkenny; secondly, that we were not clothed in red coats, but buff, probably not all our boots or hats alike; thirdly, that at the said rendezvous the troops were not full.

Answer to the first, we had no orders to receive in Roman Catholics, and without taking the oaths they could not have passed at muster.

To the second, we never had orders to change our dress. The moment we had, I bespoke cloth and all manner of necessaries, which are now ready, notwithstanding the poverty of the men, and my own too, yet I have laid out sufficiently.

To the third, I can say, and be very well vouched for, that as to my own troop I had turned out such as I thought not fit for the King's service, and received in some Roman Catholics, as knowing it reasonable to expect it must be so, and had appointed them to come to the rendezvous which my Lord Lieutenant named to be the Friday after his Excellency went thither, which was on the Tuesday before; but my Lord Tyrconell had ordered the troops thither several days before,

and I went but down with his Excellency on the Tuesday, so my recruits were not at first come up ; but [if] I want a man now, notwithstanding the disbanding, let me be cashiered and worse. But my Lord, I must tell you that since the said disbanding I cannot be answerable for your regiment's fulness, for a troop that appeared at Kilkenny complete, when we were viewed in the North, by name my Lord of Kingston's, had but twenty-six men with the colours, and we had command from the Lieutenant-General to put out the men pricked down at Kilkenny being twelve, and then the remains with the colours was but fourteen men, which troop is since brought back to the Birr to get recruits. But, my Lord, this last account is only for the discharge of myself to your Grace, and though I will do all that is in my power to preserve the regiment, and make it up as well as the present circumstances will allow me, by this one instance your Grace may judge we are weaker since than before the disbanding. This your Grace may be pleased to keep to yourself, but to use what arguments you please to defend me in my post or prevail with the King to exchange me [to some] employment in England, [since] I may [not] hold this under your Grace, and if you hasten not, it may be too late for &c.

I presumed giving the King an account under my own hand of the truth of my receiving, and manner of my giving the within orders, which my Lord Lieutenant did me the honour to peruse and enclose.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, September 6. Dublin.—I presume ere this reaches your Grace Mr. Bor will have acquainted your Grace that I have signed the three papers relating to the renunciation of the executorship your Grace sent over, and I hope your Grace will direct Mr. Bor, when he is fully authorised legally to do it, to discharge the bond to Mr. Buck in which I stand obliged with my Lord Arran. I now send your Grace the list of the present officers of the Army transcribed from the original which the Muster-master gave my Lord Lieutenant. Where your Grace finds this mark, X, prefixed to any name, the person is a new officer and a Romanist ; but where your Grace finds the same mark with a prick before it, thus .X, the person is a new officer and a Protestant. Among the chaplains as they now stand in the enclosed, three are changed since the list was made vizt. Alexius Stafford, a priest, is chaplain to the regiment of guards instead of Mr. Lloyd ; Michael Cusack, another priest, is chaplain to my Lord Ardglass's regiment instead of Giles Clarke ; and Nicholas Wilson, also a priest, is chaplain to Col. Russell's regiment, instead of William Jephson. Though your Grace will at the end of the enclosed see an abstract of the list, and among the rest will find the number of private men disbanded to be no more than eight hundred and thirty-one, yet your Grace

is not from thence to take your measures of the numbers disbanded in the Army, for I must observe to your Grace that this list was made up from the muster taken of the Army the last of June, since which time above five times that number have been disbanded, and as soon as the next muster is over your Grace shall have the exact sum. In the regiment of guards it is confidently said there are already eight hundred disbanded, and that within a few days there will be a new purge which will leave very few, if any, of the old men in it. In my brother's troop my Lord Tyrconnell marked out eighteen to be disbanded, in the room of which my brother is not trusted to make choice of those who are to fill their places, though he should fix upon Roman Catholics; but the major and my brother's lieutenant, who is my Lord Tyrconnell's nephew, are to bring him his recruits and after the same method are all the troops in your Grace's regiment to be modelled, as I am informed. But where the captains are Romanists they are entrusted to fill up their troops and companies as they please. The person who presents your Grace with this is my wife's cousin, Mr. John Chichester, whom she often mentioned to your Grace and because I know him faithful and honest I write thus freely by him. The King has lately granted to the titular Primate a pension of near 2,400*l.* and the arrears for a year past to be paid out of the Treasury, which is conjectured to be the profits of the Archbishopsric of Cashel and Bishopric of Elphin, now vacant, for their revenues amount to that sum yearly, and are to be paid into the Treasury. I beg your Grace's pardon for the blots on the other side, which were occasioned by my writing in such haste, that I have not time to transcribe it.

#### GERARD BOR to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, September 7. Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant went this day towards Kilkenny, and it is said intends to visit some parts of Munster. The London letters of the 2nd say Buda is taken by storm and most of the besieged put to the sword. *Abstract.*

#### SIR ROBERT READING to ORMOND.

1686, September 7. Dublin.—Concerning his son-in-law, and affairs of the Earl of Arran. In regard his Grace was a witness to some small passions at his first acquaintance with his son-in-law, he thinks it not improper to let his Grace know that his son-in-law's behaviour to him now is as obliging as ever it was before to the contrary. The mortification was great to see himself stripped of child and estate without the return of common civility. The honour of the captain being related to his Grace was the first motive to that affair. *Abstract.*

## JAMES HAMILTON to ORMOND.

1686, September 8. Dublin.—I am credibly informed that there is false accounts sent to his Majesty of the murder of my brother, therefore I trouble your Grace with this enclosed which is a true account, being a copy of the letter sent by a friend of Mr. Magenis to my brother, which was the cause of this quarrel, and, I believe, a contrived thing by Magenis and his friends, the rest is the copy of Mr. Maxwell's, and the servant of one Hamilton's, inquisition in Down.

I am told his Majesty is informed that Magenis and my brother fought fairly. This false account hath been given by my brother's enemies for the good services he did against the Tories, who, since my brother's death are much increased, and now a great hindrance of trade to some parts of Ulster. I do assure your Grace I would not [have] offered to give this under my hand, if I were not sure all the enclosed to be truth, which I will make good on the trial of my brother's murderers and I believe more before that time, being lately informed of some expressions of Mr. Magenis before he killed by brother, by which I am very well satisfied that my brother's death was designed by Magenis and some of his friends, and I am now going to the country to have the same examined.

I am informed my brother's command is disposed of to one Mr. Ford, which cost me dear, I having paid for that and a lieutenant's command before it, and I daily supplied him with money, his pay, at least, not half maintaining him. and I am engaged for my brother for money which I must pay. If your Grace would inform his Majesty of the same, I believe, with your Grace's assistance, his Majesty may be persuaded to give me some money to pay his debts.

I must also say that before and after my brother's death, I found no favour from the Judges, who are Judge Nugent and Lyndon, which last Judge did put off my brother's trial from the former assizes, which made him only on that account return again from England, and by this my brother's unfortunate death came, although Judge Lyndon had no cause under sun to do the same, which your Grace, if pleasurable, may tell him I say so, believing he will wait on your Grace, being now in London. I beg your Grace's pardon for this long letter, and I and all our family will never forget the many favours received by my father, brother, and &c.

## ABRAHAM YARNER, Muster-Master-General, to ORMOND.

1686, September 8. Dublin.—Concerning the Army. He sends an abstract of the Army as his Grace left it, and another as it now stands in his office, but the present rules and instructions for musters give the officers such a latitude that they make what alterations they please between musters, of which he is ignorant till the rolls of the next muster are

returned to his office. The abstract of the Army as it now stands contains an estimate of Roman Catholics entertained to June muster, but since that there has been a general disbanding of the old Army, so that he is apt to believe that already two-thirds of the Army at least are Roman Catholics. He has marked the commissioned officers that are generally reputed to be Roman Catholics. The Lieutenant-General of the Army having power to make what changes he pleases in the Army under commissioned officers has lately appointed Romish chaplains to the regiment of guards, the Earl of Ardglass's regiment and Col. Russell's regiment, and several others are expected. The writer may count some for Roman Catholics which are not such, yet on the other hand he is confident many more are omitted which might have been added. He should here put an end to his Grace's trouble, did not gratitude oblige and embolden him to lay hold of the opportunity of tendering his Grace his most humble thanks for all the favours his Grace has heaped on him, and particularly for the character his Grace was pleased to give of him to the Earl of Clarendon, who gave him to understand so much, and has confirmed it by real favours beyond what the writer could possibly deserve. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROCHESTER to ORMOND.

1686, September 9. Windsor.—My Lord of Danby hath been here with the King to desire his protection towards his daughter, my Lady Plymouth, in a business between her and one that was her steward, one Bladen, whom she accuses to have run away with 2,000*l.* of her money, and hath been sheltered since in Wallingford House by the Duchess of Buckingham, a relation of whose he had married. With much solicitation my Lord of Danby had obtained a promise from the Duchess of Buckingham, that Bladen should present himself before your Grace at the Green-cloth whenever you would send for him, and now my Lord of Danby's petition to the King is that the Green-cloth might require this Bladen to give sufficient security to answer the suit my Lady Plymouth hath with him, or if he cannot, that they will deliver up his person into the hands of justice, which the King thought so reasonable, that in my hearing, he hath himself signified his pleasure therein to my Lord Maynard accordingly, and it is at my Lord of Danby's request that I give your Grace this trouble to make these proceedings known to you, and withal to let you know that the Duchess of Buckingham, who is likewise here, hath promised she will take care that Mr. Bladen shall be produced on Friday next at the Green-cloth, if your Grace will be there.

#### ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686, September 9. St. James's Square.—I have received yours of the 24th of the last month from Kilkenny, whither

I suppose you may be returned by that time this letter goes thither from the Assizes at Clonmel. If I had not been engaged to attend upon the King as far as Bristol, when he made a further progress into the West, I had sent directions for the admittance of you and some others of your religion into the commission of the peace for that county, a thing I heretofore thought reasonable, though the times have been such as made it unsafe for me to put them in and for them to be in. But against the next meeting there a list shall be sent of such as I think fittest for such an employment. I think it may not be amiss, notwithstanding the stock of pied deer you have, of which you offer me a share, to take as many as you can get of Sir John Percival's, especially young deer, bred in Ireland, which are likeliest to live, and to keep them in your own park, from whence I can bring some of them to either of mine at leisure, and I to be at the charge of bringing them to the ground.

I sent Ashenhurst above six weeks ago to bring me hawks I was told Sir John Temple would let me have, but never since heard word of him, so that I am not only disappointed of those hawks, but my own are still in the mew undrawn, and I am forced to hire a falconer to draw and put them in tune that they may not be spoiled. My desire to have a soar hawk was to make sport in the beginning of the season, but that being past I shall have no use of either of yours, but should have been glad the hounds had been sent.

As I remember the land in Sherwood Park, I cannot imagine it can be worth the rate you set upon it. It is coarse, stony, ferny ground, and I doubt nobody will give that rent, but with a prospect of making part of it by wasting the wood, and now I speak of wood, I remember I gave my nephew Purcell a warrant for some timber. If the warrant limited the proportion, care should be taken that it should not be exceeded. If there was no limitation it was a mad warrant and a present stop should be put to any cutting. James Clarke has writ my sense concerning the gardener. *Copy.*

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1686, September 11. Palmerston.—Mr. Ashenhurst is this week gone over with a cast of hawks for your Grace from Captain Flower, which he thinks are very good ones, and I wish they may prove so, and that your Grace may have a long continuance of health to make use of them, and be as much pleased with the diversion they may give you as ever you used to be. I was not, I think, mistaken in what I writ lately to your Grace, that what was then proposed by some persons here for altering part of the Act of Settlement, and reducing all to what was designed by the Declaration would not, as I believed, be long insisted on by them, but that they would be soon sensible of the inconvenience and unreasonableness of it; for at another meeting that was afterwards at the

Castle, a little before my Lord Tyrconnell's going into England, that proposal seemed to be wholly laid aside, and they then spoke only of a considerable sum of money to be raised, and distributed amongst some of those that were not reinstated in their former estates, whom the King intends to gratify, but what the sum should be was not mentioned, or how it should be raised, only that the greatest part of it should be paid by such as were restored or settled by the late Courts of Claims, by charging them with one or more year's value of their estates, and that what that shall fall short of the sum expected should be raised by a general tax on the whole kingdom in the same manner as the 300,000*l.* was raised by the Act of Explanation. This, for aught I know, those of the new interest may not be much unsatisfied with, if the sum should be such as they might be well able to pay, whilst all rents are so ill paid as they now are here, and if, at the same time, there should be such an Act passed for securing their estates, as was transmitted into England about five or six years ago, whilst your Grace was here, which I know not whether they, who now design this, will consent unto, but upon my Lord Tyrconnell's and Mr. Nagle's arrival at Court, we shall, I suppose, hear what they will propose there, and we hope that some others will be advised with upon it, before any resolution shall be taken therein. I am &c.

#### ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDON.

1686, September 16. St. James's Square.—I have forborne to make any return to your Excellency's of the 28th of the last month, till I had been at Windsor where I was from Saturday till Tuesday last; but neither at the Committee of Foreign Affairs, or at an audience, I had from the King on Monday morning, did I hear the least mention of Ireland, so that either that business is not yet ready for debate, or it will have none in that company; possibly when resolutions are taken elsewhere they may be declared there. I have heard that the King has seen, or is to see, a very excellent letter from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland upon the subject of the consultations your Excellency mentions, after which, and what I presume you have writ, there remains nothing for me or anybody else to say that is like to prevail, and freely to declare to your Excellency my sense, I fear that as other matters have been carried of late, and as they are like to be carried further on in Ireland, no declaration of supporting the settlement of that kingdom as established by law will be of force enough to remove the apprehensions of the English and Protestants. I am &c. Copy.

#### ORMOND to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686, September 16. St. James's Square.—The renunciation mentioned in yours of the 4th of this month is returned hither,

but it is kept till my daughter Arran shall have perfected the like instrument, and then the proper use shall be made of it, and then Mr. Bor shall receive the best instructions that can be sent him from hence, and then also full authority shall be sent you for the part you are concerned in, and I find that my grandson Ossory will be content with 500*l.* a year out of that estate, till by the payment of debts and other incumbrances he may have more.

I answered that part of your former letter concerning hawks, whereof for this season I shall have no use, nor can I yet hear one word from, or of, Ashenhurst, who went for Ireland about two months since, so that I cannot think but that some great chance is befallen him. I have hired another falconer to draw a east and a half I left at Cornbury, and do wish I had done it sooner, but I was still in expectation of Ashenhurst's return. Dogs are incident to the disease and I must do as well as I can without those you intended me.

Considering the improbability of my outliving my daughter Longford, I think it very necessary to make some certain provision for my grandson Charles's subsistence, during her life, if it be not already done, or if what is done be not sufficient for his support, and therefore I desire a punctual answer to the enclosed paper. *Copy.*

#### SAME to SAME.

1686, September 24. St. James's Square.—My granddaughter Ossory was this morning a little before seven o'clock brought to bed of a son. Both she and her child are as well, I thank God, as can be expected. I was preparing to go to Windsor in order to do my duty in celebrating of the Queen's birthday to-morrow. On Monday, the 4th of October, I hope to begin my journey to Cornbury, and to stay there as long as the weather is good for field sports. . . . My daughter Arran has been ill of a fever, but is now recovered.  
*Copy.*

#### SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1686, September 25. Kinsale.—The duty that obliges me to give your Grace an account of the affairs of our Assizes I hope will be a sufficient apology for the presumption of my present address, and that your Grace will not be displeased to have a few minutes of your time taken up in laying before you the concerns of your Palatinate. Our Assizes begun the 10th instant, and was very great, and indeed it could not be otherwise, there being about a hundred, and those of the richest men of the county, who are bound over to appear, and were indicted, some for treason, some for unlawful and seditious assembly, and others for seditions. The bills for the treason were all returned *ignoramus*. Amos, who was the chief, I think I may say the only, witness absenting himself as he had done for two Assizes before, though bound

both by recognizance here and at the Council Board to attend and give evidence. But this being the third Assizes, their trial could not with any justice be longer [postponed], and the rather for that there was scarce a probability of truth in the accusations as they were framed, and two or three of Amos's confederates who were privy to the whole contrivance have on oath deducted the falsehood of them. For the unlawful night assemblies there were of two sets, the one was said to be in June last was twelve month, near Lieutenant Clere's house, bordering on the county of Kilkenny, and the other was alleged to be near the Rock of Cashel in June. . . .

The witnesses to that meeting near Mr. Clere's house were, to say no more, of very doubtful credit, the prime person of them all, one Lee, being shrewdly suspected of horse-stealing, for which though the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland's warrants are after him above a twelvemonth, yet he has not thought fit to be taken, and had much rather appear to accuse others than to answer for himself. He was once or twice indicted before me since I had the honour to serve your Grace in the Palatinate, for burglaries, and escaped more by the mercy of others than by his own innocence. The persons accused [brought] every one of them clouds of witnesses who gave exact accounts of them, that some of them were in other counties, and some of them sick abed for many days both before and after the time they were accused to have been assembled ; but above the rest one Mr. Pike, whom Lee swore he knew very well, and, pointing to him in court, said that he was not mistaken in him, for he was sure he saw him there, made it demonstrative that all he swore against him was false, for he produced a recognizance by him entered into in Dublin, before the Lords Justices and Council, that very same day that Lee swore he saw him at night above three score mile from that city, which being too great a distance to be rid in so short a time, most people believed Lee saw nothing at all, or if he did, it was only something in Pike's likeness. The jury were, it seems, of this opinion, and so they were all acquitted, not only by verdict, but by the sentence of everybody else that heard it.

The Cashel assembly, or rather opposition, was evidenced by two ; but so contradictory to each other, being separated while examining, that they were often ready to quarrel one another, being confronted afterwards, and each of them earnestly striving to have his tale thought truth, made most people think both in the wrong. Three hundred men were sworn to be there by one of them, and that they were horse and foot, had all their swords drawn, and made such a noise that they might be heard a musket-shot off. Whereas the other saw not above seventy, all horsemen, no swords drawn, nor any noise kept, and indeed this would be most rational, for the place of this pretended meeting was just at the town's

end, and Capt. Carne's troop was then quartered in town, so that the place was too near and noise too dangerous to be credible, for the troop would soon have been with them if any such stir had been. In fine, it appeared a senseless story without head or tail, for what end invented they only knew who did it ; but surely it was never intended to be believed by any but such as would not take the pains to inquire into it, or such as did desire it should be so. These were likewise found not guilty.

Your Grace cannot imagine with what insolence these evidencing blades carry themselves in court, though they had a full and a quiet hearing of all they would say and no manner of discountenance in anything, let them say what they pleased, yet sometimes when the counsel for the traversers would catch them in some contradiction which [they] knew not, coming on a sudden on them, how to answer, then they would fly out into threats that they would go for England immediately and make their complaints there, where, they said, they were sure they should be heard, and would have everybody punished for not believing of them ; all which and more we [were] forced to hear rather than be further concerned with them. However, there was one of this swearing tribe that has been indicted for perjury and subornation and found guilty of both, for which he has been pilloried and remains now in gaol for his time. I hear this will put some stop to the growth of perjury with us, which I dare say within these seven years has increased more and been more frequent than in seventy before.

The country is, God be praised, in a very quiet peaceable condition, every one by his lawful endeavours either of flocks or ploughs striving to grow rich, and consequently intending to live honest, so that I dare assure your Grace there is no manner of disturbance of the peace here, nor any fear of any, but only what is given by the raisers and spreaders of false and malicious reports and accusations. I have, according to your Grace's pleasure, signified to me by Sir Richard Ryves, put some of the Roman Catholic gentlemen into the commission of the peace. As soon as they knew I would put any in, there was not a man of them but thought he must be one. But I have kept myself within the bounds prescribed by your Grace, and have got more ill will by refusing some than if I had denied them all, for by what I perceive they envy one another so much that they would rather be all thought incapable than any of them undeserving of it.

I most humbly beg your Grace's pardon for the length of this trouble, which however I knew not how to abridge, since I designed in my own defence, for fear of more misinformations, to give your Grace a full and perfect relation of the business of our late Assizes. If my poor endeavours to serve your Grace be honoured, as I hope they will, with your Grace's approbation, [it will be] my ambitioned reward ;

for could I be so foolish as to overvalue [my efforts] I should never be so vain as to set them at a price higher [than] your Grace's acceptance, to whom I have entirely devoted both my self [and time]. Having the honour to serve so noble, so gracious, and so good a master, I should be the most undeserving and the most ungrateful of all men, if I were not all the days of my life &c.

EARL OF CLARENDRON to ORMOND.

1686, September 28. Kilkenny.—I have lately made a progress all over Munster, not only much to my own satisfaction, but, I hope, in some respects, of use to the King's service. While I was abroad, by your Grace's favour, I left my wife at this noble place, which has perfectly restored her to her health. At my return hither, which was on Saturday last, I had your Grace's letter of the 16th instant, and am very sorry to find that you have yet had no communication of the affairs of this country. I am willing to hope that it is because they are not yet taken into consideration, for certainly there can be no resolution formed for new changes, without advising with your Grace. If there should, it is to be feared they will not be so much for the advantage of the English interest, and the settlement of the kingdom, as were to be wished, nor can I believe that determinations will be fixed for shaking possessions, upon hearing the arguments only of my Lord Tyrconnell and Mr. Nagle, who appear but for one side : though the latter be a man of great knowledge and professeth great duty to your Grace, for which he is the more to be liked, yet he cannot conceal his partiality, and at the consultations, where I have seen him, it has been visible, with all his learning and skill be could not confute the reasons of those who differed with him, by any other arguments, than the single saying he was of another opinion.

The letter your Grace mentions from my Lord Chancellor here is a very good one, and to the King himself, I wish it may be seen. What I have written upon the subject of our late consultations, my brother can give your Grace an account of. Certainly the King will never determine the state of a whole kingdom, upon which the future well or ill being of it does depend, without hearing all interests as well as one, and if his Majesty will hear and examine, then I am sure right will be done. To-morrow I return to Dublin, it being time to go into winter quarters, the season of the year being fresh, though the weather is very fair, for we have not had one drop of rain since I have been abroad.

SAME to SAME.

1686, October 2. Dublin Castle.—My last to your Grace was from Kilkenny, and I did not think to have troubled your Grace again so soon ; but upon my coming to town

on Thursday, I met with the news of my Lady Ossory's being brought to bed of a son, for which I hope your Grace will be pleased to accept of my most sincere congratulation, and to believe that there is not any servant you have in the world takes a more perfect joy in this increase of your family than I do. I pray God your Grace may live to see many more of these blessings, and that your family may multiply and flourish in spite of your enemies, and to the comfort and support of your friends, and that I may be taken into the protection of it, as &c.

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON TO ORMOND.**

1686, October 2. Dublin.—Concerning the Lord Lieutenant's Munster progress on which he had accompanied him. Not one day wherein his Excellency did not say several things of kindness to his Grace, and as often as they had meals began his Grace's health. In all places his Excellency had received receptions fit for the King's representative from the English, but they could not but wonder to see so very few of the writer's countrymen pay their respects. As regards his Grace's regiment he cannot now pretend they are fit to boast of. The major makes new disbandings often, and puts in poor wretches not capable to horse or accoutre themselves. The writer encloses letter from Capt. Aungier. Since it was written the major hath disbanded all but twelve of that troop, and there are but six men left of Lord Kingston's troop. The writer has escaped best in his own troop, for the seven or eight that are put in are such as he approves of. Quarter-master Thomas is charged by Cornet Bourke to have endeavoured to make a mutiny in his troop. It is believed the writer may lose his employment by displeasing Lord Tyrconnell in proving what the writer said concerning the orders. He hears the King declared that he had done nothing amiss. He desires all happiness may attend his Grace's family by his new grandson; they drank the child's health before they heard him to be made a Christian.

*Abstract.*

*Encloses:—*

**CAPT. AMBROSE AUNGIER TO EARL OF ROSCOMMON.**

1686, September 24. Longford.—Concerning changes in his troop. Colonel McDonnel had been present when they had mustered on the previous Friday, and had added six more men to those marked at Kilkenny to be turned out. The writer cannot but grumble to have his troop made the worst in the Army. Most of the new men are too poor to provide themselves with what is proper or necessary. He had received an order from Sir Thomas Newcomen to put in his troop one Capt. Farrell, The colonel

told him he need not keep the cloaks and hoses that is the livery of the regiment, so that his troop is like to be very piebald. *Abstract.*

#### EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686, October 9. Dublin.—Concerning trial of Quarter-master Thomas by a court-martial. He has been cashiered. His captain, Lord Kingston, was of the court, and Sir Thomas Newcomen sat as president. The writer refers to the report that he is to lose his employment. He is not so discouraged that he omits care of his Grace's shattered troops. He is not only recruiting them, but also clothing them in red coats and hopes they may keep buff also. He stays but to Thursday to the solemnizing of the King's day, and hastens to meet Colonel Richard Hamilton with his Grace's several troops in the north. *Abstract.*

#### JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686, October 26. Hospital.—Concerning the affairs of the Hospital. The Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor are very much their friends. Their chapel has gone on till alate most scandalously slowly, but now the work goes no very briskly, and they hope by Christmas to have one of the finest chapels consecrated the King has in his dominions. The colonel returns Gascoigne's salute. *Abstract.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENCEON.

1686, October 16. Cornbury.—I received your Excellency's of the 26th of September and that of the 2d of this month here, having obtained the King's leave to make as much as I can of the permission I have from your Excellency to provide against winter distempers by the air and pleasure the place affords. I am extreme glad your lady found Kilkenny agreeable with her health. I wish Dublin air may agree as well with her, but I fear it will not because they differ much.

When I came from Court, which was on the 5th of this month, I knew no more of the Irish affairs than when I writ my letter of the 16th of the last month mentioned by your Excellency, nor have I since heard of any progress made in them from any hand I can rely upon. The discourse goes of a Parliament to be called in Ireland, but what that Parliament is to do cannot be certainly known even to those that advise it, till bills come to be worded. I think your Excellency may take probable measures of the most knowing, and most moderate lawyers of his nation and religion from Mr. Nagle, and then the account is easily cast up.

Your Excellency's letter of the 2nd of this month from Dublin is suitable to the affection and favour you have for me and my family, the more it shall please God to multiply and prosper it, the more your Excellency and yours may

esteem the number of friends and servants increased. I am without reserve &c. *Copy.*

RICHARD NAGLE to EARL OF TYRCONNELL.

1686, October 26. Coventry.—I have reflected upon a discourse my Lord Sunderland had with me concerning the affairs of Ireland, and particularly concerning a proclamation to issue on the change of the Governors in order to settle the minds of the people, that should intimate that the King had no intention to touch the Acts of Settlement of Ireland, but would confirm them. I confess I cannot comprehend the necessity of such a declaration, notwithstanding the reasons insisted upon, for the support of such a project. Your lordship may well remember what a numberless number of proclamations issued in the late King's time, that had no other operation upon the minds of the people than to put them in mind that the Prince was in fear of them, which made many often to appear the more violent to cross his designs.

It is said that fears and jealousies will occasion the country to be dispeopled if this be not done. I would gladly know what your ground can be that any man should desert the country the more or less for having, or having not, this proclamation. The persons that have no real estates are not concerned, and it is manifest that those that have estates in lands and who think themselves secure by law, and who live where they have a present being, go to another where they have none. It is said that many there will sell their estates and betake themselves to some other country. This is so unlikely that I do not find that any estated person there has offered any great bargain of his estate and interest that would encourage the buying of it, and therefore I am satisfied that no man will leave the kingdom for want of this proclamation, but he that otherwise would go.

But it is said this will encourage trade. How can this be? The Church Protestant dealers are men that have no real estates, and how this proclamation can influence them I cannot well apprehend it. But it is certain that the granting of it will much discourage and dishearten the Catholics, when they foresee the Catholic proprietors by this means put out of all hopes of getting any part of their ancient patrimonies. It will dishearten the Irish merchants abroad, who are considerable, from coming home to improve their stocks in their own country. It will discourage the Catholic merchants at home, who carry on the most considerable part of the trades, from being too forward in their own adventures and dealing. For they must foresee that nothing can support Catholic religion in that kingdom, but to make Catholics there considerable in their fortunes, as they are considerable in their number. For this must be the only inducement that can prevail upon a Protestant successor

to allow them a toleration as to their religion, and a protection as to their estates. If this point fail, then the Protestants will be most considerable in fortune, and in that degree, that the meanest sort of Catholics will be obliged to adhere to them considering the dependencies they are like to have of them in their holdings, and upon that account the Protestant successor, as a matter suitable to his principles and inclinations, will think it fit for his advantage to espouse the Protestant interest, and the Catholics will be so far from being protected by him, that they will be in great hazard to be exposed to great hardship and rigour more than ever they were, and their religion to be wholly abolished in that kingdom. For to say they have all employments and that this will make them considerable, cannot prevent this danger. First, they have no employments in the civil part of the government, but the places of their judges, and, as I am informed, but a third part of the military offices. But suppose they had the greatest part of these offices, they will determine with our Sovereign's life, and how far this will contribute to support a Catholic religion I leave any indifferent man to judge, and whether rather the granting of such a proclamation will not rather tend to the dispeopling of the country, to the discouragement of trade, and to the disheartening of the Catholics of that country, who are the greatest part of that kingdom, and the only body of people of that persuasion that the King hath in his three kingdoms.

Next, either the King will grant this proclamation, reserving a latitude to himself to have a considerable tax or imposition for confirming them, and then it will not answer the ends for which it was granted, or it will be granted without any reservation, and then the King will be obliged by his royal word to confirm them whether they give him money or no. At least it will be a ground or an occasion to stop them from giving him much money, for by this proclamation they will think themselves pretty secure in our King's time, and they do not doubt of the favour of his successor. This way of issuing proclamations without any reservation I conceive would be no great policy when it is certain the new estated men would freely part with great sums and considerable part of their lands to have a confirmation. When the King will seriously reflect upon the transactions of Ireland, he will very well consider before he grants this expected confirmation, and indeed it is a very great point, and of very high consequence: it is to confirm large possessions on Protestants that never before had any ancient pretensions to the same, and to bar the Catholic proprietors from their ancient right. As to the public part of it: he that hath a resolution to establish Catholic religion cannot imagine that the way of doing the same is to confirm the most considerable interest there in the hands of the Protestants, and to take away all the hopes of Catholic proprietors. This is to make

enemies of our religion considerable, and to weaken and dishearten the professors of that religion. I cannot imagine that a Catholic Prince will ever confirm the pretensions of one part against which there are great complaints, and bar the pretensions of another, before he hears the party to be confirmed, and the party that apprehends himself injured; if there was injustice in granting to one and taking it away from the other, there must be injustice also in the confirmation. In short whoever confirms these evils, he takes upon himself the guilt of what was already transacted, which a Prince of great piety, and who already ventured the loss of three kingdoms for his religion, will hardly be prevailed upon to do, if he will but consider all the circumstances what he is about to do, which in conscience he is obliged to consider before he gives this last blow of confirmation.

Will any man tell me that our King, a Prince of his zeal, favour, and piety, will give his helping hand that all Innocents that never were heard shall be condemned, and their estates taken away from them, contrary to the great Charta of Magna Charta, confirmed by thirty Parliaments in Catholics' time? Will he ever order matters so that those who spilt their blood in his brother's service against the late Usurper, and in his own and brother's service abroad and at home, to whom his brother promised their estates, that they and their heirs should for ever be barred of their ancient rights, and shall be confirmed to those who served the Usurper? Will he order things so that those shall be barred who had all assurances to have their estates by the late King's word and public faith expressed in his Declaration, and in the first Act of Settlement, whereof afterwards they were disappointed by the contrivance of those who intended to weaken the Catholic party in Ireland and extinguish their religion? Shall he ratify that some Innocents declared so by the late Commissioners shall never have a perch, that all constructions upon those Acts shall be made in favour of the Protestants? And yet all this his Majesty must do if he confirms those Acts which in themselves are defective, besides contributing to confirm all other the oppressions and hardships put by those Acts upon many poor widows and orphans, and infants, and other Catholics. In short all those miscarriages our Catholic pious Prince will take upon himself by confirming those Acts. He is too great, too virtuous, and too pious to involve the state of his conscience in a point of high consequence both as to religion and justice, without mature deliberation. I dare boldly say no honest divine in England will advise him to it. There is certainly a greater obligation upon him to do justice than to confirm injustice, especially injustice carried on by the persons concerned, who were both judges and parties, that proceeded against justice to be given in point of interest, and thereby to weaken, if not absolutely destroy, Catholic religion.

But an expedient to help all those matters is that which being most difficult, I only offer this in short, that his Majesty may be pleased some time in his discourse to insist that those Acts are defective and not complied with, as in truth they are, so many being provided for to have their estates which are disappointed, and to have some severer clauses therein ratified, and particularly the clause against Innocents not heard. I do not doubt but the adverse party may fall to such a consideration that matters may be so adjusted at the next sitting of Parliament, that all matters may be reconciled in some measure to the satisfaction of all Innocents. At our last meeting I did not think it fit to give his Majesty the trouble of all this matter, but having leisure upon the road this long winter night, I thought to inform your lordship of my present sense of this affair, and that you may be pleased to give a hint of these to his Majesty, when he is most at leisure, that thereby he may be the better informed of matters in Ireland, in order to settle a sure foundation for the establishment of religion. I have that confidence in the great piety and unparalleled virtue and devotion of our sacred Queen, that if you inform her Majesty of these matters she will give her helping hands to so good a work. My Lord, I have troubled you too much, for which I must beg your pardon. *Copy.*

#### RICHARD NAGLE'S OBSERVATIONS upon the KING'S DECLARATION and the ACTS of SETTLEMENT and EXPLANATION.

By the King's Declaration the Adventurers are to be settled in their estates, and where they are deficient they are to be reprised, and yet it is owned by the same Declaration that the King was not obliged to confirm them having pursued the methods prescribed by the Acts in England in Charles the First's time, and in effect most of their money was brought up when the King and Parliament was divided, and most of the money was employed by the Parliament against the King and his Army in England, and this was the reason that the Usurper was so much concerned to see them provided for.

The soldiers that were of the Army when the late King was restored were to be settled in their possessions, so that those who were formerly of the Army, and who were not there members of the same, were not by the King's Declaration to be confirmed; but by the Act of Settlement, that confirms the Declaration, those that were formerly of the Army were provided for, and these were many in number and had great possessions, and the same much obstructed the execution of the King's Declaration. These soldiers so provided for were those that fought against the King's Army in Ireland, upon whose account the Irish, who since the peace in 1648 fought under the King's command, were dispossessed and their lands given to those for their service to the Usurper. And it is to be considered how reasonable it is that the King's Army should be dispossessed by an Usurper, and that the

Usurper should give their estates to his own soldiers, and that the King upon his Declaration should confirm those possessions.

By this Declaration Coote, Orrery, Mountrath and other leading men in the Usurper's Army are confirmed in their possessions given to them by the Usurper for their service under him. The Earl of Anglesey is confirmed in the purchases he made from those who had lands given them by the Usurpers. This can extend but to such purchase as he made before the Declaration, and which was made for his own use. It is credibly supposed that many of those purchases were made in trust for others, and that accordingly he did, in performance of the said trust, make long leases and conveyances to those persons at small rents, and by this means he passed in patent vast possessions, and preferred the interest of Wallis, Sankey, Phaire, Morley, and several others, considerable persons of the Usurper's party, who, for being very notorious, despaired to be confirmed in their acquisitions, and so sheltered themselves under the Earl of Anglesey's proviso.

The '49 officers are provided for, and to those the walled towns and large plantations are given, yet many of these sometimes served under the Parliament, sometimes under the King, and sometimes were on the King's and Parliament's, and many that were '49 officers, before '49, betrayed several of the King's towns to the Usurpers, and yet those '49 officers, who could not expect to be in a better condition than the officers of the King's Army in England, have got for their satisfaction a vast interest in Ireland, and had very considerable power and conditions of redemption of great value allowed to them for a small matter.

By this declaration Innocents are to be restored, but by the Act of Settlement such qualifications are put upon them that it was providence that any of them were ever declared Innocent, and several of those qualifications which could not make a man criminal by the law of the land, this Act ordered it so that those should suffice to make one innocent. In the trial of innocence there were great oppositions made that took up much time, and yet in all there were not six months allowed to trial of the Innocents of Ireland, so that a thousand widows, infants, and other persons that could be declared innocent were precluded for want of being heard. And to amend the matter there is an express clause in the Act of Explanation, that no man upon account of innocence, that was not already declared so, can pretend to any estate in Ireland, contrary to reason, natural equity and justice. Innocents restored are made liable to quit-rent, a year's value excluded from all mean profit due before the Restoration, Innocents *quo ad hoc* that is restored to part are barred from other part of their estates, though he had the best right in the world to the same. Innocents that had lands in Connaught

and Clare, where their lands were set out to transplanter, never to be put into possession till the transplanter be reprised, which was never done nor can be done as the matters do stand. Several are indicted and outlawed wrongfully, and though they offered to revise these outlaws and to be tried, they were refused and this outlaw enough to criminate them. Several heirs in tail are declared innocent, yet barred of their estates because their fathers were not declared innocent, though never indicted nor outlawed. Innocents [are] not to be restored to their estates in corporations with the King's letter, whereby many were excluded.

By the King's Declaration all Ensign men that served abroad, all those that submitted to the peace of 1648, without provocation, and had no lands in Connaught and several other persons there named are to be restored to their ancient estates for reprisals. These are to this day unrestored for want of reprisals, and though the King by his Declaration declared that he thought himself bound to provide for these persons, and to make good the peace of '48, being grounded upon public faith, yet by the Act of Explanation it is enacted that no man shall have the benefit of the Acts of Peace.

The Acts of Settlement and Explanation were passed when most of the persons that were members thereof were concerned and it may be doubted whether the Parliament was legal, most of the knights being neither freeholders, nor chosen by freeholders, they being for the most part new interest men who could have no freeholds, the Acts themselves vesting those estates in the King since '41 and because those estates were vested in the King by the Acts of 17th and 18th, and 16th and 17th. Also the burgesses are supposed not to be legal burgesses, they being persons that intruded into those Corporations in the Usurper's time without legal election. Besides that the proceedings of the Commissioners for executing the Acts were by witness when it should be by juries.

By the Act of Explanation all Letterees that by the King's letters were restored to all their estates were confined to two thousand acres, and that only where they were in possession in 1663. The Nominees who for the most part were to be restored by the first Act are confined to 2,000 acres, and most of those kept out for want of reprisals. By these Acts all forfeited impropriations are given to the Church, great augmentations given to Bishops, great possessions given the College of Dublin and great estates confirmed to several persons by the Act of Settlement and Explanation that were not provided for by the King's Declaration, which was done by those that contrived the ruin of this nation, as well to engage them to stand by the settlement as to exhaust the stock of lands in Ireland; to the end that those who are designed by the King to be restored by his Declaration, may never be restored for want of reprisals. By this means

Innocents not heard are barred. Innocents in Connaught and Clare [are] not barred though declared Innocents. Ensignmen, Letterees not in possession in 1663, Nominees, natives of Cork, Youghal and Kinsale that stuck to the King's interest until expelled by the King's party are barred. The inhabitants in several towns in Ireland, who, with the loss of their lives, fortunes, and estates, defended the said towns against the Usurpers and their heirs are barred. So that the Act of Settlement of one hand confirmed the King's Declaration, by which many persons are provided for to be restored, and of the other hand give away all the land that should reprise those that had the estates. By which the Act becomes contradictory, repugnant and impracticable. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—Your letters of the 19th of August and 11th of September have lain thus long by me unanswered as to the important part of them, not for want either of leisure or respect to you, but because I have not been called to have any part in the consultations that have been had, as I believe, upon that subject, nor yet have any knowledge to what result those consultations tend. If, as I hear, Mr. Nagle be returned, and anything positively resolved upon, it is like you will know what that is before I shall, and I should think by the progress of things relating to the government of that kingdom, it will not be long before what is, or will be, designed towards a final settlement will appear. I desire you to give my thanks to Capt. Flower for one of the best hawks I ever had, and assure yourself that I continue to be &c.

*Postscript.*—I desire Mr. Yarner may know that I long since received an account from him of the changes in the Army, and hope to have another when the rolls of the present muster shall be closed. *Copy.*

#### ORMOND to EARL OF ROSCOMMON.

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—When I have told you I have received your letters of the 2nd and 9th of this month I have little more to say since your lordship well knows that all my power in the regiment is in you, who are upon the place, and yet, in reason and justice, cannot be answerable for the ill condition it may be in, further than you may have liberty to exercise the authority you ought to have. I presume the method and modelling held in that regiment goes through the whole Army, and then there is no particular ground for a complaint. I doubt not but that your lordship's remove from the present command is reported, and by some impatiently expected, but if it be so, I hope it may be to place you in a better or some other way to make you a compensation. I am about ten days hence removing to London, when if it

come in my way to do your lordship any service, I shall have great satisfaction, and your further assurance of my being &c. *Copy.*

**ORMOND to SIR JOHN MEADE.**

1686, October 29. Cornbury.—I have had your letter of the 25th of the last month from Kinsale some time in my hands, thinking it would be time enough to give you my sense of the account you give of the proceedings at Clonmel the last Assizes, when you should be called to Dublin upon the business of the term, besides I thought if any exception or misrepresentations of your conduct should be taken or made I might possibly hear of it ; but it has been so just and prudent, that hitherto I believe nothing of that kind has been attempted, as most certainly there would, if there had been the least ground for it, so that you have nothing to do but to go on with the same justice and circumspection, leaving the event to God's good pleasure and so I remain &c. *Copy.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1686, November 11. Dublin.—I now send your Grace an account of the Michaelmas quarter's produce of the revenue compared with the same quarter in the former year. I doubt not but your Grace will be surprised at the unexpected increase in this conjuncture, when there is little money stirring in the country to carry on a trade and when exchange, which formerly at this time of the year used to be near par, continues at eight and a half per cent. I might add the dissatisfactions and jealousies which occasion men, who have money, to keep it up close as their surest friend at a dead lift ; but since I am not furnished with other reasons to satisfy your Grace's former inquiry about the exportations, which have increased as well as the importations, I must crave your Grace's patience till I can have leisure to have the exportations and importations of every port particularly drawn out, which work is now in hand, and when perfected will demonstrate the nature of our trade with foreign parts, as well as with England, and evidence the reasons of increase or decrease of the customs. My Lord Treasurer has not yet sent my Lord Lieutenant his Majesty's result about your Grace's proposition concerning your prizage, of which it is your Grace's interest to mind his lordship, now the year is drawing to a period. I presume the next packet will carry from us the state of my Lady Ossory's accounts with Mr. Hill, of Hillsborough, that your Grace may know how far you are concerned to move my Lord Treasurer for his lordship's direction to my Lord Lieutenant, that Mr. Ellis may receive the remainder due to my Lady Ossory. . . .

I hope your Grace has long since received from Sir Charles Feilding the changes in the Army, which I desired Mr. King, the Deputy-Muster-Master, to prepare, and Sir Charles also

promised me to acquaint your Grace with Cornet Mezandier's behaviour, which is worse than I can represent, or could have believed he would ever have been guilty of, for a greater villain is not in the world.

PETER WALSH to ORMOND.

1686, November 12.—Having been ill of two new diseases ever since I had the honour to see your Grace last, and not yet able to go abroad, I must make use of my friend the bearer, Mr. Tooke, to present your Grace my book, and because there is a Latin letter from the Archbishop of Gnesen, in Poland, to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, which I thought fitting to insert where you will meet with it in the preface, I have sent here enclosed an English translation of it, which I have dictated this morning to the bearer, which is all I can write at present, but only that I am, and will ever be a daily votary for you &c.

EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, November 20. Dublin.—Having so good a hand as Col. Fairfax to convey this safe to your Grace, I presume to acquaint your Grace with the unsoldierlike usage my brother has received contrary to all discipline of war from Col. Alexander McDonnel, your Grace's major, notwithstanding his having served in considerable stations for forty years in Germany. When my Lord Tyrconnell took a view of my brother's troop at Kilkenny, where it was allowed to be one of the best troops that appeared then at the rendezvous, his lordship was pleased to mark out eighteen men to be disbanded, without making any public objection to the men, horses, or accoutrements. From Kilkenny where a man could not be got to supply their places, my brother had his patent to march to Hillsborough, where, having quartered about a month, and during that time, having not been able to procure above five men of the Irish nation and religion fit to be mustered, my Lord Tyrconnell took a second view of his troop, and seemed much dissatisfied to find the complete number of his troop, and yet but five only of those he had formerly marked disbanded, and demanded the reason of it. To this my brother replied that in that part of the country which was planted with English and Scots, he could not get men so qualified as his lordship directed to fill up the places of the rest, and till he had found such, he thought it not for his Majesty's service to disband the remaining thirteen men and leave his colours naked, with which answer, after it was seconded by my brother's lieutenant, nephew to his lordship, his wrath was somewhat appeased.

About a fortnight after, Col. McDonnel coming to my brother's quarters, proposed to him that if he had a mind to have his troop removed to Longford, he would undertake to prevail with my Lord Tyrconnell to have it done, which

proposition my brother, believing to be made out of the colonel's friendship to me and him, and knowing Longford to be a much better quarter, and more convenient both for himself and his men than Hillsborough, readily consented to it, and accordingly the colonel wrote a letter to my Lord Tyrconnell, and sent it to his lordship by my brother's lieutenant concluding him the gratefulest person to negotiate this matter with his lordship, who, being then upon his journey for England, after three days' hesitation consented to it. And according my brother had my Lord Lieutenant's order to march to Longford, where, the muster happening within a week, by contrivance between Col. McDonnel, Lieut. Nugent and Cornet Mezandier, without consulting my brother though upon the place, eighteen more of his troop were disbanded, and as many mustered in their places, who were neither well mounted, clothed, or armed, as the Muster-master himself told me, and averred he objected against their being mustered for that reason to the colonel, and what was a greater hardship and affront to my brother, the colonel would not then admit five gentlemen of the same religion, who were well mounted and armed, and had offered themselves to my brother, to ride in his troop. My brother having given me an account of this usage, and further acquainting me that the colonel had given an authority under his hand to his lieutenants, a copy whereof I send enclosed, to turn out and put into his troop whom he pleased, though he was upon the place; and the colonel at the same time coming hither, I acquainted my Lord Lieutenant, and my Lord Roscommon with it. And his Excellency having sent for Col. McDonnel and expostulated this matter with him, the colonel, for his justification, produced an authority my Lord Tyrconnell gave him under his hand before his lordship left this kingdom, for inspecting your Grace's regiment, and for turning out those he thought to be disaffected to the King's service, and to take in their rooms such as he thought well qualified for his Majesty's service. But in that authority there was no power given him to depute another, much less to appoint an inferior officer to do it, when his superior officer was upon the place, which his Excellency observing to him as contrary to all discipline of war, he denied to have done so, upon which his Excellency, producing to him the copy of his authority to Lieut. Nugent, his old colonelship was out of countenance to be so caught, confessed his error, and promised my brother to better usage for the future.

But he is still so far from receiving it, that about three weeks since, when my Lord Granard went to the county of Longford to settle his affairs there, Cornet Mezandier, the next day after my lord's arrival, in great haste sent a messenger with a letter to Lieut. Nugent, who was at his father's house in Westmeath, sixteen miles distant from Longford, to come away immediately to his quarters, where, as soon as he arrived,

he and the cornet the night following, without giving any notice to my brother, gave strict orders to most of the troop to keep their chamber doors locked, to be booted, with their horses saddled in the stable, to have their swords drawn, and pistols cocked upon their tables, for they were informed that night a hundred horse of fanatics and Scots were to fall into their quarters, and cut their throats. This I have acquainted his Excellency with, who has promised me to send for the lieutenant and cornet, and to examine them about this matter. In the meantime Cornet Mezandier makes it his business to spread it abroad that his Majesty has resolved to disband my brother, and give his troop to my Lord Dillon, and by these artifices endeavours to render him contemptible to his troopers, with which provocations my brother is so nettled that I have much ado to keep him in temper, and it is certainly the design of his lieutenant and cornet, by the encouragement of Col. McDonnel, who is led by the nose by his favourite Mezandier, by these repeated affronts either to make him break out into extravagancy, or to compel him to quit his command, for all their endeavours are to render his loyalty and affection to the King's service suspected, which are insupportable mortifications for him longer to bear. Therefore I humbly beg of your Grace, if it be possible to be effected, that Cornet Mezandier may be removed from being his cornet, and that any other cornet in your Grace's regiment may be placed in his stead, for it is impossible for him and my brother to live long together, he being the instrument that is perpetually contriving his disquiet, which is villainous ingratitude in him after all the civilities my brother and I have showed on the score of his former dependance on your Grace, till he began thus to play his tricks.

About a fortnight since I sent your Grace enclosed in my letter to Mr. Philip Frowde a duplicate of the Michaelmas quarter's produce of the revenue, compared with the same quarter's produce in the year 1685, which I would be glad to know came safe to your Grace's hands.

*Encloses :—*

COLONEL ALEXANDER ANDERMCDONNEL *alias* MACGREGOIRE  
to LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER NUGENT.

1686, September 30.—Ordering and empowering him to put out of the troop commanded by Capt. Ambrose Aungier such as he finds not well qualified for his Majesty's service, and to receive into their places such as are good men and well mounted and otherwise well qualified for his Majesty's service. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, November 20. St. James's Square.—I have received with your lordship's of the 11th of this month the abstract

comparing the two parallel quarters, and am very glad to be surprised on the increasing side. I wish it may continue from whatever cause it proceeds. Without money I cannot comprehend how trade can be carried on, this part of the world being got beyond the necessity of trucking one commodity for another, so that the keeping up the rate of exchange so high must, I think, be the contrivance and combination of those whose trade it is to remit money, and whose custom it is to make use of all accidents and give any reason to raise the market. I have also received by Sir Charles Feilding the changes of common men made in the Army, but he made no mention to me of Mezandier's villainy. It is true I have seen him but once since he arrived here; but I am impatient to know of what nature the villainy is and who is concerned in it. I know the fellow to be a jealous fool, but I never suspected him to be a malicious knave. I thank your lordship for minding me of my proposition concerning my prize wines. I shall put my Lord Treasurer in mind that it lies before him. . . . *Copy.*

**ORMOND** to [THOMAS OTWAY, Bishop of Ossory].

1686, November 20. St. James's Square.—[Although by] my receiving your letter of the 18th of October in the [country] the delivery of the other letter to my Lord Sunderland was something delayed, yet it was put into his hands time enough to give him, and by him the King, so good satisfaction that I presume you will hear no more of that matter, nor [if it is] in my power to prevent it of any other that may [hinder] or divert you from continuing the successful care you have had to govern and improve that college. My intention in erecting and endowing the school at Kilkenny was good, and if it shall be frustrated, I shall be very sorry for it, but not ashamed of my attempt. *Copy.*

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON** to **ORMOND**.

1686, November 25. Dublin.—Concerning his command. He cannot be condemned for some things that happen in his Grace's regiment being general through the Army, and that without precedent in any Army in Christendom, as directing of orders to lieutenants and cornets when the captain is on the place. He acquaints his Grace that Col. McDonnel pressed that his Grace's own troop should march to Boyle to be recruited by about a dozen men the major hath there. Since he hears he is like to continue he has spared no cost to accoutre his Grace's regiment, as well as will consist with Irish pay, with new red coats lined with blue, jack-boots and hats. The clothing was very necessary, as the recruits were in divers colours. He refers to the possibility of his obtaining an exchange into England. *Abstract.*

## SIR JOHN MEADE to ORMOND.

1686, November 27. Dublin.—Concerning a sheriff for the Palatinate. Mr. Maude was then acting and for the next selection the names of Thomas Sadleir, James Harrison, and Richard Hamerton are submitted. *Abstract.*

## ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686, December 4. St. James's Square.—To begin at the end of your lordship's of the 20th of the last month, which Tom Fairfax gave me this morning, I am to tell you that the papers were above a week since carefully delivered to me by or from Mr. Frowde, as, I think, I soon after informed you. My Lord Treasurer and I cannot agree upon a bargain for my prize wines any longer than for a year at the former rate, he would give me no more than the most that was made of it in any year since the King had it, nor would I abate of my demand, so that I have writ to my brother, G. Mathew, to conclude with the Commissioners for the new year at 2,000*l.* I can say nothing touching the proceedings with your brother, but that, as I think they are partly designed to try his patience, so I would advise him to show that he has a good provision of it. *Copy.*

## EARL OF CLARENDON to ORMOND.

1686, December 4. Dublin Castle.—I thought one part of the greatest respect I could pay your Grace was not to trouble you with my letters when you were in the country, and when I had nothing to give you an account of from hence. Yesterday we had four packets from England, which brought me the honour of your Grace's letter of the 27th past, wherein you are pleased to tell me that you have appointed me to be High Steward of the University of Oxford, for which I know not how sufficiently to pay my thanks to your Grace. I look upon the office as very valuable, inasmuch as it is a fresh instance of your Grace's favour, of which, and of your good opinion, I am more ambitious than of most things in this world. Every packet from England fills the town with reports of great changes which are to be made here, in which I have the principal share; but it seems nothing was declared when the last letters came away, and methinks till the King has declared his resolution, those who pretend to know secrets should not take upon them to dispose of the governments of kingdoms. The King is master, and may be served by whom he likes best. I am sure he knows his pleasure will always be submitted to cheerfully by me, and I thank God my actions will not be found faulty when they are examined and looked into. God preserve your Grace, and be pleased to continue to own &c.

## EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686, December 8. Dublin.—I have received your Grace's of the 20th of November, wherein your Grace seems impatient

till you are acquainted with the series of Cornet Mezandier's proceedings here, of which I discoursed at large with Sir Charles Feilding before his departure from hence, on purpose that he might have communicated them to your Grace, which, since he has omitted, notwithstanding what I writ by Colonel Fairfax of what then arrived to my knowledge, I now presume to give your Grace a further account of that matter. I suppose your Grace is not a stranger to what has passed between my Lord Roscommon and my Lord Tyrconnell in the presence of my Lord Lieutenant, about those orders my Lord Tyrconnell gave my Lord Roscommon at Kilkenny concerning the qualification of such men who were to be admitted into your Grace's regiment, into the room of those who were marked by my Lord Tyrconnell to be disbanded, which orders my Lord Tyrconnell denying, and my Lord Roscommon as positively affirming, the latter for his own justification, and to prove the truth of his assertion, wrote letters to several of the captains of your Grace's regiment, and among the rest to my brother, to know what they remembered of those orders were delivered to each of them in my Lord Tyrconnell's name, by his lordship and Col. McDonnel before they marched from Kilkenny.

This letter from my Lord Rosecommon my brother received at his quarters in Hillsborough and communicated it to no man living, but to Mezandier out of the confidence he then had in his friendship. About a week after my Lord Tyrconnell going into the North to take a view of the troops there, Mezandier, to ingratiate himself with my Lord Tyrconnell, acquaints my brother's lieutenant, Mr. Nugent, a nephew to my Lord Limerick, and consequently to my Lord Tyrconnell, with the contents of the letters, who meeting his lordship before he came to the rendezvous where my brother's troop was drawn up, discovered to him the contents of my Lord Roscommon's letter, and as soon as my Lord Tyrconnell came to the head of my brother's troop, his lordship with positiveness and austerity demanded the letter of him, which he, being surprised with the suddenness of the demand, as well as the manner of it, and not having time to deliberate, unadvisedly delierryed to his lordship. And from this treachery of Mezandier's, under the cloak of friendship, has sprung all that vexation my Lord Roscommon has since encountered. My brother from this perfidious part of Mezandier's, being convinced of his ill affection to him, from that open friendship wherewith he formerly treated him, became, as he had reason, more reserved in his conversation, and ever since has been upon his guard.

When my brother marched out of the North to Longford, my Lord Tyrconnell having consented that one Quarter-master Daniel Deane, though disbanded from his quarter-master's place in my Lord Donegal's troop, which was formerly my brother's, should be entertained as a private horseman in

my brother's troop. The said Deane, out of pure affection to my brother, accompanied him to Longford, where Mezandier observing that my brother was not very fond of his company, but conversed more with Deane than himself, he became immediately piqued at him, and fancied the said Deane did him ill offices. And about this time there happening to be a damned rebellious libel in verse pasted up in the night at Longford, Mezandier, out of malice and revenge to Deane, would needs make him the author of it, and accordingly informs my brother, which my brother slighting and knowing it to be groundless because Deane's genius was never inclined to poetry, and that having in all the Dutch engagements at sea, and ever since he was able to bear arms, given signal proofs of his loyalty and courage, he could not believe him capable of so great a piece of villainy. Mezandier, enraged at this, insinuates himself into Col. McDonnel's favour and so far possesses him with the opinion of Deane's being author of the libel, that at the next muster, though Lieutenant Nugent averred he had direction from my Lord Tyrconnell, the day his lordship went on shipboard, to tell the colonel that it was his pleasure Deane should be admitted into the troop, yet Col. McDonnel, being prepossessed, would not permit him to be mustered.

Thus having given your Grace the beginning and some part of the progress of Mezandier's pranks, for the remainder I must refer your Grace to the enclosed narrative, which I had yesterday from his Excellency's own mouth, and having since reduced it into writing, I, this afternoon gave it to his Excellency who read it, and did not only acknowledge the truth of it from the beginning to end but also approved of my sending it to your Grace. And now your Grace has it so authenticated, I leave it to your Grace to judge first, whether to use your Grace's own words, Mezandier be not as malicious a knave as your Grace has known him to be a jealous fool? And, in the next place, whether it is possible for any man of honour, or superior officer to live well with him, after so unworthy and undeserved provocations, for, till his treachery about my Lord Roscommon's letter, my brother treated him more like a bosom friend and a brother, than an inferior officer, and I encouraged him in it, believing it impossible for one who had so long served under so good a master, so soon to become so great a villain. From the conversation I have observed him to keep since his coming to town, I have reason to conclude his endeavours are now to shelter himself under my Lord Tyrconnell, and to incense his lordship against my brother, whom he most falsely accuses, as I am told, for countenancing a foolish fellow, now at Longford, who, having the ill luck to get into his hands, a few days before the above mentioned libel was posted there, a malicious libel called a dialogue between the Devil and my Lord Tyrconnell, wherein is much more venom than wit,

made sport of it, and read it openly in several places of the town, for which he has been indicted, and is bound over to the next Assizes.

How far misrepresentations may prevail with his lordship who already has expressed sufficient animosity against me and my family is easy to guess, and Mezandier already thinks himself so secure of success, that before his leaving Longford, he told several of the troop and others that my brother was disbanded, though it was not yet declared. And he had the folly and vanity to brag that the lieutenant would be captain and he lieutenant. But I hope they will both be disappointed in their expectations and malice. Thus I have impartially, and with truth, given your Grace the history of Mezandier, and being as little concerned at his malicious boastings as I am conscious of any demerit in my brother to forfeit his Majesty's favour, I once more presume to make it my humble request to your Grace, that, if it be possible, Mezandier may be removed from my brother's to some other troop in your Grace's regiment, by which your Grace will lay an eternal obligation upon my brother and me. My Lord Lieutenant either has by the former, or will by this, packet give my Lord Sunderland the like account of the Longford and Athlone plot as your Grace finds in the narrative.

JAMES STRANGE, Town-clerk of Waterford, to ORMOND.

1686, December 15. Waterford.—This lets your Grace understand that the Roman Catholics of this city and diocese of Waterford and Lismore do unanimously entreat your Grace to obtain from his most sacred Majesty that the Reverend Father John Everard, regular of St. Francis Order, be nominated Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, he being a native of this city, a learned and famous preacher, who printed seven books in vindication of the Catholic Church of Christ, converted many in this kingdom and in England to the Catholic faith. He signally showed himself loyal and faithful to our Sovereign King Charles the Second, of ever happy memory, having preached a most loyal moving sermon for his restoration, crown and sceptre, for which he was cried up by all "John for the King!" He now these twenty-five years laboured amongst us preaching at home and abroad and exhorting all to serve, obey and pray heartily for long reign and happiness to their King and Sovereign, and my Lord it is known that he is a man of great piety, devotion, integrity, wisdom, and of exemplary life and conversation, so that his sacred Majesty we hope will promote such a religious person of merit and virtue, and we doubt not but that your Grace will endeavour to obtain this favour for him that appeared and served your Grace as he did. And, my Lord, if this will not suffice we, the inhabitants, all of us, will make up an humble petition and postulation for him signed with our

hands. This said, I kiss your Grace's hand and wish you many happy years of life, as it is prayed for by &c.

**EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.**

1686, December 30. Dublin.—Concerning the clothing of his Grace's regiment. The red-coats are of cloth about two cobs a yard, lined with blue serge, but the cuffs are turned up with the red cloth of the coats and buttoned with a large white button of metal. *Abstract.*

**EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.**

1686-7, January 1. Dublin.—I heartily wish your Grace an happy New Year, and that your Grace may enjoy many more after this. I write to your Grace now in some disorder, because I have no other time for doing it than while my Lord Lieutenant is playing at post and pair with my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, after which I am, to keep the old custom to attend his lordship and brethren to the cellar, where we shall certainly drink your Grace's health. This morning my Lord Chancellor, understanding that Mr. Turner, the late convert, is to be judge in Mr. Justice Gorges's room, desired me to move your Grace that his brother, Mr. Porter, may have the honour to succeed Mr. Turner in the Attorney-Generalship of your Grace's Principality Court of Tipperary, which has hitherto proved a very lucky station to everyone else that has had it; and I hope your Grace will afford this honest gentleman the like lift of good fortune for his brother's sake, who is a faithful servant to your Grace and as worthy a person as ever filled his chair. The person who delivers this looks upon himself as one of the unfortunate number that are now to be disbanded, and your Grace, I am sure, knows him too well to need a character of him, and upon that score I doubt not but your Grace will contribute the best assistance you can give him for his preservation. By my Lord Cornbury I shall write more at large to your Grace, for now I am called to do my duty in the cellar.

**SAME to SAME.**

1686-7, January 2. Dublin.—Yesterday I presumed at the request of my Lord Chancellor to give your Grace the trouble of a letter by Capt. Huston, who was in such haste that I was necessitated to write it in my Lord Lieutenant's cellar, whilst my Lord Mayor and his brethren were celebrating the day, and drinking your Grace's health. And therefore lest by the noise and warm exercise I was at, I might have been guilty of some absurdity or mistake, I presume now, fresh and fasting, in the morning, to beg your Grace's pardon for what errors I may have committed in the said letter, as also to acquaint your Grace that Mr. Turner, the late convert, who is Attorney General in your Grace's Palatinate Court of

Tipperary, being now designed to succeed Judge Gorges, lately deceased, my Lord Chancellor's request is that your Grace would please to honour his brother, Mr. Porter, a practiser at law here, with the office of Attorney General in Tipperary, which favour I hope your Grace will not deny so worthy a man, who, though his lordship is not much acquainted with your Grace, yet takes all occasions of expressing the true honour, esteem and devotion he has to your Grace and your service, of which Capt. Mathew is a sufficient witness, and I am sure would join with me if he were now in town.

THOMAS SHERIDAN to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, January 7.—Concerning a copy of Rushworth's Collections. He cannot think the one with his Lord Duke's arms printed on the covers can be his copy. It must have been bought since his copy was left in his Grace's closet in November, 1682. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF LONGFORD.

1686-7, January 12. Hampton Court.—By your lordship's of the 1st and 2nd of this month I guess it was not known then that my Lord Clarendon was so soon to be removed from that government and my Lord Tyrconnell to be placed in it, or that your Lord Chancellor was to make room for one Fitton, who, I suppose, will be first established in his place, that he may give some sort of oath to my Lord Tyrconnell when he enters upon his part. If the two that are to be displaced knew of it any reasonable time before, they have kept counsel very well, if they did not, the warning seems to be unusually, and to them, inconveniently short. I wish I had sooner known my Lord Chancellor's desire concerning his brother, or rather I wish I were not pre-engaged, that I might even now show the value and respect I have for him; but the truth is that from the first notice I had of Mr. Turner's forsaking the communion of our Church, it was concluded that room would be made for him in some of the courts, and I presently was engaged for another, and I must not manifest my intention to serve my Lord Chancellor first by a breach of my word. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686-7, January 13.—Had not those two letters come for conveyance I had not troubled you this night, and now it is only to tell you that his Grace came this evening from Hampton Court, and very well in health. It is now the talk that my Lord Chief Justice is wheeling about and so to be Lord Chancellor; but there is many stories goes God knows how true. My wife and I send our hearty service to you and my lady.

## SAME to SAME.

1686, January 18.—Concerning private business. His Grace thought to have gone that day to Hampton Court, but there had been the greatest frost the previous night, which the writer had ever known in one night. His Grace is extremely well. The writer hopes he will soon hear of Matheu coming over. All people are concerned for poor Ireland at the going of those two great officers and the return of the other.  
*Abstract.*

## JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, January.—I suppose you need not be informed of the revolutions that the Earl of Tyrconnell's coming here is likely to produce in this kingdom, and that consequently our poor House will not escape Scot-free, considering that he, when he shall receive the sword, will be our chief governor and one who was continually picking at us when he was but Lieutenant-General. There are some stories here reported by very credible gentlemen that Col. Jeffreys is to be put out, and a certain gentleman, whose name I know not, belonging to the post office in London, to succeed him in the Hospital. This has in some measure alarmed our family and made the colonel think of sending most of his goods for Wales. *Abstract.*

## DR. JOHN VENN to ORMOND.

1686-7, January 20. Baliol College.—Recommending Mr. Thornton when an opportunity shall offer for his promotion. In all probability it will not be long, considering the weak condition of the present Principal of Hart Hall, which place is wholly in his Grace's disposal, and will be very suitable to Mr. Thornton's hopes and designs of living, though not to his learning and worth; and he eminently qualified for the place. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.<sup>1</sup>

1686-7, January 22.—I find his Grace more inclined to buy a house than taking one; it will be for the good of some of his family that has no home in this kingdom in the country. I wish there were but some of the lands of Ireland anywhere here. People look upon themselves a little safer here than there. God Almighty send all may be for the best for the King and his people. By this I presume Lord Tyrconnell is at Dublin, having certain notice his Excellency was at Chester on Monday last. I hear many are preparing to pack up and come away, which I think is not the way. *Abstract.*

## ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, February 5. Hampton Court.—I am returned thus far from seeing a house in the country, something more than

sixty miles from London, but the road is so good that I think it easier to go thither than to places that are ten miles nearer. It has as many conveniences as I can expect in any place that is to be let, and I think I shall agree to take it. The rent will not be high, and so hope I shall have liberty to bestow it upon the grounds and house; but still I shall want the satisfaction of [hunt]ing for myself, and that is no small diversion to an old man who must think of leaving the world to some degree before he be called out of it by a messenger that will not stay. I confess I did not soon enough foresee that it was possible that in this King's or his brother's reign I should be put to seek for a habitation or retreat out of the country where my fortune lies; but it is so far come to pass that I had rather live and die in Carolina than in Ireland, and you must pardon my repeating it, if you had foreseen it but as soon as I did, or if you had trusted to my foresight, I presume I had been in better condition than I am like to be, and possibly I had not been put so soon to such retrenchments as I must make, how unwilling soever I am to go less or to part with old servants. You may guess I am full of the sense of the uneasiness I am threatened with at this age when I venture to vent it thus and in this way.

If I take the house in prospect I think I shall send for all the furniture I have of value in Ireland, and it is possible I shall think it necessary to send for my evidences and writings of most importance to have them secured by exemplification or otherwise, and therefore I desire you to think of the most commodious and safe way of transporting them but without noise, for I think people are already too soon and too hotly alarmed, and I would not add to their fright, though it be their unreasonable fear and their giving up their interest upon the matter that gives me any fear at all. I cannot but yet think it possible for you to raise a considerable sum of money by little sums of one, two or three hundred, though greater sums may not be had in one place, for surely some Irish tenants have money, and would be as glad to lessen their rent upon good terms as I am willing to give them such. I remember they ventured upon it during the Cessation, and surely the times are not yet so bad as they were then nor I hope ever will be.

Your kinsman, Ensign Mathew, found me here last night and brought me your letter of the 20th of the last month. If I can do him any good at London, I will. At the worst I will tell him what I think he has to trust to, that if he have any little stock it may carry him beyond sea where he may eat bread. *Copy.*

#### EARL OF LONGFORD to ORMOND.

1686-7, February 12. Dublin.—Your Grace will easily believe that there are many thousand sad hearts now in Ireland when I tell your Grace the Earl of Clarendon this

day quits the kingdom where his government has been so advantageous to the King, so happy and so easy to the people, that all conclude he has left a pattern which cannot well be imitated by his successor, whose rough and haughty constitution will every day make us more sensible of the change. Though at present he endeavours by a smooth countenance and smoother expressions to wheedle the English into a belief of the intended impartiality of his administration, and upon the hope thereof to divert them from abandoning their trades and concerns here; in order to which he resolves suddenly to issue a proclamation therein, signifying his Majesty's gracious intentions, that no distinction shall be made between his subjects upon account of religion, but that all of what profession soever, who have a mind to be happy under his government, will live quietly, and keep within the bounds of their duty and allegiance, shall equally and impartially enjoy his Majesty's favour and protection. How far such a proclamation will gain credit is easily foreseen, while his lordship acts quite contrary to it, by turning out of their commands in the Army most of those few English officers now remaining in it, of which number I am told there are marked out in the regiment of guards, Capt. Forth, Capt. Flower, Capt. Harman, and Lieut. Gilbert; in your Grace's regiment my Lord Blessington, my Lord Kingston, Capt Boyle, and my brother; in his lordship's own regiment my Lord Donegal, my Lord Blayney, Lieut. Townley, and Cornet Colt, and in all other regiments a proportionable number, so that from these premises the English will scarce make the conclusions his lordship hopes for from the proclamation.

I have waited twice upon his lordship since his landing, and both times he was pleased to treat me with great civility and discoursed with me about the revenue. The last time he told me that we should soon have a Parliament here, and that he hoped for the ease of the poor people who are miserably harassed by the severe and undue way of collecting the hearth-money, to procure that law to be changed, and to have that branch wholly charged upon estates men who ought to pay it since it was granted to the King in lieu of the Court of Wards, with which men of estates and not the poor were burthened, and by this law the poor only were oppressed. I told his lordship it was very just the poor should be relieved; but yet I thought in the method his lordship proposed their relief, he would encounter more difficulty than he was aware of, it being not probable that men of estates (of which the House of Commons would generally consist) would be so charitable as to submit to the passing of a new law, that should charge themselves for the ease of the poor. For I had observed, while I served in the Parliament of England, that whenever a supply was asked, the House of Commons industriously avoided a land tax, and chose rather to load trade and commodities with impositions than their own

estates, which precedent it was probable the House of Commons in Ireland would follow. His lordship varied from me in opinion, and seemed confident of carrying this point, the success whereof time will show.

Mr. Knight, one of my Lord Clarendon's secretaries, will deliver to your Grace the state of the last Christmas quarter together with the whole produce of the last year's revenue compared with the precedent year's produce, by which your Grace will perceive how considerably the last year has exceeded the former, contrary to expectation. And though I believe this is like to be the last scheme of this kind I shall have in my power to send your Grace, yet I shall never spare any pains I am capable of, to give your Grace the best evidences of my duty and service.

It is reported here that I am the first man to be picked out of the Commission of the Revenue, and that Sir Maurice Eustace is upon the road and coming over to supersede me. I wish for the King's sake he may serve him in that station with the same diligence and integrity I have done. Mr. Culliford expects that it will be soon his turn, and if Mr. Strong stays longer in England, where he now is for recovery of his health, from the measures now taken there is like to be an hopeful prospect of the management of the revenue. Since my writing hereof, a friend of mine informs me that my Lord Tyrconnell had said I was not long to continue in the Commission, because his Majesty was dissatisfied with me upon a complaint Col. Halsall had made to him against me, for having not dealt justly and fairly with him in a security transferred to him by me for 4,000*l.* some years since borrowed of him: the history of which affair is too long for a letter and the strait of time I have now to write in. But my Lord Clarendon has an account of it, both from me [and] Sir Joshua Allen, who has been employed by Mr. Daniel Arthur in the transaction of that affair, and he has promised to acquaint his Majesty with it for my justification, wherein I beg your Grace's assistance, and, though my vindication may come too late to hinder his Majesty's resolution of removing me out of the Commission, yet I shall be very unhappy if through the malice and misrepresentation I suffer in his Majesty's esteem and good opinion, and have that load added to my other misfortunes, which have been principally occasioned by my endeavours to serve the Crown with zeal, faithfulness and integrity.

JAMES GILBERT to HENRY GASCOIGNE,

1686-7, February 15.—The late story of the colonel's being to be put out proves to be groundless, and what gives us further encouragement to hope we may continue here is the declaration of our Lord Deputy, who received the sword upon Saturday last, to this effect, that the design of this foundation was very charitable and it would be great pity that the House

ever should be converted to any other use, and he does not only profess a particular kindness for our master, but he also has declared that all people shall enjoy their property, let them be of what religion they please. The Council met to-day, and so we expect a proclamation to this effect to-morrow. Our chapel was consecrated the 19th of January, the State being present, and our great benefactor gratefully remembered. *Abstract.*

EARL OF ROSCOMMON to ORMOND.

1686-7, February 18.—Your Grace's commands for providing a quarter-master's place in your regiment for Mr. Power came seasonably to my hands, for it was just before the honour and satisfaction I had in serving the King under your Grace was taken from me by my Lord Deputy. My consolation was not only in that there is nothing laid to my charge, but that the last act in my command was to give obedience to your Grace's pleasure signified for this gentleman, and I still beg of God that the last of my performances, relating to this life, may be obediences to your pleasure, as for above forty year I have obeyed you in the King's service with untainted duty. My Lord, Colonel Russell is now your lieut.-colonel, and those that are turned out with me are Lord Kingston, Capt. Boyle, Capt. Aungier and, we are told, my Lord Blessington.

My Lord Tyrconnell hath declared I shall be provided for much better than my employment, and tells me he will write to the King to that purpose, which will justify me no criminal, and with much assurance that I am none, I will soon appear before his Majesty and wait on your Grace; and beg your Grace will know of my Lord Clarendon and Sir Charles Porter whether I have misbehaved myself or no, the one for my marshal, the other for my civil capacity, that you may not be ashamed to own the man that hath long lived and will die &c.

I omitted to tell your Grace that my son is no more your lieutenant but Mr. Grace, and that Sir Neale O'Neale hath Lord Kingston's troop, and Will Nugent Ambrose Aungier's, Col. Russell mine, and Nich. Purcell H. Boyle's.

COL. THEODORE RUSSELL to ORMOND.

1686-7, February 19. Dublin.—Acquainting his Grace that he has been appointed lieutenant-colonel of his Grace's regiment. The agent of the regiment, as he understands, is one Clarke, who has been long in England, and as he is informed intends to settle there. He conceives it would be necessary to have one who does reside in Ireland. *Abstract.*

GERARD BOR to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, February 23. Dublin.—After I had Mr. Heton's promise that your goods should go in the Lord Clarendon's

ship, he told me that his lord and lady had promised so many that they would want room in the ship for their own goods, and that his lordship's promise must take place. However, he gave me four numbers for four parcels, which I shipped and thought it most convenient to send those at the Bishop of Kildare's. *Abstract.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—Sir Robert Southwell came here by dinner, but the waggon is not yet come, but I hope it will come with better success than poor Kirke's did. . . . I am glad the exchange is fallen, but now I have no money ; when it rains pottage then I want a dish. *Abstract.*

ORMOND to EARL OF CLARENDRON.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—By the account we just now received from Chester of your lordship's landing there, I conclude this will meet you at London as I had done further off in your way thither if I had not, with the King's leave, and your lordship's permission, been here. I attribute it to my being in this good air the last spring and fall, that I never since had any touch of the gout or any other considerable distemper. I hope the air from whence you came has not agreed worse with your lordship and your lady.

The time of your government has been short, but it has produced alterations such as one would have thought a longer time could hardly have brought to pass. I heartily pray those changes may be for the King's service, and that those who fear and those who wish the contrary may be deceived. Whatever shall happen your lordship has the approbation of many good and loyal men and their prayers, and I doubt not but you will find the King satisfied, and then you will have no reason but to be so yourself. *Copy.*

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, February 26. Cornbury.—By letter from London I find that three packets arrived there from Ireland, but in them there was not one letter for me or James Clarke, though I believe you have letters of mine or his that we might have had answer of by this time.

I have of late had several addresses by way of petitions from some old proprietors, whose lands they say are in my possession, particularly from one Edmund Butler, heretofore proprietor, as he says, of a place called Kiltarkan. I have lost his petition, but, as I remember, his pretensions are that he helped to make out my title in the Court of Claims ; that he was promised consideration should be had of him or his father, yet living, and nothing has been yet done for him.

The other petition from one Keatinge I send you enclosed, and desire you would send me a full account of both those

cases. I suppose I may have more of this kind, the times giving them encouragement as they may think.

We hear the Earl of Clarendon is landed, and of speeches made by him and his successor upon delivering and receiving the sword. It is too early to make any judgment how things will pass there, if your own occasions should call you over the sooner the better. *Copy.*

JAMES CLARKE to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1686-7, March 4. Cornbury.—The news of his Majesty having got a stroke on the eye a-hunting came by the last post, and what you write of the Vice-Chancellor's key—I presume you mean your Vice-Chamberlain's. But the Vice-Chancellor and ten doctors were over here yesterday at dinner, and were as welcome as could be. I got two letters signed, when the Vice-Chancellor told me he would take care of the fees, but you may enter them for your remembrance.

*Abstract.*

THOMAS SHERIDAN to CAPT. GEORGE MATHEW.

1686-7, March.—I delivered your letter to my Lord Deputy who does not think fit to give any protection under his hand to the Brennans, nor alter anything of what he had expressed on that subject in his letter to yourself.

ORMOND to COL. JOHN FITZPATRICK.

1686-7, March 12. Cornbury.—I do not design to be at London before the end of the week after Easter week. The Easter week I propose to spend at the Bath, to drink the waters, for I attribute it to my having done so the last year that I have no gout ever since, though you can witness against me that I have not been so strictly regular as that infirmity or my age usually makes men to be. The meeting of the Parliament, and the King's going to Windsor, are the two things that are like to govern my motions.

I cannot but be pleased that since my friend, my Lord Clarendon, loses the Privy Seal, my much ancienter friend, my Lord Arundel, is like to have it. My acquaintance with my Lord Powis is of later date; but you know I have reason to inquire what is done for him, not for any interest I may have in the case, but that really I wish him all imaginable satisfaction.

I do not think but it would be good for you to take the Bath waters. I confess I have some interest and design in the opinion, as most physicians have in theirs. *Copy.*

ORMOND to CAPT. G. MATHEW.

1686-7, March 13. Cornbury.—I have received yours of the 22nd of the last month from Kilkenny, and do well understand that by virtue of the settlements I have made, I am obliged

not to lessen the rent of the lands settled, so that it must be upon the surplus that money can be raised. I think it will be much for my advantage, and may be of use to you, to make a voyage over, and in that case, I will, before you can be ready to come, send you a list of such writings and goods as I would have brought, and to what port I would have them directed. If any trade continues betwixt the two kingdoms, I presume some of it will be betwixt the West of Ireland and that of England, and it will not be hard for you to freight some vessel that traffics betwixt those two coasts. I believe I shall upon some terms or other get a habitation in the West of England, or so far towards it that it may save both land carriage and time to consign the vessel to a western port; but of all this you shall hear from me again soon after Easter.

*Copy.*

SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1686-7, March 17. Dublin.—If I could have found anything that I thought worth acquainting your Grace with from hence, I should not have forborne, as long as I have done of late, troubling you with my letters; but whether anything of that kind happens or not, I have, for a long time, so accustomed myself to write to you sometimes, that I know not how to give it over whilst you shall be pleased to be content with my continuing it. Your Grace is now, as we hear, gone into the country to make some stay, where I wish you may be still as much pleased, as ever you were, with those diversions you there meet with, and that they may have the same effect that they have hitherto had, of freeing you from such painful fits of the gout, as others who use less exercise are subject unto.

I cannot now pretend to any want of time for my own using a great deal more than I have done formerly, having never since I had the honour of being known to your Grace been at so much leisure as I have been of late, upon the coming in of a younger and more active man into the Attorney's place, who hath freed me from a great part of the trouble that used to fall to my share, which I do not see so much reason to be dissatisfied at as a great many others think I have, who do more consider the pretence I might have had to that place by so long a continuance in this that I yet am in, than the business that is to be done in it. That of bringing *quo warrantos* against all or most of the corporations in this kingdom, is the first that is begun with, though all the considerable ones here are already subject to the same rules, as to the election and approbation of magistrates, as those now are in England, who have taken out new charters. I believe there are but few that will stand out, but there are a great many that are so poor and inconsiderable as, it is likely, they will hardly be at the charge either of defending their present charters, or taking out new ones, and if that should happen to be so, there will be a much thinner House of

Commons in the next Parliament that shall be called here than used to be. I do not yet hear of any proceedings against the Palatinate of Tipperary, only in common discourse, it is by some talked of as a place wherein the King hath very little power, which I can see little reason for, especially whilst it is in the hands of such a subject as your Grace hath always been.

We do not yet hear anything certainly of a Parliament here, there having been nothing moved at the Council concerning one, and it seems not likely that there will be one very suddenly, there being nothing, that I can find, yet prepared or resolved on, in the great matter relating to the new settlement, for the confirmation whereof, though it seems to need none, I believe a considerable sum of money would be very willingly given by those who are concerned in it ; but whether that will be excepted of, without the avoiding also of some parts of it, I am not able to guess. Many, I believe, apprehend more than, I am confident, is designed, which I know no remedy for until it shall be thought fit to have it declared what is intended to be done therein, which may, in time, be found to be necessary, when it shall be more taken notice of than yet it is. How much the kingdom in the meantime suffers by the uncertainty that people are in concerning their estates, whereby those that have money are kept from laying it out, and those that have none from earning any by their labour, whilst there are so few that do employ them, which is the chief occasion of the country's seeming at this time to be so much poorer than it hath been for these many years. I know not very well to what purpose I have writ all this to your Grace, besides that of filling up a letter with something else besides the bare professing myself &c.

#### HENRY GASCOIGNE to ORMOND.

1687, March 31.—So far as I have hitherto had time to look over your Grace's papers between the years 1660 and 1670, I have met with those I send herewith, vизt. a brief of the bill, Sir Audley Mervyn's speech in 1662, a short state of the King's revenue since his Restoration, some reflections on the present state compared with what it was in 1641, two papers of your Grace's hand, one queries, the other a letter about the nominees ; also two prints, one the King's speech, and the other votes of the House of Commons then, wherein the King's declaration at Breda is mentioned, which makes me send them. I have besides, the Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland in print, and a copy of instructions upon it, which, being bulky, I forbear sending them by the post, till I have your Grace's orders, and the carrier does not go till this day sennight. I have not yet got over above a fourth part of your papers, and perhaps, in the next view, I may find that paper your Grace mentioned to be shewn to my Lord Falmouth. Among the rest of my searches I

find a letter from my Lord Clarendon to your Grace; acknowledging the receipt of a book in manuscript, to be shown to Dr. Lloyd, dated 28th of March, 1674, with promise to see it carefully returned. Perhaps that may be the book Sir Robert Southwell writ for, or, at least, one that your Grace formerly inquired for. The letters from my Lord Arlington, as I find the bundles, I put where I can soon come at them in case they may be of use, and, as more may be found, I will put them together as also those of Secretary Nicholas.

DR. JOHN HOUGH to ORMOND.

1687, April 29. Magdalen College.—Concerning their petition praying that Mr. Farmer's mandate might be withdrawn. On Tuesday night the Bishop of Winchester waited on the King, and was much surprised to find that his Majesty had never heard anything of it. Lord Sunderland told those gentlemen that presented it to him that he had read it to the King, together with a letter of the Bishop of Winchester to himself upon the same subject, and the only answer that his Majesty returned was that he expected to be obeyed. Since this was the fate of their petition they know not what to think of the state of their case which his Grace has directed to the same hand, and have but a very dismal prospect of their affairs if they cannot so much as procure that his Majesty should be truly informed. *Abstract.*

WILLIAM MORETON, Bishop of Kildare, to ORMOND.

1687, May 14.—I should not take the confidence to address thus to your Grace, but that I cannot do my duty any other way since I am placed in such circumstances, and at such a distance from you ; and I am sure there is so much duty due, that some way or other, it ought to be expressed. Having therefore now an opportunity by a private hand, and a very honest gentleman, Mr. Hind, I presume so far as to make use of it, and to give your Grace some account of our affairs here, especially such as relate unto the Church. And truly the condition of the Church is at this time so lamentable, and like to grow so much worse every day than other, that it were an injury to the regard that your Grace has still had for it, not to give your Grace some account of it. Not only the Church dues, but the very tithes are now withheld, or like to be so this summer, in many places, the Bishop of Killala in particular having given an account up hither to the Archbishop of Tuam that the Popish clergy have forbid their people, under the penalty of excommunication, so much as to rent our tithes when due ; and what hopes can the clergy have then to take them in kind.

This, and some other such complaints have induced as many of us as are about the town, viz. our Archbishop, the

Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Meath, the Bishop of Derry, Kilmore and myself to petition my Lord Deputy and Council on behalf of our poor clergy here, and to make three requests to them, any one of which if granted would give relief; either that the Statute of Henry the 8th, in the 27th year of his reign, should be put in execution, or that of the 33rd of Henry 8th; or that a proclamation may issue out commanding all persons to pay all Church dues to our clergy as formerly. This petition was sent in upon Monday last and referred to my Lord Chancellor, my Lord Chief Justice Keatinge, Chief Baron Rice, Justice Nugent, and Justice Daly, but nothing yet done in it, and I fear scarce will.

But there is another affair that has lately happened, which I am likewise obliged to give your Grace some account of, for I do it on behalf of two poor orphans, whose parents and friends your Grace has formerly been a signal patron to, and which were left to my care upon their deaths, viz. the two sons of Benjamin Parry, late Bishop of Ossory, and heirs of John, my predecessor at Christ Church. Their case is this, which seems somewhat hard. In the year 1673 the aforesaid John demises the Parliament House to the late King for 1,800*l.*, and till that be paid at one entire payment for 180*l.* per annum, which is just the interest of that sum, which sum has been duly paid till the last Lady Day, since which time, I have been told by my Lord Deputy, that it being looked upon by him as a thing not well obtained, and by the Lords of the Treasury as an unnecessary charge upon the establishment, there will orders be given for its being left out of this new one that is coming over. I have petitioned my Lord Deputy, but I find him stiff, and very much inclined to good husbandry at this time, and upon this occasion. I have likewise his leave to petition either the King or the Lords of the Treasury, but he expects, and I apprehend there will be, a reference again to him, and then I shall be but where I am now. I have therefore no other remedy but to make this request, that the cause may be fully heard before the Lords of the Treasury, and have therefore put the matter into Mr. Robinson's hands; and if I knew how to prevail with Sir Stephen Fox, to have the matter debated there, I should not despair of the success I wish for. I dare not request your Grace any farther, but beg pardon for what I have already done.

#### SIR JOHN TEMPLE to ORMOND.

1687, May 27. Dublin.—Having heard of your Grace's late illness by a fit of the gout that you have had for some time since your coming up to London, I have been unwilling to add to the trouble which that gives you, and therefore have hitherto forborne acknowledging the favour of your Grace's letter of the 5th of the last month from Combury,

but upon Mr. Smyth's going into England, I have desired him to deliver this at some such time as he shall find the reading of it may not be very uneasy to you. He will, I doubt, give you but a melancholy account of the condition of this country, and of the ill payment of rents, wherein I hope your Grace will not find yourself much concerned, a great part of your estate being so well tenanted, and set at easy rates ; but how many others, that are going daily into England to settle there can expect to live upon their rents from hence I cannot imagine.

The only thing that I now hear talked of by a great many towards bettering our condition is the desiring leave from the King to transport cattle again into England, and to that purpose there was a long address presented on Monday last to the Council from the Committee of Trade, which is equally composed of English and Irish gentlemen and merchants, setting forth the lamentable condition of the kingdom by the want of money, and low rates of all our commodities, and representing that as the only expedient to help us ; but whether this either will or can be obtained, or if it be, whether it will do us any good I very much doubt, for it having been found, by plain and certain experience, that this kingdom grew richer and the value of land higher after that Act was made, than ever it did before, I can see no reason why the taking off that restraint should now have the same effect, that the laying it on then had. If this should be compassed, there is no doubt but the sales of cattle would rise, and a great many would be bought and sent over ; but I know not how much of the money that they would be sold for in England will come back hither, and do rather fear that many of those, who are now removing thither, would thereby find an easier way of sending over their money thither in cattle, than by exchange, which being now so high hinders a great deal from going over, and if that should happen, we should part with our cattle, without getting anything back again for them.

But I hope some other and more certain way will be found out for enriching this kingdom, for I have heard it said by some that have reason to know a great deal more of what is designed than I do, that after a Parliament shall be held here, and such a settlement of estates made as is intended, land will be of more value here than ever it was, and will sell for as many years purchase as it does in England ; but how soon this is likely to happen I cannot tell, nor they, perhaps, that I had it from ; for I hear nothing yet when a Parliament is to be called, but am sure it cannot be very soon, if it is to stay till all the charters are renewed, against which *quo warrantos* have been brought, nor hath any thing been proposed or mentioned at Council in order to one, though I heard lately that something is prepared to be offered there shortly, but what it is, or by whom drawn, or to what purpose, or when to be brought thither, I do not in the least know, nor whether

there is any truth in the information that I had, of any such draft being made.

MAJOR NICHOLAS BAILY to ORMOND.

1687, June 13.—It is now about thirty years since I had the great honour by the now Lord Clanricarde to be first introduced to your Grace at Brussels, and by your Grace to his late Majesty, many of which years I have served under your Grace in Ireland, in all of which time I was never guilty of a presumption of this nature, which is to beseech your Grace to have that compassion for me as to give me credit for ten pounds to keep me some time at Windsor, where I have made those friends to his Majesty that I have reason to believe he will do for me, having something now to propose, that if the time be lost I shall never retrieve. It is my wife and children's bread that is at stake, having at present no other way, or I had never made an address of this nature to your Grace, nor, I thank God, have I reason to doubt but that in a month or two I shall return it to your Grace with the prayers and humblest thanks of &c.

If your Grace should not think fit to have this charity for me, yet be pleased that this paper lie under no other censure but your lordship's.

ORMOND to SIR JOHN TEMPLE.

1687, June 15. St. James's Square.—After a long but otherwise easy fit of the gout, this is the first time I have attempted to write a letter in my own hand, which is yet but weak and unsteady, and therefore as well as having little to say, your trouble will at this time be cut short. The account I receive of my particular affairs in Ireland is very bad, and then I am sure it cannot be very well with the generality of landlords, and that which makes our condition the sadder is that there appears no possible remedy in prospect, at least none that we can hope will be applied to our relief. I confess that my own want of foresight has been such that I was in no preparation for the inconvenience that is very like and very near falling upon me. I did not think it probable that without war, pestilence or famine, Ireland could be brought to the condition it is in, and to the desolation that threatens it, or that during the reign of any of the race of King Charles the First, I should be in danger of falling into such necessities as I have some reason to apprehend. I will not turn the leaf, but having thanked you for yours of the 27th of the last month, assure you that I still am &c. *Copy.*

DR. J. HOUGH to HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1687, July 10.—Concerning exemption from exercises for John Rogers and Richard Strickland, fellows of Magdalen College, in order that they may take the degree of a bachelor in divinity. *Abstract.*

## DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to JAMES CLARKE.

1687, October 4. Wadham College.—Concerning letters of dispensation. Dr. Hough has gone this day to Windsor. Whoever supplies the place of secretary must be sure to obtain the usual form in the letters. The form was omitted in his Grace's letters by Sir R. Southwell, and gave occasion of dissent among those that had a mind to quarrel. *Abstract.*

## JAMES CLARKE to VALENTINE SMYTH.

1687, October 15. Kingston Hall.—You had formerly an account of my receiving yours of the 21st of September, but now I must tell I had yours of the 17th, and two more of the 28th and the 1st inst. I find the reason was that the packet boat was driven to the north of Scotland ; but I am glad it came safe, because of the bills you mention in it of 400*l.*, and in yours of the 28th of September you say you sent 700*l.* on his Grace's account and 150*l.* besides, but Mr. Merriott's letter does mention to me but 1,150*l.*, which as you say its 1,250*l.*, but I have sent to him this post about it. I am very glad to think that trading will go on there, and that there are no distresses, which is a good sign ; and his Grace commands that there shall be no horses at all go in either [at] Loughmerran or at Dunmore, and he desires you to see that there be none. I am glad Mr. John Rothe is the mayor. I pray give my service to him, and for your being alderman, his Grace gives you leave if you find it will not be inconvenient to you in any kind, of which you are the best judge. I have not time to look upon Mr. Martin's, nor Sir G. Preston's account, being I am to return answers to several letters by his Grace's commands and upon his business. By what you writ I conclude Capt. Mathew is now in England, for the wind has been fair. I have likewise the papers of Lynch's and Mr. Keatinge's, which I gave his Grace.

His Grace continues as you saw him at Badminton, very little the better. I pray God restore him to his former health. He is, I thank God, very heart-whole. Yesterday was the King's birthday and we were very merry ; but now Lord Ossory and his family are gone. Dean Jones and Sir Oliver St. George are all gone, so we are now alone. Mr. Russell and his good wife send their service to you, and my wife and I are obliged many ways to you and yours, and I have directed Mr. Merriott to pay any bill you draw, and if you will but send me a list of all you have and have sent, I hope we may be in London by the time it comes, because I would set all straight, for we are very brittle vessels, but as long as I live I will be sound and remain.

## DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to JAMES CLARKE.

1688, April 29. Wadham College.—Concerning letters of dispensation for Mark Hildesley, commoner of St. John Baptist

College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts, and for Timothy Huxley, master of arts and fellow of Jesus College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of divinity. On St. Mark's day there ought to have been by the statutes of the University a sermon in Magdalen College. About ten days before he first intreated, and being refused, he demanded before a public notary the chapel for the use of the University; but Mr. Charnock, their Vice President, told him he had appointed Mr. Fairfax, a Jesuit, and if they would hear him, they should be welcome. Upon this refusal he set upon one of his own house and had a sermon in St. Mary's, and the Magdalen men one at Magdalen College. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1688, May 13. Wadham College. Concerning dispensation for Pierce Lewis, bachelor of arts of Jesus College, who has been hindered keeping the necessary terms for the degree of a master of arts by sickness and attendance on the Bishop of St. Asaph, also for Edward Carter, gentleman commoner of Magdalen College, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts, and for Charles Livesay, bachelor of arts, of Magdalen Hall and lately demy of Magdalen College, who seeks the degree of a master of arts. *Abstract.*

SAME to SAME.

1688, June 11. Wadham College.—Concerning dispensations for Edward Griffith, of New Inn Hall, who seeks the degree of a master of arts; also of James Ellis of Oriel College, who has been unable to keep the terms for that degree owing to constant attendance on the Bishop of St. Asaph; also for John Wilcox of Exeter College, who seeks the same degree; also for John Bromley of Christ Church College, who seeks the same degree; also for John Sissen of University College, who was unable to keep the terms for that degree as he is chaplain to a person of quality and serves a cure very remote from the University; and for Thomas Hibbert of New Inn Hall, who seeks the degree of a bachelor of arts. *Abstract.*

DR. GILBERT IRONSIDE to DR. J. HOUGH  
or HENRY GASCOIGNE.

1688, July.—Concerning his office. He is pressed by many to continue in it for another year, and delivers himself up to his Grace's commands and God Almighty's protection. He forbears to write to his Grace about their controversies or charter until he speaks with Lord Clarendon, who is to be there the following week. *Abstract.*

INVENTORIES OF ORMOND'S FURNITURE, PICTURES,  
TAPESTRY, PLATE AND BOOKS.

AN INVENTORY of all the Goods in DUBLIN CASTLE belonging to his Grace the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the 21st of March, 1678-9.

[The following is a list of the principal apartments and offices as they appear in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	His dressing-room.
King's presence-room.	His closet.
King's withdrawing-room.	Lady Gowran's lodgings.
Old supping-room.	Lord of Arran's new bed-chamber.
His Grace's dressing-room.	Closet.
Her Grace's dressing-room.	Outward room.
His Grace's bed-chamber.	Wash-house.
Drawing-room.	Laundry.
Her Grace's bed-chamber.	Stables.
Her Grace's closet.	Bake-house.
Farther closet.	Room for sick people.
Room over the drawing-room.	Kitchens.
Long gallery.	Pastry.
His Grace's closet.	Great kitchen.
His Grace's inward closet.	Scullery.
Lobby.	Larder.
Chapel.	
Earl of Arran's lobby.	
Chamber that was the Earl of Arran's.	

[The following is a list of the members of the household and servants for whom accommodation was provided as they appear in the inventory :—]

Mr. Douglas.	The Steward (two rooms).
William Booth and Stephen Beaumont.	Mrs. Jones's maid.
Butler's and pantler's assistants.	The Controller (a room and closets).
Mr. Brookes and Mr. Gatly of the wine-cellar.	His servant.
Usher of the hall and his assistant.	Mr. Barrington.
James Duport, the porter.	Mr. Stanford.
Four boys in the kitchen (in two beds).	Their servants.
Helpers in the kitchens (two beds).	Mr. Faulconberg.
Four more boys (in two beds).	Mr. Reading and Mr. Charter, cooks.
Two scavengers (in the dark kitchen).	Richard the cook and James the scullery-man.
John the firemaker.	George Simpson, larder-man.
	Yeoman-usher's man.
	Mr. Tosier.
	Mrs. Ellen and her Grace's maid.

Mrs. Woodward.	Sam and Richard, her Grace's footmen.
Mrs. Preston.	Tom Toole and John, her Grace's footmen.
Mrs. Beaumont.	Mr. Cary and Mr. Mellin.
Mrs. Low.	Mr. Cope and Mr. Mathew.
Mr. Mezandier.	Their servants.
Hugh Jones.	Mr. Bowyer.
Mr. Baskett and Mr. Baret.	His servant.
Mr. Shee.	John Barton, granary-man.
Mrs. Hoyle.	The Steward's groom.
Mrs. Emy Harrison.	His Grace's coachman.
Dean Digby.	[In the stables.]
Yeoman of the wood-yard.	Edward Jones, groom, and Giles Burn.
Housemaids.	The coachman's helper and postilion.
Mrs. Mathew, house-keeper.	Her Grace's coachman, helper and postilion.
Dean Moreton.	Cuthbert Padson, groom.
Mary Holloway, Mrs. Beaumont's maid.	Thomas Hide, poultry-man.
Two housemaids.	The poultry-woman.
Mrs. Preudence and Mrs. Low's maid.	[In the bake-house.]
Capt. Mathew (a chamber and closet).	The under-baker.
Capt. Mathew's gentleman, Mr. Morres.	George Tubbs at the back-gate.
Mr. Cornwall.	The slaughter-man.
Mr. James Butler.	The scullery-men.
Mr. John Butler.	
Harry and Robin, footmen.	
Morris and —— [footmen].	
James and Macarty, footmen.	

[The following are examples of the items :—]

[In a bed-room.]

A four pillar bedstead with mat and cord, a yard three-quarters wide ; a feather-bed and bolster with a Flanders tick, a yard three-quarters and three inches wide ; two blankets, one two yards and a half, the other a yard and three-quarters ; a green rug, two yards and half-quarter wide ; four case curtains of gray serge containing six breadths, head-cloth of the same and a case tester ; the hangings of the room of gray baize ; a table and three chairs ; a chamber-pot and basin.

[In the dining-room.]

A Turkey-work carpet, six yards long, three yards three-quarters broad ; two other Turkey-work carpets for side-boards and two leather carpets for them ; twenty-four Turkey-work chairs of festoon pattern ; two elbow-chairs of Paris Turkey-work ; seven gilt sconces ; a long red cloth carpet, nine yards, and a green one, four yards and a half ; three green carpets to play at cards off ; a large landscape over the chimney ; three paragon curtains.

## [In his Grace's dressing-room.]

Four pieces of new gilt leather hangings, nine foot deep ; two window curtains of yellow paragon containing six breadths ; a window rod ; seven elbow-chairs with cane bottoms ; seven cushions of yellow damask, with yellow tassels and paragon covers ; a walnut-tree table, and stands ; a table, bedstead and a yellow paragon carpet, two yards and a half ; a quilted flock bed and bolster, three-quarters and a half wide ; a pair of blankets, one two yards, and the other two yards and a quarter ; a coverlet, one yard three-quarters ; a pillow ; nine gilt leather chairs and one elbow one suitable ; a new table and stands covered with Spanish leather ; a serge carpet.

## [In the drawing-room.]

Five pieces of Lambeth hangings of horses, ten foot and a half deep ; sixteen elbow-chairs of crimson velvet with a fringe cased with crimson colour serge ; one large silver looking glass ; eight silver sconces ; a silver table and stands ; a pair of large silver andirons ; four silver dogs ; a silver fire-shovel and tongs ; a looking-glass table and stands, varnished with gold and silver ; a picture over the chimney, two yards long and a yard and a half deep ; a Portugal mat, four yards and a half long, three yards and a half deep ; two window rods.

[Notes : ]—The other hangings are sent to Kilkenny ; six pieces of fine imagery and forest work hangings, eight foot deep. A picture of the Queen, seven foot deep and four foot wide with a gilt frame.

## [In the chapel.]

An altar-cloth and carpet of crimson taffety and purple mohair.

## [In his Grace's seat.]

Two crimson taffety curtains containing four breadths, three yards deep ; one elbow-chair of crimson velvet with silver and gold fringe ; a serge foot-stool ; a serge cushion ; a figured velvet cushion and a Persia carpet ; a curtain rod.

Three cushions for the steward, controller, and chaplain.

## [In her Grace's seat.]

The seat hung with red serge ; four cane-bottom chairs ; one elbow-chair of crimson figured velvet ; six damask cushions ; one long damask cushion ; one Persia carpet ; two curtains of crimson taffety, containing three breadths and a half, three yards deep ; two curtain rods.

## [In the Gentlewomen's seat.]

The seat hung with red baize ; three serge curtains ; one red curtain and curtain rod.

Four sconces in the chapel.

AN INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Goods at  
CHAPELIZOD, and at the PHÆNIX and ISLANDBRIDGE.

[The following is a list of the apartments and offices as they appear in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	Room over the pastry.
Her Grace's chamber.	Pantler's chamber.
His Grace's bed-chamber.	
Passage-room next my Lord's.	
Mr. Mezandier's chamber.	[At the Phœnix.]
His Grace's dressing-room.	Mr. Mayo's chamber.
Mrs. Woodward's chamber.	Grooms' room.
Passage by the door.	Falconer's room.
Closet.	
Little green closet.	[At Chapelizod.]
Mrs. Low's chamber.	Larder.
Her Grace's maid's chamber.	Coachman's room over the stables.
Housemaids' room.	
Footmen's chamber.	
Mr. Beeby's chamber.	[At Islandbridge.]
Mr. Barrington's chamber.	Laundry.
His man's room.	
Gentlewomen's dining-room.	[In the park.]
Room over the scullery.	Dog-kennel.
Room over the kitchen.	

[The following are examples of the items :—]

[In the dining-room at Chapelizod.]

A suit of gilt leather hangings; two dozen of gilt leather chairs; three gilt leather carpets; two Spanish tables; six yellow paragon window curtains, twelve breadths and a half, and rods; one pair of brass andirons, fender and grate, and a pair of twisted fire-shovel and tongs; a landscape over the chimney.

[In his Grace's bed-chamber.]

Five pieces of imagery hangings, the story of Samson, nine foot; a fine cloth bed lined with sky colour sarcenet, with curtains, valance, tester, head-cloth, and counterpane; four knobs and sprigs; a cloth carpet; five cloth chairs; a sack-cloth bottom bedstead; four gilt chairs; a feather-bed and bolster, two yards wide; a pair of three-quarter blankets; a holland quilt; a black cabinet; a looking-glass, twenty-one inches over and twenty-six inches deep; four white serge window curtains, seven breadths, and rods; a Tangier mat under the bed; a grate; a pair of tongs, and a landscape over the chimney; little folding table.

[In the Gentlewomen's eating-room.]

Twelve Russia leather chairs; one small table; a leather carpet; a sideboard; four red baize window curtains; two rods; fire-shovel, grate and fender.

## [Tapestry.]

Six pieces of imagery hangings, the story of Europa, ten foot deep.

AN INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's goods at several houses in Ireland, taken by Mr. James Clarke and his wife in October and November, 1684.

## KILKENNY.

[The following are lists of the contents of some of the principal rooms :—]

## The supping-room.

Twenty-four Turkey-work chairs.

One oval table and frame.

One small oval leaf.

One Spanish table.

Two printed leather carpets.

Four yellow serge curtains, two breadths in each.

Two curtain rods.

Six lackered sconces, with six tin sockets.

One fire grate with brass knobs.

One pair of wrought andirons.

A pair of tongs and fire-shovel with brasses suitable.

The Earl of Strafford's picture

Lady Mary Cavendish

The Earl of Pembroke

Lady Chesterfield

My Lord Paget's daughter, a head.

A Magdalen.

A chimney piece of a robbery.

The above seven pictures are in gilt frames.

Two small pictures fixed over the doors.

## His Grace's drawing-room.

The room hung with three pieces of fine landscape hangings, with small figures, eight foot deep.

Six armed chairs and three back chairs, covered with a mixed silk brocade.

A carpet suitable.

Cases of red serge for the chairs, and carpet of the same for the table.

One small table.

One large looking-glass, thirty-one inches deep, garnished with brass and gilt

One iron fire-pan.

A pair of brass andirons.

A pair of tongs and fire-shovel.

Two pair of calico window curtains, a breadth in each.

Two curtain rods.

One large picture over the chimney in a narrow gilt frame.

Three small pictures over the doors.

These four half-lengths.

## His Grace's bed-chamber.

The room hung with three pieces of fine tapestry hangings  
of landscape and small figures, eight foot deep.  
One pillar bedstead with a rising tester and sackcloth  
bottom.  
Four gilt feet.  
One feather-bed and bolster, two yards wide.  
One holland quilt.  
Three blankets, two pillows, and a side pillow.  
The furniture of the bed of crimson and gold colour damask,  
with tufted fringe of crimson, gold colour, green and  
white.  
Four cups.  
Four sprigs.  
Nine buttons and strings to tie up the curtains.  
The counterpane, head-cloth and tester, embroidered with  
neel.  
One Portugal mat under the bed.  
Two armed chairs, and six back chairs, suitable to the bed.  
One case curtain rod.  
A crimson serge case and cases of the same for the chairs.  
One window curtain, suitable.  
Two window curtain rods.  
A pair of calico window curtains.  
One black table, a pair of stands, and a looking-glass,  
thirty-three inches deep, of black varnish.  
Black leathers to cover the table and stands.  
One fire-pan.  
One pair of small brass andirons.  
A pair of tongs and fire-shovel.  
One landscape picture in a carved frame over the chimney.  
Four pictures of small figures fitted over the doors.  
One fire screen with an iron stand.  
One gilt leather close-stool and pan.

## His Grace's closet.

One large table with two drawers.  
One small Spanish table.  
One green cloth carpet, three yards long.  
One lesser green carpet.  
One crimson velvet easy chair on wheels.  
One crimson damask cushion.  
A red serge case to the chair.  
One armed cane-bottomed chair.  
Two cushions of Indian striped silk.  
One pair of white shalloon window curtains, two breadths  
in each.  
One curtain rod and a pair of strings to draw.  
One weather glass with his Grace's coat engraven on it.  
One map of Ireland.

The great dining-room.

The window spaces and dining-room hung and fitted with gilt leather.  
 One table on a frame, nine foot long.  
 Two Spanish tables.  
 Three French gilt leather carpets fitted to the tables.  
 Four armed chairs, and thirty-two back chairs of gilt leather and walnut-tree frames.  
 Eight lackered sconces with tin sockets.  
 Two small window curtains of yellow serge, three breadths in each.  
 Six large yellow serge window curtains, two breadths in each.  
 Five curtain rods.  
 Three yellow serge carpets for the three tables.  
 Three red leather carpets for the same.  
 One iron back in the chimney.  
 One large wrought-iron grate.  
 One iron fender.  
 One pair of large brass andirons.  
 A pair of tongs, fire-shovel, and hooks with brass knobs.  
 One six-leaved screen painted with flowers and flower pots.

In the closet in the great dining-room.

One Spanish table.  
 Another table to lengthen the other in the dining-room.  
 A pair of playing tables with men.  
 One candle chest.  
 One tin lanthorn.  
 A pair of bellows.  
 A pair of fire-shovel and tongs.

Her Grace's bed-room.

The room hung with four pieces of Antwerp tapestry hangings of the story of Polyphemus, ten foot deep.  
 One bedstead with a rising tester and sackcloth bottom.  
 One feather bed and bolster with a Flanders tick, two yards, half-quarter wide.  
 One pair of pillows.  
 One side pillow.  
 One flock mattress.  
 One holland quilt.  
 One pair of twelve-quarter blankets.  
 A clouded satin furniture containing four curtains, four cantoons, head cloth, rising tester, double bases, and two cases to the posts.  
 One quilt.  
 The bed, lined with cherry colour sarcent.  
 The head-cloth, tester and quilt, embroidered with small fringe.  
 One white carved head-board.

Two false cases for elbow-chairs.  
 Two for back-chairs.  
 Nine pair of strings and tassels to tie the curtains.  
 A case for the bed of red shalloon.  
 Four loose chair cases of the same shalloon.  
 Four cups covered with clouded satin.  
 Four middle pieces with fringe and tassels suitable to the bed.  
 A button fringe to complete the top of the bed.  
 Two back-chairs, and two elbow-chairs.  
 Three knots of ribbon belonging to the looking-glass.  
 Four sprigs of flowers for the tops of the cups.  
 Four white gilt claws.  
 One Tangier mat under the bed.  
 A table and a pair of stands of counterfeit inlaid stone.  
 A looking-glass, thirty inches deep, in a frame, suitable to the table.  
 One wicker screen with a steel stem.  
 Two window curtains of Indian satin, five breadths in both.  
 One small window curtain of red serge.  
 Two lackered curtain rods.  
 One iron back in the chimney.  
 One pair of French gilt andirons.  
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel.  
 One fire-pan.  
 One close-stool of Turkey leather and pan.  
 One picture over the chimney in a carved gilt frame.  
 A picture of flowers over the stool door.

#### Drawing-room.

The room hung with four pieces of fine tapestry hangings of the story of Diogenes, ten foot deep.  
 Ten Japan armed chairs with matted bottoms.  
 Ten cushions of green, gold and white changeable damask, with fringe suitable and ribbons to tie at the corners.  
 Two Japan squabs, with six cushions of the same damask with small buttons at the corners.  
 One crystal chandelier, with ten branches and gilt sockets.  
 A knot of ribbon on the top.  
 One large looking-glass with a rich silver and ebony frame, with the top piece with the crest. The glass thirty-seven inches deep.  
 One Japan chest garnished with silver and a black carved frame silvered.  
 One large cabinet garnished with brass, gilt and inlaid with tortoise-shell.  
 One Indian screen with six leaves.  
 Six white damask window curtains, three breadths each, four yards deep, fringed with an edging one inch deep at the bottom.  
 Three pair of thread lines to draw them.

Three gilt curtain rods with pulleys.  
 Two Portugal mats under the chairs.  
 One iron stove in the chimney with a grate.  
 One pair of marble andirons.  
 One pair of dogs.  
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel.  
 One pair of hooks all garnished with silver.  
 Two silver tops to the grate.  
 A history piece with three figures over the chimney, in a rich gilt frame.  
 A landscape of fishing over the door in a gilt frame.  
 Titian and Aratine over the bed-chamber door.  
 Three small heads of ladies in gilt frames, and two landscapes betwixt them.  
 Over the windows three long narrow pieces of Polydore.  
 Fifteen knots of ribbon of several colours for the glass and sconces now in the Indian chest of crimson, black, white, blue, and filemot ribbon.  
 Cards for the sconces.  
 Twenty-nine knots of aurora and black ribbon.  
 Twelve black knots.  
 Three knots of crimson, black and white.  
 Twenty-nine knots of scarlet taffeta for the alcove.  
 Three other odd knots.  
 One piece of serge to cover the Japan chest.  
 Two pieces to cover the squabs.  
 Ten cases of yellow serge for the chairs.  
 One great easy chair, covered with figured velvet, with a rich gold ground, fringed about with a silver and gold fringe.  
 The cushion with four tassels and edged about with a galloon.  
 A step to the chair, fringed about with gold and silver.  
 A case to the chair of crimson serge.  
 A taffeta case for the cushion.

Her Grace's closet.

All hung with blue damask and edged with a small blue fringe.  
 One couch bed-frame, lath bottom, with a gilt carved head-board, pommels and feet.  
 Two canvas quilts.  
 One blanket.  
 The counterpane and double bases of blue damask with blue fringe.  
 Four small pedestals gilt for china.  
 One Japan cabinet with a black frame to it, garnished with brass.  
 One other Japan cabinet.  
 One walnut-tree box garnished with brass, with a frame suitable.

One standish garnished with brass.  
 Six gilt frames for squabs.  
 Fifteen blue damask cushions with blue silk tassels.  
 One small dressing looking-glass garnished with brass.  
 Eight white Indian Damask curtains, two breadths in one pair, and three in the rest, fitted to the closet.  
 Four brass rods.  
 One pair of Japan hanging shelves with knots of ribbon over them.  
 One silver table and two carved stands silvered over.  
 One looking-glass, twenty-six inches deep, in a gilt carved frame, the glass much mildewed.  
 One pair of crystal sconces with brass sockets.  
 Two crystal shelves varnished with blue.  
 Four small crystal shelves, with tortoiseshell, [in] one of them most of the crystal wanting.  
 One iron back in the chimney.  
 One pan for charcoal.  
 Two pair of steel andirons garnished with brass, wrought and gilt.  
 One pair of tongs and fire-shovel suitable.

In his Grace's [second] closet.

One Spanish table.  
 One green cloth carpet near five yards long.  
 One iron stove with brass tops.  
 A fender, a pair of tongs, fire-shovel, and bellows with brass pipe.  
 A gilt broad-sword.  
 A perspective glass, six foot long.  
 One cane-bottom chair.  
 Three striped silk cushions.  
 Besides the shelves and books, which his Grace hath an account of.\*

[The following is a list of such other apartments as are named, or have their use specified, in the inventory :—]

Gentlewomen's eating-room.	Larderman's room.
Mrs. Low's chamber.	Master-cook's room.
Gallery.	Scullery.
Lady Arran's chamber and dressing-room.	Pantry.
Mrs. Beaumont's room.	Dark spicery.
The drugget room.	Porter's lodge.
Room in the round tower.	Gentleman of the horse's room.
Room called the council chamber.	Saddle room.
Clerk of the kitchen's chamber.	Room by the granary.
Usher of the hall's chamber.	Steward's chamber.
	Capt. G. Mathew's office.
	Rooms over the bakehouse.

\* Infra, p. 513.

Mr. Gascoigne's office.	Cellar under the tower.
Laundry room.	Lit cellar.
Gardener's room.	Wet larder.
Guard house.	Wine cellar.
Wardrobe.	Scullery.
Hall.	Bake-house.
Pantry.	Poultry-room.
Great cellar.	
[A list of portraits, and of such other pictures as are described, in the rooms of which the contents have not been given :—*]	
The King's head } three-	The Virgin Mary and Elizabeth.
The Duke's head } quarters.	St. Catherine, on silk.
The Princess Royal, half-length.	Two copper-pieces : one of Susanna and the Elders, the other of David and Goliath.
His Grace and Mezandier.	The present King.
Sacrifice to Jupiter.	Jonas.
A picture of Masquerade.	King Ahasuerus.
Venus and Adonis.	Two long pictures of Polydore.
Duchess of Ormond.	The Story of Cyrus.
The elder Duchess of Richmond.	The present King.
The first Lady Arran.	The late King.
The late King's picture in needlework.	The late Queen.
Duke of Ormond } in water	Duke of Ormond.
Earl of Ossory } colours.	The late Earl of Ossory.
Our Saviour at the river Jordan.	Duchess of Ormond.
The Virgin Mary and our Saviour.	Earl of Desmond.
A picture painted on agate.	The elder Duchess of Richmond.
Thomas Earl of Ormond.	The elder Duke of Richmond.
James Earl of Ormond.	The young Duchess of Richmond.
Earl of Arran.	Earl of Strafford.
Countess of Longford.	Prince Henry.
Abraham and the Angels.	Lady Frances Butler.
Sophonisba.	Judith and Holofernes.
St. Catherine.	Earl of Ossory } in oval
Sir Thomas Moore.	Queen of Bohemia } frames,
Sir Nicholas Poyntz.	The Queen, at length.
Erasmus.	The late Duchess of York }
Mr. John Poyntz.	half-lengths.
Sir Nicholas Poyntz the younger.	The late Dowager Ossory
James Earl of Ormond.	Duke and Duchess of York, whole length.
Anne Boleyn.	Earl of Strafford and Sir Philip Mainwaring.
Our Saviour and the Wise-men.	

\* There are a great number of landscapes enumerated in the inventories, but only distinguished by their measurements in feet and inches.

Lady Chesterfield.	St. John Baptist's head.
Lord Ossory.	Princess of Orange in mourning.
Sir Nicholas Poyntz.	Mercury and the Sabian Women.
Lord Cavendish, half-length.	Thomas Earl of Ormond, half-length.
Johanus Frobinius.	Duchess of Ormond's mother.
Our Saviour, Joseph and Mary.	Duke Hamilton, a head.
Our Virgin Mary and Saviour.	Three heads of the late King's children.
James Earl of Ormond.	John Baptist's head.
Lady Cavendish, half-length.	Our Lady and Saviour in flowers.
Sir Anthony Vandyke.	King Charles the Second, whole length.
Earl of Arran, half-length.	Mr. Hobbes.
Lord Beverwert } half-	Europa.
Lady Arlington } lengths.	St. John and the Lamb.
Melchizedek.	
Lady Mary Hamilton.	
Our Saviour, Virgin Mary and other figures.	
St. Francis's head.	
Thomas Earl of Ormond.	

[The following is a list of tapestry hangings :—]

Five pieces of tapestry hangings of the Story of Don Quixote, eight foot deep, lined through with canvas.

Two pieces of forest work hangings, nine foot deep, lined through with canvas.

Five pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Cyrus, lined through with canvas, eleven foot deep.

Four pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Ahasuerus, nine foot deep.

Three pieces of Antwerp hangings, ten foot deep, of the Story of Polyphron. The other four of that suite in her Grace's chamber, all lined with canvas.

One piece of Antwerp hangings, the Story of Ahasuerus and Hester, nine foot deep. The other four over his Grace's closet in the tower.

One piece of Antwerp hangings, ten foot deep, the other four pieces of the same suite at the south end of the gallery.

Twelve pieces of old imagery hangings scoured, eleven foot deep, one of the pieces fourteen foot, all lined with canvas.

Three tapestry sumpter cloths, lined with canvas.

Three pieces of fine Antwerp hangings, landscape and small figures, eight foot deep, lined with canvas.

Four pieces of fine tapestry hangings of small figures and landscape, seven foot and a half.

Three pieces of fine tapestry hangings of landscape and small figures, eight foot deep. The other three pieces in his Grace's bed-chamber.

Five pieces of Dutch tapestry hangings, landscape and small figures, nine foot deep.

Six pieces of Dutch tapestry hangings, ten foot deep.

## DUNMORE.

[A list of the principal apartments mentioned in the inventory :—]

Hall.	Chamber over her Grace's.
Drawing-room.	Chamber over the great parlour.
Drawing-room behind the alcove.	Chamber over the drawing-room.
Great parlour.	Passage room to south side.
My Lady's chamber.	

[A list of the principal pictures :—]

History of Jacob, painted by John Victoria.	Lady Fitzpatrick.
The Persecution, by Boseeck.	Thomas Earl of Ormond.
Story of Jupiter and Juno.	St. James's Park.
Hunting piece of a boar, by Hundios.	Lady Bettie Cavendish, at length.
Story of Phoebus and Phaeton.	Lady Thurles
Hunting piece of a stag.	Lady Clancarty
Windsor Castle.	Cornelius Tromp
Story of St. Peter.	Michael de Rutter
History of Bacchus.	Lady Bettie Stanhope, an oval.
Duke of Ormond.	Versailles.
	A Ball at Court.

[A list of the tapestry hangings :—]

Seven pieces of Antwerp hangings of the Story of Decius, thirteen foot deep, lined with canvas, in the dining-room.  
 Five pieces of English hangings of the Story of Polydoze (Pollido), nine foot deep, for the drawing-room.  
 Three fine pieces of hangings of the Story of Bacchanal (Backeonell), nine foot deep, lined with canvas, in my Lady's chamber.

## CLONMEL.

[A list of the apartments mentioned in the inventory :—]

Dining-room.	Mr. Smyth's room.
Drawing-room.	Footmen's room.
Lord of Arran's room.	Steward's room.
Lord Arran's gentleman's room.	Pantry.
The Judges' room and closet.	Two rooms over new hall.
Room over them.	Common hall.
Chaplain's room.	Kitchen.
Capt. Mathew's room.	Larder.
Room over it.	Outward pantry.
Mr. Theobald Mathew's room.	Cellar.
	Court house.

An INVENTORY of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's Plate at DUBLIN CASTLE, the first day of September, 1684.

One gold cup and cover reduced to silver ounces, in gold 76 ounces 5 drams .. . . . 1067

One large cistern with a bottom for flowers ..	.1858	15
Two German flagons in cases ..	.0248	
Two large Swan pots ..	.0639	
Two water pots with chains ..	.0185	
Two round chased silver basins ..	.0138	
Three chased silver oval basins ..	.0374	
Three plain oval basins ..	.0220	
Four basins, two without brims ..	.0137	15
One basin for his Grace to spit in ..	.0016	8
Three chased ewers ..	.0135	
Three plain ewers ..	.0099	
Two voiding knives ..	.0068	
Two shovers for dishes ..	.0029	
Two small silver ladles ..	.0017	10
Ten ring stands, two of them with whole bottoms ..	.0199	
Two large square salts ..	.0045	
Twenty-four trencher salts ..	.0054	
Two preserving spoons, one less than the other with holes ..	.0009	10
Nine dozen and two silver spoons ..	.0252	
Ten dozen and eight trencher plates ..	.2587	15
Twelve plates of Mr. Plunkett's ..	.0188	
Twenty-four chased silver salvers ..	.1238	10
One plain salver ..	.0041	10
Four sugar boxes ..	.0053	10
Five dozen silver forks ..	.0126	
Four dozen and a half of silver hafted knives ..	.0040	
Twelve tumblers ..	.0090	
Thirty-six large dishes ..	.3640	15
Eighteen dishes of a second size ..	.1316	10
Eight dishes of a third size ..	.0437	15
Twenty-two large bottoms ..	.0842	10
Ten second size bottoms ..	.0288	15
Eight third size bottoms ..	.0180	
Two pie plates ..	.0090	
One large chafing-dish, with a lamp ..	..	
Six small chafing-dishes ..	.0059	
Four silver saucers ..	.0033	
One silver tea or chocolate pot ..	.0024	10
One silver frame with four silver pots for oil, vinegar, pepper and mustard, with a little spoon, belonging to them ..	.0088	10
Two other little boxes for mustard and pepper ..	.0011	
Twenty-nine square candlesticks, one pair of a different fashion ..	.0639	15
Seven square chased candlesticks, one of them lost at London, which made four pair ..	.0168	0
Three sockets for candlesticks, three nozzles each ..	..	
One hand candlestick ..	.0007	10

Two square pans, and snuffers with chains ..	.0043	
Two silver extinguishers .. ..	.0004	10
Four silver tankards, Mr. Plunkett's .. ..	.0121	
Two gilt tankards .. ..	.0061	
Five French pottingers and covers .. ..	.0093	
One pot, college fashion .. ..	.0014	
Two silver skillets, one with an iron frame ..	.0066	10
Two silver warming-pans .. ..	.0157	10
Six silver chamber-pots .. ..	.0131	10
One trimming pot, one basin and ewer ..	.0077	
One pair of globe andirons .. ..	.0251	
One pair of large chased andirons .. ..	.0246	
One pair of figured andirons .. ..	.0251	10
One pair of Lesser figured andirons .. ..	.0097	
One pair of low chased andirons .. ..	.0115	
One pair of dogs .. .. ..	.0048	
One pair of tops for dogs .. .. ..	.0017	10
Twenty-nine pieces for garnitures, for fire-shovel, tongs and hooks, besides a pair Lady Ossory has .. .. ..	.0087	
Four pair of chased sconces, with the ciphers and two sockets to each scone .. ..	.0466	
Four pair of lesser size with a single socket to each .. .. .. .. ..	.0344	
Four pair of figured sconces, a single socket to each .. .. .. .. ..	.0328	
Two pair of figured sconces of a less size ..	.0101	
One pair of hand sconces .. ..	.0033	
One square chased frame to hold a myrtle tree ..	.0123	
One large rich garniture for a glass, all silver, with a Duke's coronet made by Mr. Welsh ..	.0496	
One large pair of andirons, chased, the garniture to a fire grate suitable, a large table and a pair of stands of Lady Lockhart's. The andirons at Kilkenny. The garniture of the fire grate lost in the fire at Dublin Castle ..	.1343	
One large fountain with a cock and cover at Kilkenny .. .. ..	.0306	
Gilt travelling plate	{ Two gilt tumblers One gilt box Two gilt spoons One knife with gilt haft One gilt fork One bodkin Six small oval plates Two spoons Two knives Two forks Four tumblers One salt box }	.0012
Ungilt travelling plate		.0052
		10

Chapel plate	{	One gilt basin ..	..				
		Two gilt flagons ..	..				
		One gilt cup with a cover ..	..				
		One plate ..	..				

## Lord Ossory's plate bought in France :—

One round ink box ..	..	..	..	..	.0006	
One square sand box ..	..	..	..	..	.0001	10
One top of a screen ..	..	..	..	..	.0006	
One square standish in his Grace's closet ..	..				.0056	
One head and ferrule for a porter's staff ..	..				.0015	
One basin and ewer ..	..	..	..	..	.0114	
Six tumblers ..	..	..	..	..	.0021	10
A chamber pot ..	..	..	..	..	.0020	10
Four salts ..	..	..	..	..	.0009	
Four candlesticks ..	..	..	..	..	.0066	10
One pan and snuffers ..	..	..	..	..	.0016	
Twelve spoons ..	..	..	..	..	.0035	10
Twelve forks ..	..	..	..	..	.0032	10
Sugar box, pepper box, and mustard pot ..	..				.0019	
A small bottle ..	..	..	..	..	.0002	
Twelve knife hafts ..	..	..	..	..	.0012	
One tankard ..	..	..	..	..	.0024	18
A skillet ..	..	..	..	..	.0028	5
Two pottingers ..	..	..	..	..		
One cup ..	..	..	..	..	.0020	.0
One great spoon, and three small ones ..						

## In the drawing-room and alcove at Kilkenny :—

One garniture for a looking-glass with ciphers, with a top piece embossed and his Grace's crest ..	..	..	..	..	..	
One garniture to a table and stands with silver ciphers, and two silver hooks for the glass, with ciphers suitable ..	..	..	..	..	..	
One garniture to a pair of marble andirons, dogs, fire shovel, tongs and hooks for the chimney ..	..	..	..	..	..	
One silver table in her Grace's closet at Kilkenny. ..	..	..	..	..	..	

## In Mrs. Reardon's charge at Clonmel :—

Two tankards ..	..	..	..	..	.0065	5
Twenty-four spoons ..	..	..	..	..	.0043	15
Twelve salts ..	..	..	..	..	.0024	
Three tankards, more of Plunkett's chiefric for the years 82, 83 and 84 ..	..	..	..	..	.0088	10

One looking-glass frame	All chased in a case and the weight .. .	.0339      5.
Two comb boxes		
Two powder boxes		
One cushionete box		
Two pair of candlesticks		
Two small salvers		
Two pottingers with covers		
Four silver sweet water bottles		
Two small jars		
Two jasmine pots		
Two patch boxes		
One small gilt pottinger		
One small silver box		
Two ciphers for looking-glass hooks .. ..		.0009

Received from his Grace :—

One small gilt salver, cup and spoon all in a red leather case .. .. ..
One knife, spoon and fork, gilt, in a shagreen case .. .. ..
One small gilt cup and cover .. .. ..
Two small gilt Indian cups with wood between A silver sweet-water bottle .. .. ..
One glass bottle .. .. ..
One silver box for balsam with screws .. ..

Mr. Laroche hath :—

One candlestick with two nozzles to it .. ..
One pair of snuffers and pan .. ..
One Indian cup .. .. ..
Four pottingers for blood .. .. ..
One strong-water bottle .. .. ..

①

Copy of the CATALOGUE of his Grace the Duke of Ormond's books at his Grace's closet at KILKENNY CASTLE,\* and account taken of them by his Grace's directions, 6 January, 1684-5.

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Seller's Atlas Cælestis.

Janssen's Atlas Major, 5th part.

English Bible with Ogilby's cuts, 2 vols. [2 copies.]

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The Polyglot Bible, 6 vols.

Virgil, Engl.

Homer's Odyssea.

Homer's Iliad, ed. Ogilby. [2 copies.]

Atlas, Japan.

\* Supra, p. 506.

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<sup>1</sup> Possibly "Oldcomb's Complaint, or Coriat's Funeral Epicedium" by John Taylor, the Water-Poet.

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 Paolo Paruta's Historia Vinetiana, Ital.  
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[Place of deposit not mentioned.]

One Bible in quarto, in two parts.  
 One other small Bible in Turkey leather, his Grace's Arms.  
 Two large Common Prayer Books, richly bound with cuts,  
     purple strings and fringe.  
 Two other Common Prayer Books, richly bound without  
     cuts.  
 Two Common Prayer Books in quarto, in blue Turkey  
     leather.  
 One Prayer Book duodecimo, with a rich silver filigree cover.  
 The Life of the Duke of Espernoor.  
 Doctor Littleton's Sermons, in folio.  
 The Trial of Mr. Morden, in folio,

- The Chariot of Truth, in small folio.  
 Doctor Mossom's Book.  
 Mr. Evelyn's Sylva.  
 Mrs. Phillips' Poems.  
 The Saving Star  
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 Woodford's Psalms.  
 A Dramatic Romance.  
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 Dr. Sherlock's Practical Christian.  
 Fair Warnings to the World.  
 Andrew Sall's Sermon.  
 A French Book of Plays.  
 The Christian Pattern.  
 The Coronation Sermon.  
 The Cases of Scandal.  
 Five small books, unbound.

All richly bound in red  
 Turkey leather.

All well bound in red  
 leather.

In the closet by the great stairs.

- One large Ogilby's Bible, in blue Turkey leather.  
 Seven large Common Prayer Books, five of a smaller folio.  
 Ten in octavo, all with his Grace's arms thereon.  
 One Common Prayer in quarto, covered with Turkey  
     leather.  
 One small folio Common Prayer Book covered with blue  
     plush.



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## HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,  
CHANCERY LANE,  
LONDON, W.C.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING has been pleased to ratify and confirm the terms of the Commission issued by Her late Majesty, appointing certain Commissioners to ascertain what unpublished MSS. are extant in the collections of private persons and in institutions, which are calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific History of this country; and to appoint certain additional Commissioners for the same purposes. The present Commissioners are:—

Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Master of the Rolls; the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Crawford, K.T., the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G., Lord Lindley, Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G., Lord Collins, Lord Morley of Blackburn, O.M., Sir Edward Fry, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., and Mr. C. H. Firth, M.A., LL.D.

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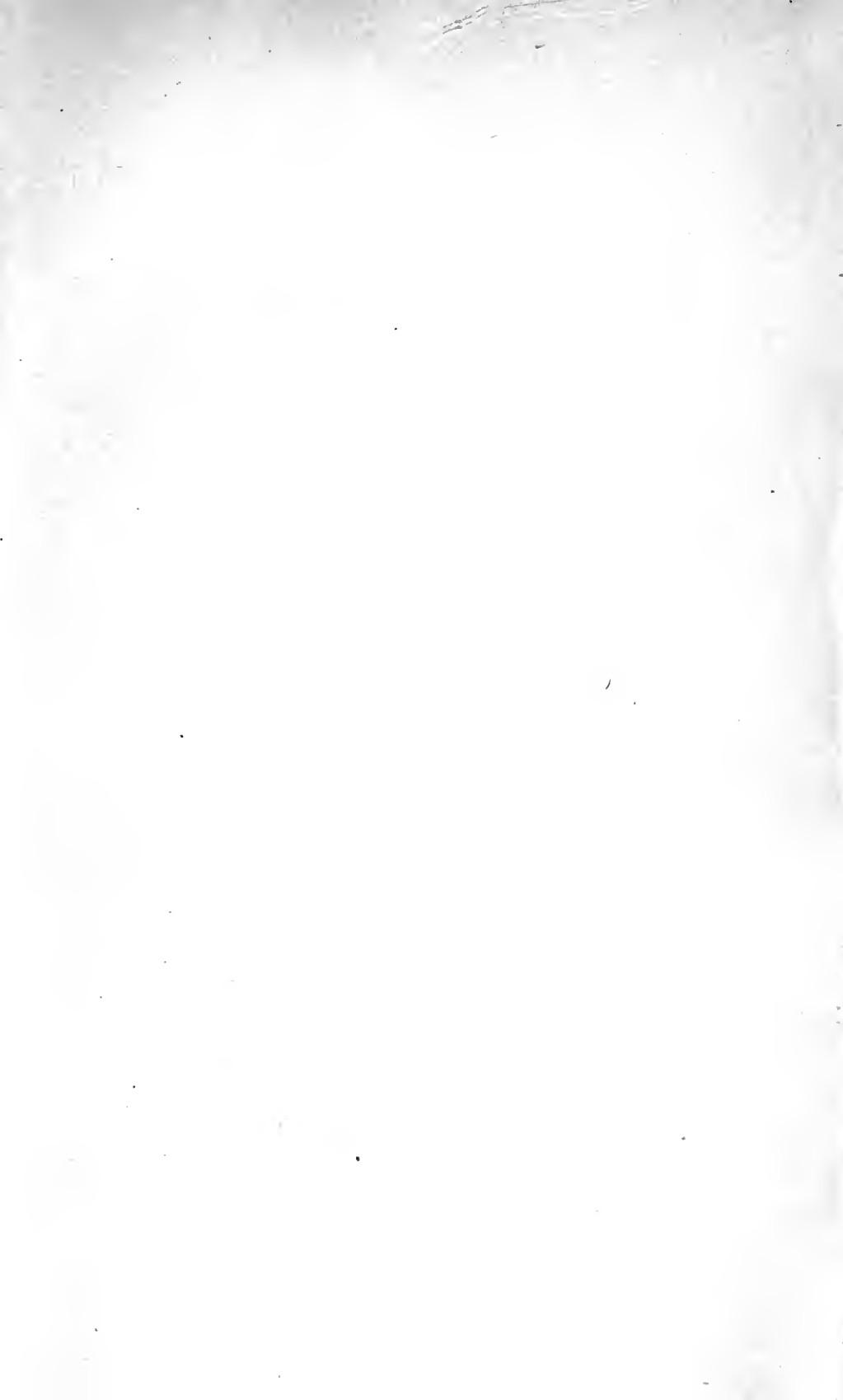
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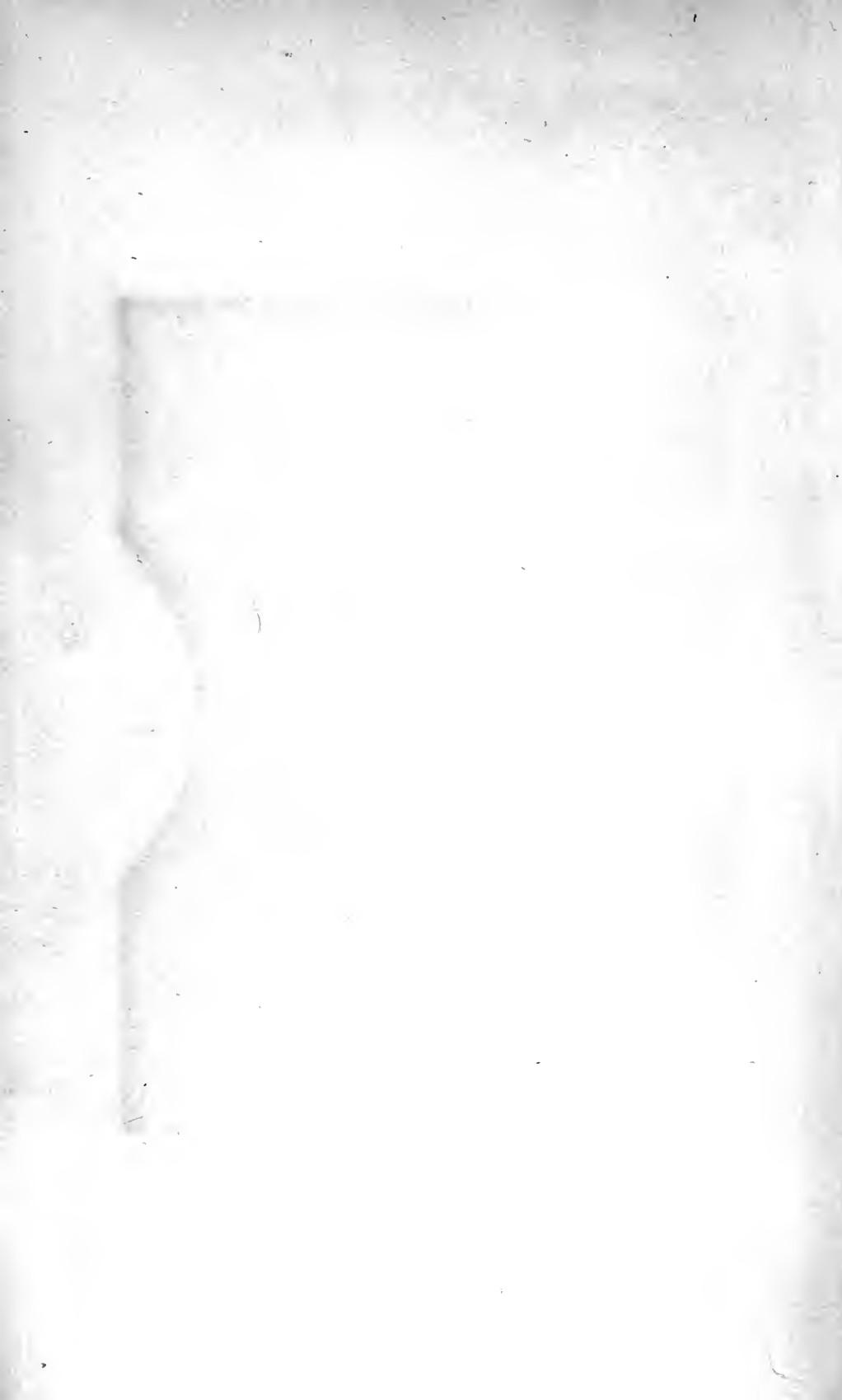
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